

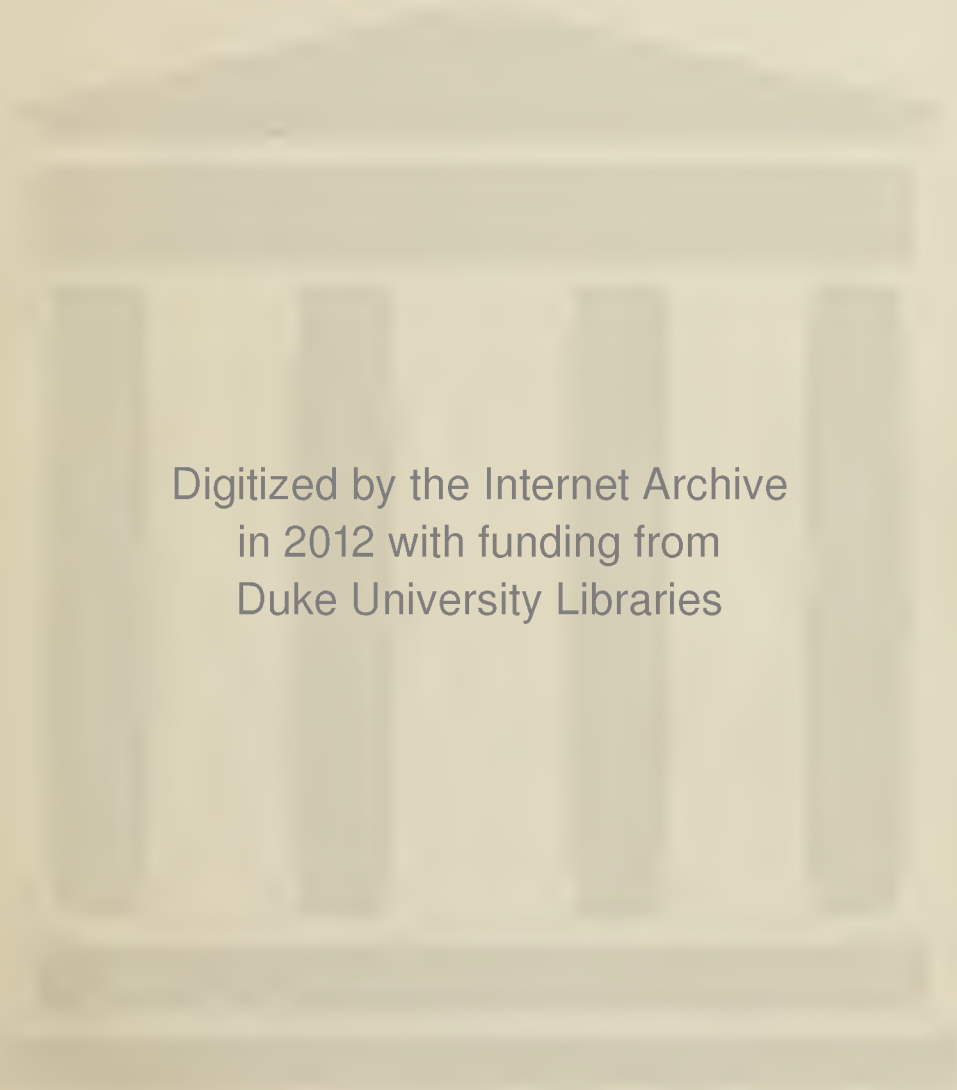
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TRINITY ARCHIVE.

PUBLISHED BY THE LITERARY SOCIETIES.

MONTHLY.

TRINITY COLLEGE, N. C.

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GREENSBORO, N. C.

THE
TRINITY ARCHIVE.

Published under the Supervision of the Professor of English.

TRINITY COLLEGE, NOV., 1887.

Goe, little booke! thy selfe present!

Spenser.

X

The movement set on foot by the Board of Trustees to advance the interests of Trinity exerts a stimulating influence upon the College itself. The students, feeling the impetus given, have entered heartily into sympathy with the new management. That another door to literary work might be opened to them, they have planned and, with the approbation of the Faculty, established THE ARCHIVE. Its columns will receive and preserve their best work. Dull efforts to say nothing in many words, mild platitudes on ancient classics, and meanderings through hazy sentiment will be buried in the dust of the top-shelf along with "Which is mightier, the pen or the sword?" A concise statement, however, of original investigation in any department, whether from student or from member of the Faculty, will be welcomed; for it has been determined that its aim shall not be solely a literary one. It

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is desired, also, that the paper be a means of communication between College and patrons. To this end, the circulation will be extended as far as possible over the territory covered by the North Carolina Conference. Trinity news, Trinity interests, Trinity announcements will be made prominent. The co-operation of clergy and laity, especially of the Alumni, is asked in putting THE ARCHIVE into general circulation; for Trinity claims as her patrons the whole membership of the Conference.

The responsibility of publication is undertaken by the two Literary Societies. The two Managers and ten Editors are chosen out of their members, and the Professor of English has been designated Censor. Training in journalism is a legitimate part of College work. A proposition, however, to establish a *Chair* of Journalism merits the jocular tone with which the press has greeted it. The practical exercise afforded in publishing a paper helps to make ready writers, and is a valuable auxiliary to the regular course.

+

The College dominates the village, and liquor cannot gain a foot-hold. Friends of the institution could not lay too much stress upon the fact. It is a comforting assurance to parents that their sons will not be exposed to this temptation. Trinity lies next to a strong temperance community, and there is no danger that rum-shops will be set up just beyond the College limits.

Examinations for admission to College classes will be held twice a year, in June and in September, on the latter date exclusively at Trinity College, beginning at ten A. M. on the day before the opening. Applicants for admission in 1888 will be required to stand examinations on the following subjects:

1. Arithmetic, including Metric System;
2. Algebra to Quadratics;
3. History of the United States;
4. English Grammar and Analysis;
5. Geography, Descriptive and Physical;
6. Physiology and Hygiene;
7. Latin Grammar, three Books of Cæsar.

All students, on coming up to enter, will be required to fill out a blank form of enrollment.

The entrance examinations, though this year necessarily incomplete, have secured beneficial results.

The students have in the main fallen into their proper classes without waiting for the regular examinations to show them their mistake.

In the A. B. Course, fourteen hours a week in recitation will be required of the Seniors. Six hours will be filled by assigned subjects, the other eight being made up out of subjects chosen by the student. The same number of hours will be required of those applying for the Ph. B. degree, but there will be eight hours assigned work to six hours elective.

The recitation rooms are full. Larger ones with more black-board space will be a pressing need, if the numbers grow. The preparatory department also demands that help which its importance merits. Will the Methodists of North Carolina see it, too, firmly established and able to offer all the advantages of a well-equipped school? Other denominations, as well as the State, are doing this. Few boys will remain for a sentiment; they go where the greatest inducements lie.

Till Congress meets and while Congress shall wrangle over measures, there is daily piled up in the national Treasury a dangerous balance withdrawn from circulation. Wall street is nervous. Some permanent relief must be devised. High tariff has the majority and must solve the problem. *The Nation* says:

“Looking about for some lamb to

slaughter or some pig to shear, the protectionists have fixed their eyes upon the sugar-planters as the class likely to yield the largest fleece, with the least squealing. The revenue from sugar is upwards of \$50,000,000; the number of planters is very small. Although they have been reinforced to some extent by the manufacturers of glucose and a few sorgum and beet-root enthusiasts, they amount altogether to a very feeble contingent. Sugar is an article of prime necessity. * * * * *

"Accordingly we find such admirable defenders of protection as Senators Sherman, Dawes and Hiscock advocating a reduction or repeal of the duties on sugar, with a compensating bounty to the growers of cane, beets, &c., at home. * * * * *

"A bounty of \$7,000,000 a year to the sugar-planters, paid by warrants drawn on the Treasury, would be a very different thing in appearance from a like bounty paid under the operation of the tariff, although it would be the same thing in fact. A bounty of \$17,000,000 to the steel-rail makers, if paid directly from the Treasury, could not last a year. Yet that bounty has been paid during the present year in the indirect method of customs duties. We can think of nothing more likely to expose protection to irresistible assaults

than the adoption of the bounty system in any single instance. We cannot believe that the high-tariff fraternity will be so short-sighted as to sanction it as part of their scheme of 'tariff reform' We are persuaded that they will offer up the sugar-planters and the beet and sorgum cranks as a sacrifice without more ado, and be glad to get off so cheaply."

It has been reserved for *Reed and Kellogg* from the foundation of the world to catch the Fleeting Thought and marry it to Geometry. *O tempora! O mores!*

English is rich in puzzles. Its orthography is a conundrum the size of "Webster's Unabridged." The foreign crew of printers that followed Caxton made high sport of rigging it out in fantastic shape. Then old Dr. Johnson fetched it a heavy blow with his paw and finished it. Presently China will offer her 50,000 symbols, or the pyramids will tender the use of their hieroglyphs, as a relief from this oppressive system.

Polydore de Keyser, Alderman for Farrington Without, and a Roman Catholic, has been elected Lord Mayor of London.

Editorials.

J. S. BASSETT, *Hesperian*, } EDITORS.
 G. N. RAPER, *Columbian*, }

Senator Leland Stanford has in view the endowment of a university for California. His purpose is to build it with "a sole regard to the poor," so that "no rich man's son will want to come there." This is as it should be. When the poor boys and girls of America find an opportunity to become educated men and women, they prove to be the strongest and most energetic workers in the cause of enlightenment; and all those who desire the perpetuity of our political, social and religious institutions hail this action of Mr. Stanford with a special joy. Now, as never before in this century, does our country need great men at its head; and, if we survive, must we not look, as in the past crises, for our statesmen among the frugal and uncorrupted laboring class? Then let him who, having accumulated a goodly fortune of this world's goods, desires to be remembered for his benevolence, not forget that in the intellectual and moral education of the masses lies the destiny of the grandest nation on earth.

Nothing is more vital to the welfare of a college than a good library. There

is something else connected with the acquisition of an education, besides transferring to the mind the contents of text-books. It is necessary to get broad ideas and extended information on each subject. This can best be done by obtaining the opinion of several authors on that subject, for it is only when one has come to look at a subject from several standpoints that he can form a correct opinion relative to it. It is here that the library makes its influence felt by affording students access to works which, owing to their cost, they could not own. Those who contend that the function of the library is only supplemental to the college course, should remember that life also is supplemental to the college course, and that the college course is but introductory to the library function, both in turn being introductory to life and all three being links of the chain of enlightened existence, the removal of either of which would be detrimental.

The convicted anarchists now in the Chicago jail awaiting execution are making, through their friends, strenuous efforts to have their punishment lessened. A petition has been presented asking for a reprieve. The plea is that the peace will be preserved. While we boast a reasonable amount of mercy, still we can see nothing to

commend to our favor a petition which is, at the same time, a threat. There is abundant evidence that the introduction of anarchists into our country is for no good, and now is the best time to strike a blow, which, being dealt against a pernicious organization in its incipency, shall be all the more effective in crushing it. Many people imagine that, because eight thousand names have been secured to this petition, it deserves consideration; but, let the sense of the people at large be taken, and then we shall see how many million names of good American citizens, demanding the execution of this sentence as a safeguard to them in the enjoyment of their rights as free people, shall be secured. Where the safety of a nation is at stake, there is no place for timid sentiment in the hearts of those who are custodians of that safety. Then, since a "jury of twelve of their peers" has declared the six anarchists guilty, let them hang and let others of their organization take warning.

The policy of England toward Ireland as expressed in her dealings with O'Brien is peculiarly cowardly. It should not be the part of unaffected spectators to express themselves too strongly on either side of a national question like this, but no man, sane and honest, can know the facts in the

case and not feel in his soul both contempt for the English government and sympathy for Ireland. That country is indeed to be pitted whose proud boast it is that the sun never sets on her dominion, and yet is under the guidance of a government which, to forward its purpose deems it necessary to resort to such measures as those employed against Ireland's patriotic editor. The history of nations shows that a policy of oppression toward any part of a government will re-act disastrously on the oppressors, and the rulers of England, if they are wise, will adopt a conciliatory policy before they goad to desperation a race of people who have more than once shown themselves no unworthy foemen for some of the proudest armies of Europe. In the present condition of the international political affairs of our neighbors across the Atlantic, an outbreak in Ireland would mean something more than a rebellion to be crushed; and the sovereign, the beginning of whose reign was marked by serious trouble in the East, might close her career with that same East either entirely snatched from her hands by her Muscovite neighbor or the scene of a long struggle for the mastery.

Read the papers and what spirit of ferocity is often manifested in the

“criminal columns.” There is an account of some wretched man who, after he has suffered death at the hands of an infuriated mob, has had his body riddled with bullets. Granting his crime merited death, there is no principle of justice in such action. It is a violation of that right which the English noblemen obtained from King John at Runnymede, the right of trial by jury. Moreover, it seems as if “judgment had fled to brutish beasts and men had lost their reason.” Besides usurping authority, the mob is moved by vengeance alone to inflict punishment. Every reasonable man should discountenance such procedure, but is at the same time desirous of the just execution of punishment upon him that doeth wrong.

The Nestor of Southern statesmen has recently given to the public his opinions on prohibition. We heartily agree with him that one of the strongest weapons possible for man to wield against the progress of intemperance is found in the duty of every mother to implant in the very souls of her children the true principles of temperance. While the children are young is the time to give lasting life to ideas which in later years will produce good results for the suppression of the liquor traffic and the elevation of mankind.

But this weapon is not used so successfully as is necessary. We do not agree with Mr. Davis that any inalienable rights would be taken from the citizens by the success of a new political party with temperance for its issue. If the State needs and even demands a reform, if both Democrats and Republicans are afraid to touch the liquor problem, the formation of a party that does not fear to suppress social evils is a necessity. Times change, and parties *must* change. Moreover, it is no disgrace, nay, even it shows a spirit of fortitude for a man to change his politics, if he finds that he can better promote the welfare of his country. Slavery once impeded our healthy development and it took the organization of a party to abolish it. The impediment of our age is intemperance, and the demand of the times is some political force—call that force what you may—which will free us from the tendency toward degredation.

There will be contests this fall in several States, between the two political parties, and the press in its comments may attempt, as is too often done, to vilify the candidates of the opposite party. The best way to secure success is for both candidate and editor to treat every man according to

his worth and not rely upon low ribaldry and exaggerated invective. The man who attempts to succeed through bitter recitals of the deeds of the past will not only offend the finer sensibilities of the best citizens but often stands in danger of defeat among his equals. Such a person ought to be put on the retired list and preserved as a specimen of humanity of two centuries ago. Every man is expected to be strong and enthusiastic for his party, but no man should so far forget the use of his reason as to call his neighbor a rascal simply on account of different political views. When a man's character will not bear the test then let the press expose him. The publication of prejudiced accusations, and the display of cartoons devised by narrow-minded partisans tend only to corrupt our civilization. It is the purpose of THE ARCHIVE to condemn whatever may be wrong in every political party and at the same time to maintain such views as can be considered at least liberal.

+ As we go to press, the two Literary Societies make a proposition to the Board of Trustees to raise \$5000 for a combined library and society building, if the Board will raise a like amount. This proposition will be laid before the Executive Committee at their meeting in Greensboro, Nov. 4.

Reviews.

G. T. ADAMS, *Hesperian*, } EDITORS.
D. C. ROPER, *Columbian*. }

THE PRACTICAL ELEMENTS OF RHETORIC, with Illustrative Example, By John F. Genung, Ph. D. (Leipsic), Professor of Rhetoric in Amherst College. Boston: Ginn & Company. 1887. pp. xii, 488. Cloth.

This book has two parts, Style and Invention. Part First analyzes style, elements of style, qualities of style, kinds of composition. Of the eight chapters that make up the second half, the first two are devoted to a discussion of the principles that belong to any literary work, and the remaining six to the practical application of them, as seen in the leading forms of discourse. The author attempts to give only the practical elements of rhetoric, and in so doing his supreme effort is directed to the demands of his subject in order to bring out in its fullness what is really beneficial to the student. As old things, in proportion to their living value, need from time to time to be newly defined and distributed, so the author has made a new and admirable division of topics, each of which he introduces with a simple and yet strictly accurate definition. The arrangement of topics and the treatment of the same are, to say the least, fine, and plainly show that the purpose of the author has been very successfully ac-

completed, both in the expository and in the illustrative matter. Genung's style is clear and impressive. He has not merely compiled from other authors, but, for the principles laid down, has gone to the true sources, the usage of the best contemporaneous writers, to verify old rules and to lay down new ones. He has by no means tied himself to rhetoric descended from the classics, his practical standard excluding on the one hand, points whose interest is merely speculative, and on the other, discriminations that are only named and defined, without directions looking to use or avoidance. Furthermore, the publishers have done well their part, using every artifice to place the treatise clearly before the student. It is to be regretted, however, that a word and phrase index was not added to the other indexes.

A GERMAN GRAMMAR for schools and colleges based on the Public School German Grammar of A. S. Meissner, M. A., Ph. D., D. Lit. By Edward S. Joynes, M. A., Professor of Modern Languages in South Carolina College. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co., 1887. pp. ix, 322.

While the author has based his work upon that of Meissner, he has by no means slavishly followed that Grammar, but has greatly extended the syntax so as to suit the higher schools. In doing this, Prof. Joynes has consulted the standard grammars of Whitney and Brandt, and has received the

aid of distinguished scholars. The subjects are excellently arranged, the rules briefly worded, but clearly and accurately expressed. There is nothing superfluous. It is to be regretted, however, that Prof. Joynes did not see fit to treat more fully the prepositions; for many dictionaries, especially such as the student can own, are incomplete in this very regard. A discussion, therefore, of the prepositions with a list of their constructions arranged for reference would be of incalculable value to the student. This Grammar is already having a run and will prove itself a formidable rival to those in the field. Last but not least, the part intrusted to the publishers has been admirably executed, leaving in typography nothing to be desired.

KING SOLOMON'S MINES. By H. Rider Haggard. Cassell & Co., N. Y.

This is a book that all may read with pleasure, mainly because it is something out of the usual order. Being rather a compromise between Robinson Crusoe and the Arabian Nights, you are constantly catching glimpses of these books and yet at the same time, reading a new story. The author takes an Englishman to South America in search of a lost brother who, as the Englishman thinks, has found his way to King Solomon's Mines. Guides and other necessities being procured, the party set out across the desert for these inaccessible

mines. After overcoming many and varied difficulties, they find the diamonds. The party is shut up by the old witch in charge of the cave; but, finally escaping with many of her jewels, they by chance find the lost brother and return to civilization. The author is not so unkind as to force his truths upon you, but rather takes it for granted that his statements will be received as given, for no other purpose than that of entertaining. There is a vein of humor running through it that makes the whole story very agreeable, and even when most astonished at his statements, you are compelled to laugh at the courteous way in which they are expressed. In originality of expression, this novel surpasses the majority, and adds a full book to Cassell's "Rainbow Series."

THE LABOR MOVEMENT IN AMERICA.

By Richard T. Ely, Ph. D., Associate in Political Economy, Johns Hopkins University. 1 Vol. Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. pp. 375

Every one who is even partially acquainted with the present condition of the laboring masses and with the "marvellous war now being waged in the heart of modern civilization" can not fail to see readily the necessity for some one to undertake to solve the difficult problem with which this volume deals. In view of this fact, and being duly impressed with the weight and importance of this issue upon

which the welfare of humanity depends, the author has devoted much time and labor, not only to the consideration of this problem, but also to condensing the results into a history, or rather, as he says, a "sketch" of the different labor organizations in America. The work deals chiefly with the main current of social life, not finding room in this volume to deal with the many separate lesser ones. He presents rather than refutes the important statements connected with this main *current*, although he does not abstain entirely from criticism.

The topics are systematically arranged, enabling the reader more clearly to understand and more easily to retain the accurate record of facts. His sketch on "Early American Communism" and that on "The Growth and Present Condition of Labor Organizations in America" are especially interesting and instructive. His treatment of the economic and educational values of the labor organizations is masterly and explicit, evincing a thorough understanding of the great principles upon which our social fabric is based. In the Appendix are given the Platforms, Constitutions and By-Laws of the various labor organizations, which are read with interest and profit, inasmuch as the principles and complaints of the laborer are clearly set forth therein. The last words penned in the preparation of the work are addressed to the

working men. The caution and the counsel given in this address would prove of incalculable value to all whom they concern. Were these heeded, inestimable benefits would most certainly accrue to all the laboring classes. If they would pursue the course prescribed by the author, they would be much happier, wealthier and wiser. They would learn to appreciate instead of abuse the many blessings of this life. Then the riots, strikes, boycotts and outbursts of general discontent, for a long time so prevalent in the land, would soon become almost a matter of history. The author's abhorrence of the many objectionable features connected with the labor movement can be plainly seen, although he does not feel it incumbent upon him to call attention to each one of them; but, when it is necessary, he does not hesitate to express his opinion touching many of the schemes for destruction, which he regards as "damnable." This valuable work closes with the remedies for the cure of social evils. While they can not be properly called a panacea for all the ills, nor an elaborate scheme of social regeneration, yet, as suggestions, they are timely and well worthy the careful consideration of the reader. Every laborer, either contented or dissatisfied with his present lot, should read this book.

COLLEGES.

Princeton wants to be a University.

Yale is to have a \$125,000 gymnasium.

Emery and Henry College, Va., wants to raise an endowment.

Central College, Mo., (Methodist) opened with 89.

North Carolina institutions have opened finely this year. Those with the best endowments reap a commensurate harvest.

Wofford College, Spartanburg, S. C., (Methodist) has 70 in college and 35 in the preparatory department. The experiment of keeping it altogether distinct from the college is being tried there. Hence the "Fitting School" has been removed to a distant part of the town.

Randolph-Macon College, Va., has 143 students. Of these, 126 have joined the Y. M. C. A., and ten more have signified their intention to become members. Prof. Robert F. Sharpe, of Rhode Island, has been appointed Adjunct in the Department of National Science. The new gymnasium, the handsomest building on the campus, is supplied with all the modern appliances, including hot and cold baths. It is under the charge of a competent instructor in physical training.

Exchanges.

M. C. THOMAS, *Hesperian*, } EDITORS.
W. A. BARRETT, *Columbian*, }

THE ARCHIVE'S visit to any literary magazine or newspaper may be considered as an invitation to exchange. Thus far the *Wake Forest Student* and the *College Message* have been received. THE ARCHIVE extends cordial greetings to all periodicals which may exchange with it, and trusts that harmony may prevail between it and them, and that mutual benefit may be derived.

The *College Message*, G. F. College, is welcomed to our exchange list. We are in receipt of the September number. It contains some very readable articles and some matter of a frivolous order. Its pages, however, demonstrate the fact, that women can occupy the editorial chair with ability.

THE ARCHIVE acknowledges the receipt of a special copy of *The Hot Blast*, Anniston, Ala. The print is plain, the cuts clear, the general appearance handsome, and the paper, on a whole, does credit to the enterprise of the company. This number is devoted especially to the interests of Anniston, and is calculated to infuse her citizens with life, energy and pluck. The paper is not a source of local pride alone, nor is it devoted alone to local interests.

It proclaims the hidden treasures of Alabama and the whole South. North Carolina may well be proud that a part of its pages are the fruits of North Carolina talent, and it is an occasion of gratification to Trinity that its city editorial chair is filled by one of her recent students.

The last number of the *Wake Forest Student* contains an article entitled "Religious Life at College" in which three reasons are propounded why a christian life and a College course are uncongenial companions. These are, first, that a student's life is wholly of an intellectual nature and that his religious duties are made subordinate to his intellectual work; secondly, that a student's associations wield a mighty influence over his spiritual life; thirdly, that a student is required to attend devotional exercises. The first two reasons are granted, and are too obvious to need comment. The third is at least debatable. When a boy first enters College, he enters upon a new life, and, as a general thing, discretion, as to how he shall act and what he shall do, is just as far absent from him as it was in early childhood. It is just as necessary that the Faculty should require him to attend divine worship, as it was that his parents should train him in childhood to attend church and Sunday school. In most colleges, in which attendance upon divine worship is left voluntary, many boys, who have been

accustomed to attend devotional exercises at home, drop these duties, and, from want of their ennobling influence, fall into wickedness and dissipation. In all such cases, the Faculty should act *in loco parentis*. There is evidence that a student can but feel the holy influence of divine worship, though he be forced into its presence.

The same number of the *Student* contains an article headed, "The Sciences in Our Colleges," by Prof. W. H. Michael of that institution. The Professor displays considerable thought in his treatment of this subject. He commences his article by saying, "The emancipation of science from its servitude to the dead languages in our colleges seems every year to be more strongly demanded." He then goes on to state his reasons for so thinking, and sustains his positions by sound arguments. An extended review of the article is not intended, but merely to call attention to the fact that the demand for a more thorough study of the sciences is rapidly gaining ground in all parts of our country. Some few years ago, Charles Francis Adams, Jr., occasioned considerable discussion among the literary periodicals of our country by an address which he delivered before the literary societies of Harvard, in which he bitterly opposed the study of the "dead languages" to the neglect of the sciences, and regretted that he had spent the most of his

college life in the acquisition of a knowledge of the classics, while he had learned scarcely anything of the sciences. Although Mr. Adams was somewhat of an extremest in his views, yet his speech did great good by arousing the minds of our greatest educators to the importance of this subject, and causing them, at least to some extent, to bestow that thought upon it which it deserves. Sentiment of late years, in the higher educational circles, seems to be changing in favor of a more liberal study of the sciences in preference to that of languages. The people of the present day demand an education which will both train their minds, and be of practical use to them in everyday life. They do not desire to live mentally, as it were, in the past, but want to be abreast with the great questions of the present day.

The *Davidson Monthly* deserves praise for the attention it shows to the Alumni column. Its essays, however, are long and lifeless, and its pride in the possession of a "cow-boy" is most too patent.

THE ARCHIVE tenders welcome to *The Morning Star*, Carlisle, Pa., and *The Binghamite*, both of which have been received just on the eve of going to press. They are cordially entered upon THE ARCHIVE exchange list.

Locals.

D. C. BRANSON, *Hes.*, }
 J. C. MONTGOMERY, *C.*, } REPORTERS.

Subscribe for THE ARCHIVE.

One hundred and thirty-seven students now on the roll.

Ten Seniors this year.

New faces are still seen making their way to the President's office.

Miss Laura Makepeace, of Patterson, N. J., spent a few days with Mrs. Nan-
 nie Craven.

If you receive THE ARCHIVE and are not a subscriber, consider it a personal invitation and subscribe.

The Marshals and Managers will hereafter be elected by their societies. This is a decided improvement.

Mr. W. H. Robbins left on Thursday, Sept. 17th, for Winston. In a few weeks, he will leave for Tennessee, to travel for the firm of H. H. Reynolds & Co.

President Crowell left on Friday night, Sept. 16th, for Reading, and, after spending a few days, returned with Mrs. Crowell.

A delightful entertainment was given on Saturday evening, the 19th ult., by the ladies of this place, for church purposes. It was the most enjoyable affair we have seen in some time.

President Crowell gives a series of lectures on every Monday evening on Political Economy, and on Thursday evening on the Gospel of St. John. The public are invited.

President Crowell received recently a large box of minerals for the Museum. They were presented by J. Remfrey, Esq.

On the night of Sept. 23d, Mr. Clarence Watkins fell out of the window of his room, which is on the third floor of the college building, and broke both arms. He received no internal injuries, and from present indications will be entirely well in a few weeks.

Nature will provide for her children. As the apples are leaving, the turnips and "tatoes" are coming in (in the pillow-slips.)

Prof. Gannaway informed us, and he is undoubtedly correct, that Trinity was the only Southern college which was not closed during the late war.

Some think the Opossum is destroying a great many chickens for our beloved boarding-house keepers and neighbors. We don't know what others think.

A bed in a student's room at the Hundley House caught fire recently, causing general panic for a short time and covering the neighborhood with feathers.

All available room in Trinity is now in demand and more boarding houses will soon be a necessity. This is encouraging.

J. Hathcock, of last year's graduating class, has been appointed instructor in the Preparatory department, a selection which pleases all, especially the "preps."

The libraries of the two societies have been combined and will be placed in the old chapel for the present. In connection with these, a reading room will be established.

A young junior of matrimonial inclinations is in trouble and refuses to be comforted. What shall we do with him?

Miss Susie Fields, of Leaksville, N. C., who has been visiting at Prof. Gannaway's, returned home last week, accompanied by Miss Mamie Gannaway. During her stay with us, Miss Fields made many friends, who hope she may return in the near future.

In Trinity, on Tuesday evening, Oct. 18, at 7:30 o'clock, in the chapel, Mr. James Robbins was married to Miss Minnie Edwards. The spacious church was packed to overflowing with the many friends of the happy pair. The couple left on the evening train for Raleigh where they will spend a few

days. THE ARCHIVE extends its congratulations.

Miss Ida Shell, daughter of the late Rev. Lemon Shell, died in Trinity on the night of Oct. 18th.

There is in the library here a curiosity in the shape of a large German Bible, three hundred years old, with huge wooden backs and grotesque wood-cut illustrations, also pictures of Luther and his family on the frontispiece. It is said to be the oldest book in the State.

Mrs. Jno. W. Young, of Portsmouth, Va., and daughters, Misses Bessie, Mamie and India, have been spending the summer in Trinity. The Misses Young are well known here and their many friends will be sorry to hear that they will leave in a few days.

As the Base Ball season has about expired, the Foot Ball, otherwise known as "the Shin Braker," has immediately taken its place. Every afternoon, interesting games are played on the campus. It is good exercise and there is no danger whatever, if one will keep out of the way.

Boom the new building! All the old boys are called upon to help on the enterprise. Circulars will be scattered broadcast as soon as the committee has ratified the plan. The students are full of enthusiasm and determination.

Alumni.

E. L. MOFFITT, *Hesperian*, } EDITORS.
 W. H. RHODES, *Columbian*, }

—Information concerning Alumni or former students is Respectfully requested.

—Hon. B. F. Long, of Statesville, '74, is Solicitor of the eighth district.

—Andrew L. Wynn, '84, is now at the University of Maryland studying medicine.

—Mike Bradshaw, '78, is editor of the *Asheboro Courier*, and one of Randolph's rising young lawyers.

—J. R. Overman, '87, is principal of the Woodland Academy. He opened with a large number of students.

—W. P. Andrews, '87, is an assistant teacher in the Norwood High School, of which his father, Maj. L. D. Andrews is principal.

—W. E. Fentress, '87, is teaching at Pleasant Garden Academy in Guilford county, and reports that he is meeting with success.

—Hon. E. T. Boykin, '74, who made his own way through college in the face of difficulties, is one of the youngest and most popular Superior Court Judges in the State.

—H. L. Coble, '84, is principal of the Shiloh Academy in Randolph. He is a very successful teacher, and his pros-

pects for a good and permanent school are encouraging.

C. N. Mason, '78, is practising medicine at Harlowe, N. C. He is also Superintendent of public schools of Carteret. The good judgment of the people of that county, in selecting a man so efficient, is to be commended.

—G. O. Andrews, '86, is City editor of *The Daily Hot Blast*, a paper published in Anniston, Alabama, and owned by a wealthy stock company. It has the largest circulation of any daily in the State. Greek is a good writer, and will certainly succeed in his chosen profession.

—B. C. Beckwith, '83, belongs to the legal profession. He is located in Raleigh where he has been practicing law for three years. During this time, he has held several positions in the State government, and is now Secretary of the State Democratic Executive Committee.

—R. A. Whitaker, '82, after receiving the degree of M. D. in Baltimore, located in Trenton, where he has an extensive practice. While at Trinity, he met one of Virginia's fair daughters, and, soon after completing his medical course, he chose her to share his fortune through life.

✕—Misses Theresa, Persis, and Mary Giles, '78, have founded a female college at Greenwood, S. C., where they

have been teaching for several years. Five ladies constitute the faculty. The Misses Giles, having been educated at a male college, propose to offer their sex the advantages of higher education.

+—D. N. Farnell, '82, after leaving Trinity, entered the Signal Service. In this capacity he was called to the principle cities of twenty-six States. He resigned his position at Rio Grande city, Texas. Since then, he has been at his home in Swansboro, N. C. He contemplates making a trip soon "to the far South."

—Hon. F. M. Simmons, '73, is located in Newberne, and is one of the most brilliant and successful lawyers in eastern North Carolina. In 1886 he was elected to Congress in the second district, in which the opposite party have an overwhelming majority. It affords pleasure to see Trinity men coming to the front.

—Frank P. Wyche, '85, has chosen the honored profession of teaching, and now has a good school at Beaufort. We were glad to meet him at the Teachers' Assembly at Morehead this summer. He is married and has a son that he expects to send to Trinity some time in the future. If all Trinity graduates would only remember her thus, what a glorious destiny would await our *Alma Mater*.

—Dred. Peacock, '87, is principal of the Lexington Female Institute. Not-

withstanding the youthfulness of the institution, its present condition is flourishing, and its future prospects bright. He now has enrolled 70 pupils. Dred's graduating day was the most eventful of his life. Not satisfied with receiving his share of the honors of his class, together with his diploma, he had conferred upon him the initiatory degree of wedded life. He married Miss Ella Carr of Trinity, an accomplished graduate of Greensboro Female College. May a full measure of success follow them in their new sphere.

—J. Hathcock, '87, is assistant teacher in the Preparatory department of Trinity College, and is taking a post-graduate course.

—J. H. Scarboro, '87, is teaching in the Middleburg Academy, formerly conducted by Mr. Anderson. The success of his school is assured by its large patronage.

—Edgar Gannaway is one of our most enterprising farmers at Trinity.

—W. D. Keech, '83, is one of Tarboro's many and successful merchants.

—A. M. Stack, '84, is a lawyer with good practice in Danbury, N. C.

—Rev. C. W. Robinson, '86, has joined the N. C. Conference, and is now engaged in the active ministry at Yanceyville.

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The requisites for admission to the Freshman class in 1888 are Arithmetic, including the Metric System; Algebra to Quadratics; U. S. History; English Grammar and Analysis; Geography, Descriptive and Physical; Natural Sciences, Physiology and Hygiene; Latin, three Books of Cæsar and Latin Grammar, including Prosody.

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Correspondents will please send all matter intended for publication to Prof. J. L. Armstrong, Trinity College, N. C.

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THE

TRINITY ARCHIVE.

Published under Supervision of the Professor of English.

TRINITY COLLEGE, JAN., 1888.

It was the winter wilde
While the Heaven-born childe
All meanly wrapt in the rude manger lies;
Nature in aw to him
Had doff't her gawdy trim,
With her great Master so to sympathize;
It was no season then for her
To wanton with the sun her lusty paramour.

Onely with speeches fair
She woo's the gentle Air
To hide her guilty front with innocent snow,
And on her naked shame,
Pallute with sinfull blame,
The saintly veil of maiden white to throw:
Confounded, that her Makers eyes
Should look so near upon her foul deformities.

But he, her fears to cease,
Sent down the meek-eyed Peace;
She, crown'd with olive green, came softly sliding
Down through the turning sphear,
His ready harbinger,
With turtle wing the amorous clouds dividing,
And, waving wide her mirtle wand, [land.
She strikes a universall peace through sea and

No war, or battails sound,
Was heard the world around;
The idle spear and shield were high up hung;
The hooked chariot stood
Unstain'd with hostile blood;
The trumpet spake not to the armed throng;
And kings sate still with awfull eye,
As if they sure knew their sovran Lord was by.

—Milton.

A merry Christmas and a happy New Year! So the phrase goes and many a time has it just been uttered, who knows whether with meaning or unmeaning lips? Christmas, part and parcel of America's glorious inheritance from Old England, is the sovereign festival in the South. The North may keep its gaudy Fourth of July, the birth of a nation; but, as for us, we will observe the day commemorating the birth of the King of the Universe, a day hoary with centuries of associations.

No one knows the dreariness of Christmas at College but the unfortunate wight condemned to suffer it. The lonesome buildings and quiet streets would bore even a well-regulated ghost, while thoughts of home with trains of recollections paralyze all gayety.

By an oversight the holidays are long drawn out. While several of the exchanges utter touching appeals for more time, Trinity is suffering from too much vacation. Rumor has it that next year will find both terms and holiday readjusted.

THE BULLETIN BOARD.

The new year opens with some sound financial regulations, the carrying out of which will help considerably to improve the condition of the College treasury. Hereafter, tuition fees will be collected at the end of every month. Only sons of ministers will receive free tuition, and time and credit will be allowed only to such as are found to be actually incapable of paying their bills regularly. Students not otherwise excused, who fail to pay monthly bills due the College, will not be entitled to any further instruction.

The first monthly payment will be due Saturday, Feb. 11th, 1888.

Books and stationery will be sold for cash only.

A discount of 5 per cent. will be made on bills paid a full term in advance.

Superintendent Finger will lecture on "The Public School Problem" on the night of the 18th of January, in the College chapel. Admission free.

Entrance examinations to the College classes will be held in May at Winston, in June at Morehead City, Raleigh, and Trinity College. The Oxford examina-

tion will be held at a date to be announced later. The date of the other examinations has not yet been definitely fixed.

The President's class in Social and Political Science with the Seniors (elective) engages in informal discussion followed by systematic inquiry in official documents and specific treatises. A prize of \$25 in books will be awarded for the best original thesis upon any of the assigned topics.

The Juniors begin Hallam's Constitutional History of England as a text, with Green's Shorter History or Bright's School History as collateral reading (required.) The term's work will end with an oration and a prize of \$25 in cash is offered for the best one.

Encouraging reports are coming in from those who went home to secure help for the new building. There is no doubt of its *speedy* erection, if the Alumni respond to the proposition of "Alumnus." The students are determined that this building shall go up. They are ready to make sacrifices, and are making them, to accomplish their purposes. Contributions should be sent

to Prof. J. L. Armstrong, who will acknowledge them in the Raleigh *Christian Advocate* and in THE ARCHIVE.

Several of the larger classes in the preparatory department will be divided on the basis of scholarship.

◆◆◆◆◆

BURKE AND WEBSTER.

Eloquence does not always display itself in the same form. In reading critically the speeches of Burke and Webster, we find quite a contrast in their styles, yet each ranks amongst the foremost orators of his nation. Each moved thousands by the power of his words, and each possessed a style peculiarly his own.

The first thing noticeable in Burke's style is its remarkable clearness. He presents his thoughts in such a plain, simple manner that they are easily comprehended, although he handles the deepest subjects with which statesmanship deals. He leaves nothing obscure. We are never at a loss to know what words his relative pronouns relate to, or his conjunctions connect. Few authors could have expressed with such precision and perspicuity as Burke the thought contained in the following sentence: "This commercial motive never was believed by any man, either in America, which this letter is meant to soothe, or in England, which it meant to deceive."

In regard to clearness, Webster's style resembles that of Burke. The great American statesman seemed to possess the happy faculty of adapting himself to his audience. If he addressed the Senate of the United States, he was dignified and stately; if he spoke to an assembly of peasants, he made himself perfectly intelligible.

Burke frequently uses pointed satire and bitter sarcasm in his speeches. He says: "By such management, by the irresistible operations of feeble councils, so paltry a sum as three-pence in the eyes of a financier, so insignificant an article as tea in the eyes of a philosopher, have shaken the pillars of a commercial empire that circled the whole globe." Again: "I conceal the ridiculous figure of parliament hurling its thunders at the gigantic rebellion in America." In this kind of writing Burke is undoubtedly Webster's superior.

Burke uses connectives with more skill, perhaps, than any other author in the English language. This is an art of which he was master. There is not space to give quotations illustrating this, but any one who studies his works cannot fail to observe it.

Webster, although he was not so skilful in the use of connectives as Burke, used them well, as the following extract from his speech in Faneuil Hall will show: "Do they find, and

do they admit, and do they feel, that money is scarce and dear?—And how in my judgment, further, so long as this sub-treasury lasts, so long as the tariff of 1846 continues, this state of accumulation by the rich, of distress of the industrious, and of the aggravated poverty of the poor, will go on from degree to degree, to an end which I shall not attempt to calculate.”—Webster is especially fond of beginning his sentences with ‘*and*.’ Burke and Webster do not use figures of speech to excess, and they use them very advantageously. Burke, in making comparisons, employs the Antithesis effectively. Thus: “Compare the two. This I offer to give is plain and simple, the other full of perplexed and intricate mazes. This is mild, that is harsh. This is found by experience effectual for its purpose, the other is a new project. This is universal, the other calculated for certain colonies only. This is immediate in its conciliatory operations, the other remote, contingent, full of hazard.” Burke at times uses the Climax also. The chief difference between Burke and Webster, as regards the use of figures, is that the former generally employs the strongest Metaphors, while the latter uses Similes more frequently. Note this as a sample of Webster’s style: “We shall see Carolina looming up like one of the Southern Constellations.” Burke, in his speech on

Conciliation with America, argues by means of strong historical illustrations. Webster, on the other hand, often reasons by means of interrogations, and then by appealing strongly to the feelings of his audience. It is said that a *dash* may be eloquent. This is well illustrated in Webster’s speech in Faneuil Hall.

On the whole, we may say that Mr. Webster was a strong, forcible speaker and writer. His style is smooth and flowing. His arguments are powerful and convincing. The great peculiarity of Burke’s style is that every sentence “*grows* in the very act of unfolding it.”

H. S.

ORIENTAL AND OCCIDENTAL CHARACTER.

Whether the Roman idea, that climate affects character be true or not, the Orientals exhibit a character very unlike that of the Occidentals. With the one, impulse is the ruling power, and all others are subordinate to it; with the other, reason interposes to check the uprising passions, and to guard against the extremes of thought or deed. No Western writer would ever have thought of devising the inhuman course pursued by Schahriar, king of Persia, to maintain the honor of his harem, and perhaps no maiden of this hemisphere would have subjected herself to such imminent danger as did the beautiful and accomplished Scheherazade to deliver her sex from

the cruel revenge of a blood-thirsty prince. Both were acting from impulse rather than from reason, and in this at least they conformed to the general character of the Orientals. Capable of the most passionate love yet extremely revengeful, the Oriental is the kindest friend yet the bitterest enemy, the most extravagant in grief yet the most relentless in those things which produce it in others. Such a medley of contradictions and seeming paradoxes are interwoven in Eastern character, making it one of the greatest extremes.

Again, the Orientals are more mythical than the Occidentals. They have chimerical ideas of life. Their minds are shadowy and fanciful in their tendency. There is the home of the genii, the ghouls, and the houri. Their literature is burdened with mythical legends, which show that their minds, the foundation of all character, drift toward the fanciful and unreal. In the literary lore of the West, we find no such fabulous stories as that of Aladdin and his "wonderful lamp," or of a Samandal, reigning over the empire of the ocean. Where else but in the literature of the Orientals could we hope to find the origin of such a story as the history of Beder presents? The most exciting incidents of fiction contained in Western authors appear tame in comparison.

The Western man, on the contrary,

looks upon life as a reality. He employs no imaginary genie to work miracles for him, but depends upon the strength of his muscle and the ingenuity of his brains for his support. Reason and intuition are the lights which he follows, and, guided by them, he grapples with life as with a real entity—a something that can be realized. M.

NIGHT ON THE PLAINS OF THE NEW WORLD.

[From the French of Chateaubriand.]

One evening I was wandering in the forests at some distance from the Falls of Niagara. Soon I saw the day fade out around me, and I experienced, in all its solitude, the beautiful spectacle of a night on the plains of the New World. An hour after the setting of the sun, the moon showed herself above the trees. In the opposite horizon, a perfumed breeze, which conducted her from the east, seemed to precede her as a fresh breath among the forests. Little by little the queen of night majestically mounted the heavens, now following peaceably her azure course, now reposing on a group of clouds which resembled the tops of high mountains crowned with snow. These clouds, furling and unfurling their sails, rolled around in transparent zones of white satin, dispersed themselves in light, foamy flakes, or formed themselves into gigantic banks of dazzling aspect, so agreeable to the eye that one

seemed to feel their softness and elasticity.

The scene upon the earth was not less charming. The blue and velvety light of the moon descended at intervals among the trees, and cast islands of light into the blackness of darkness. The river, which flowed at my feet, now lost itself in the shadow of the woods, now re-appeared all brilliant with the constellations of night which it reflected on its bosom. Upon the vast prairie on the opposite side of the river, the light of the moon slept immovably on the turf. Some birch-trees, dispersed here and there in the savannah, agitated by the breeze, formed isles of floating shadows upon an immovable sea of light. Near, all was silence and repose, except the falling of some leaves, the brusque passage of a sudden wind, or the rare and interrupted hooting of an owl; but at a distance was heard, at intervals, the solemn roaring of the cataract of Niagara, which, in the calm of the night, prolonged itself from plain to plain, and expired in traversing the solitary forests.

The grandeur, the wondrous melancholy of the picture, could not be expressed in human language; the most beautiful night in Europe cannot give an idea. In vain, in our cultivated countries, the imagination seeks to extend itself; it meets everywhere the habitation of man; but in those desert countries the soul delights to sink into

an ocean of forests, to soar over the gulf of cataracts, and, as it were, to find itself only in the presence of God.

B. T.

CHORUS.

From Translation of Aristophanes' *Thesmophoriazusæ*.

BY W. L. COLLINS.

They're always abusing the Women as a terrible plague to men:

They say we're the root of all evil, and repeat it again and again;

Of war and quarrels and bloodshed; all mischief, be it what it may;

And, pray then, why do you marry us, if we're all the plagues you say?

And why do you take such care of us, and keep us safe at home;

And are never easy a moment, if ever we chance to roam?

When you ought to be thanking heaven that your Plague is out of the way,

You all keep fussing and fretting—"where is my Plague to-day?"

If a Plague peeps out of the window, up go the eyes of the men;

If she hides, then they all keep staring until she looks out again.

And for ways and means,
Trust us, there's nothing cleverer than a woman.
And as for diplomacy, they'll be hard indeed
To cheat—they know too many tricks themselves.

Ecclesiazusæ.

Correspondence.

To the Editors of the Archive:

All of your readers ought to feel interested in the erection of the proposed new building which you mentioned in the December number of the ARCHIVE. No one will question the necessity of such a building. The only trouble now arises from a lack of funds. This seems strange when we look over the list of Alumni, who could furnish the money with little, if any, inconvenience to themselves. There are one hundred Trinity graduates in North Carolina to-day who could give fifty dollars without having to borrow the money. We are indebted to our *Alma Mater* for a great measure of our success, and I think we have at this peculiar time a rare opportunity of making a *substantial* demonstration of our gratitude. I offer this plan to your readers: Let one hundred Alumni send in their names and pledge themselves to the amount of fifty dollars, to be paid as soon as the hundredth man's name is received. I am ready to give my name.

Yours very truly,
ALUMNUS.

To the Editors of the Archive:

Soon after Conference I was conversing with a minister in high standing in our State, and during the conversation he spoke these words: "Every preach-

er in North Carolina who heard President Crowell's Report, thinks that Trinity has got the biggest man in the State." This did me good—much good. Still, I should not be *altogether* satisfied to know that you had but *one* man in Trinity. I have heard just as many good things about the Faculty and their untiring efforts. The boys, too, have done their part this session. I have had the good fortune to be at the College once or twice since the new administration began. I can safely say (and I don't mean to disparage the former order of things) that a new life exists around old Trinity. I met many of my old friends; they seemed glad to see me, but did not have time to talk much with me. *They were busy.* Such administration as that needs no comment. I am glad to see that the two societies have consolidated the Libraries, and that they are determined to put up a new building. Every Alumnus who doesn't send some money to help you all out in this matter ought to be ashamed of himself. It would be worth fifty dollars to every old Trinity boy to see that fine building every Commencement. If all the Alumni would club together and come to the rescue, it would be as easily built as an air castle. I am not making much money, but I am willing to give ten per cent. of what I make until I see the project completed, if I am encouraged by all the brethren. Some

time soon I will tell you the impressions made upon me by my second visit to Trinity. For the present, enough has been said.

A TRINITY BOY.

HOLIDAYS.

ON ARRIVING AT HOME.

The old homestead looms into view. How sweet the dear old salutations sound! The hackneyed sound of the college bell has been transformed into the lovely echoes of a sister's voice. The grim countenances of college professors are, in our minds, readily replaced by the piercing glances and approving smiles of lovely maidens. The dark pages of text books give way to the cheery bonfires of Christmas Eve. Our boyhood days flash into renewed existence, and we seem to live over again the scenes of our childhood. We are wafted back on the wings of imagination to the time when, long before we had heard of college, we used to hang our stockings by the chimney and await with impatience the coming of Santa Claus. O that we could all live and die without learning too much of this kind old man! This "ignorance is bliss." We are again in the family circle; the benevolent face of the father is before us; the tender words of a loving mother sound again in our ears. But in this time of great rejoicing we pause and say, May God bless the Christmas of

our kind faculty, who so willingly granted us the great privilege of spending Christmas at home.

CHRISTMAS IS OVER.

Although joyful was Christmas, and although charming were its scenes, the flying moments could not be either lengthened or checked. The great wheel of time continuing to turn has carried us from the jolly days of Christmas into the calm days which always follow. If to see friends, if to be with loved ones, if to eat turkey, if to have a good time, is a big Christmas, we can say that, if possible, we have had more than our share. Although we have been greatly refreshed and invigorated for the work of the ensuing term, yet, so pleasant was our stay at home that we are led to approve the sentiment of the old darkey, who said: "Oh! what a blessin' it would 'a' been, If Santa had been born a twin; For then we'd 'a' had two Chrismusses a year, And prob'bly one would 'a' settled here."

But, recognizing the fact that pleasure is always sweetest when it follows duty well performed, we readily loose our moorings, and with purer motives, with nobler aims, set sail for our summer vacation. R. R.

Letters from Trinity's Alumni are invited. If you would like to hear from a college friend of days long gone by, a few lines in the ARCHIVE might reach his eye.

Editorials.

J. S. BASSETT, *Hesperian*, } EDITORS.
 G. N. RAPER, *Columbian*, }

This is an age of steam and electricity, of specialties and of cranks. There are many unjustly called cranky by those unable to appreciate enthusiasm and persistent effort, but there is a tendency among too many men of the present age to neglect everything except that and that alone which pertains to one narrow subject. This tendency is becoming more prevalent, especially among American students. A man can make a better success in a special line of work, provided he has made a deep and broad foundation upon which to place his desired vocation in life. But how can a man be a scientific investigator of the wings of bugs without a knowledge of bugs, or a successful geologist without a knowledge of Botany and Zoölogy?

Why do boys spend so much money for cigarettes? Some do this to gratify their appetite for smoking paper, others for the illustrations of art found within the packages. It is contrary to every idea of decency and morality to strive to lead boys into the gratification of an appetite, which is, to say the least, useless, by appealing to one far more

dangerous in its nature, to one which, if aroused, may be the cause of their eternal ruin.

The greatest need in Southern Colleges is a well equipped gymnasium. Every institution of learning ought to have this requisite, and to compel all its students to use the advantages which a gymnasium affords. If a boy shines forth by brilliancy of intellect while at College, it is too often the case that before he has reached the prime of manhood, before he has done one-tenth of what was possible for him to do, his constitution becomes a mere wreck, and he soon becomes the victim of untimely death. Now, while the South is striving with all her might to establish Colleges for intellectual and industrial training, why should we neglect physical culture? It is like building a house upon the sand. When the burdens and cares of active life assail a weakened constitution, it is compelled to give way, and there is no more happiness for the unfortunate victim.

The time has at last come when *nations* begin to realize that "man's inhumanity to man makes countless thousands mourn." But a few weeks ago Chickering Hall in New York was densely packed to receive the three

members of the English parliament who have come to America, not as deputized commissioners but as humanitarians, to arrange with the United States the necessary preliminaries for establishing an international court of arbitration. These men are on just as noble a mission as the missionary who carries christianity to the heathen. Even Gladstone and Bright, together with many members of both Houses of parliament sanction this move for "the glorious parliament of man and the federation of the world." How much better it is to settle international disputes on common sense principles than by means which, in the language of Cicero, are characteristic of beasts! War always implies wrong action on the part of one nation at least, and in the majority of cases both parties are in fault.

The announcement of the death of Dr. Burkehead in Fayetteville, Dec. 1, 1887, was a painful surprise to his friends in Trinity as well as in other places. He died, as he had lived, actively engaged in the work of the Master.

Lingurn Skidmore Burkehead was born in Davidson county, N. C., May 17th, 1824. At the age of twenty-five, he joined the Methodist Conference at

Oxford, and then began a life of such firm and able devotion to his duty that he was advanced to all the positions of honor within that body. He was an able speaker, a kind friend and a genuine Methodist. Trinity College found in him a staunch, supporter, and the Board of Trustees, of which he was for a long time President, lost in him an energetic member. He actively exerted himself in securing the present administration, and now that he is gone we indeed feel that Trinity has lost a friend. He died about a year later than his wife, and has left three daughters and four sons, one of whom, L. L. Burkehead, is a member of the Junior class. To all of these THE ARCHIVE extends its heartfelt sympathy.

Just as the ARCHIVE goes to press, we learn that ladies from the Greensboro Female College have kindly consented to come to Trinity the latter part of this month and give a concert for the benefit of the new building fund. The students appreciate this interest in their efforts, and will manifest their appreciation by giving the ladies a full house. Such treats are rare and greatly enjoyed. Due notice of the exact date will be given through the newspapers and through circulars.

Reviews.

G. T. ADAMS, *Hesperian*, } EDITORS.
 D. C. ROPER, *Columbian*. }

AMERICAN STATESMEN: John Quincy Adams.
 By John F. Morse, Jr., Boston: Houghton,
 Mifflin & Company. 1886, 16 mo. pp. 315.

Of Mr. Morse's series of Biographies of men conspicuous in the Political History of the United States, this volume treats of the life of a man much abused and cruelly misappreciated in his own day, but whom subsequent generations already begin to honor as one of the greatest American Statesmen. The author presents this book in three chapters. In the first of these divisions, the precocious Adams is taken from his infancy, through the varied scenes of youthful life to the end of his diplomatic career in Europe. Next, the author graphically traces the life of Mr. Adams as Secretary of State in the Cabinet of James Monroe (where he was instrumental in forming the famous "Monroe Doctrine") on through his Presidential career, which terminated in 1828. The latter days of the ex-President were spent in representing the Plymouth (Mass.) district in the national House of Representatives. The same accuracy of statement and scholarly vigor that characterize the other editions in this series are exemplified with emphasis in this work. The diction is simple and pure, the style is clear and direct, fitting the

book for its high place in the already brilliant series of "American Statesmen."

OUR COUNTRY: Its Possible Future and Its Present Crisis. By Rev. Josiah Strong, D. D. Published by the Baker and Taylor Co., 9 Bond St., New York. pp. 229.

No duty devolving upon American citizens is of more importance than the defence and perpetuation of the principles upon which our government is based. That perils of no small import are now menacing these principles is evident to intelligent minds. The most dangerous of these evils it is the object of this work to point out, and by an accumulation of verified facts to prove that these perils do really overhang the government and should be averted. Among the most serious are mentioned Mormonism, Romanism, Socialism, Immigration and Intemperance. Each of these subjects is treated in a masterly manner. The author has exercised rare skill in collating the facts which are corroborated by the testimony of men whose veracity cannot be doubted. The central idea enforced by this volume is *crisis* in the destiny of the United States and, through it, in the destiny of the world. The author's argument reaches its climax in viewing the relation of this country to the world. The present is considered the "nick of time." He shows clearly that the evangelization of the world depends largely upon the

progress made in evangelizing this country. It is a powerful book and should be read carefully by every one who has an interest in the welfare of our country.

By good fortune, the publisher of the "Series of Brief Grammars of the Germanic Dialects," invited Professor Sievers, then of the University of Jena, now of Tübingen, to prepare the Old English member of the series; and, by as rare good fortune, Professor Albert S. Cook, of the University of California, became the translator, or, more properly speaking, the American editor. The first edition was immediately received as highest authority on both sides of the ocean, and the second edition, which enriches the former with the result of recent investigations, is all that can be expected for the language from the sources at command. The grammar was written for beginners, but it presumes an age and an acquaintance with the theory of language not found in the class of students in our colleges who begin the study of Old English. It recalls the experience of two American students at the University of Leipsic, who, when they saw the announcement of "Lectures for Beginners in Sanskrit" by Professor Windisch, made up their minds to take the course. Seats were reserved and the first lecture came on. The Professor dashed into the alphabet, swirled through declension, called a halt in the verb, and, when he departed, left them in a state of bewil-

derment whose uppermost idea was that there must be, away down below "beginners," some place where they belonged.

The extent to which comparative philology has thrown syntax into the shade is exemplified by the fact that one half of the "grammar" is devoted to *phonology* and the other half to *inflection*, while syntax gets not a word. True, it may well be said that many MSS. must yet be edited before a satisfactory syntax can be written. That, however, does not affect the proposition above. One hundred years ago, with the same material, the order would have been almost reversed. It must be this passion for philology that has drawn the best minds away from investigations in the syntax of modern English and consigned our grammars to the care of third-rate men who continue to mangle "English as she is wrote."

There is coming a time when all teachers of English Grammar will have to be versed in the language and its history from the time of Alfred down, but to confuse pupils by bringing into the grammar Old English words is worse than useless. In spite of this blot, Prof. Meiklejohn ("The English Language." Boston: D. C. Heath & Co., 1887) manages to explain some things clearly; yet a man who still calls the infinitive a *mood* is not to be trusted. The author seems to have emulated Mr. G. W. Tarbox's "Album of Universal Information," for he has within the lids of one book a Grammar, a Rhetoric, a History of the Language, and a History of the Literature. The machine made to wash clothes, run the sewing-machine, rock the cradle and spank the baby, failed for reasons too obvious to need mention.

Exchanges.

M. C. THOMAS, *Hesperian*, } EDITORS.
 W. A. BARRETT, *Columbian*, }

The last number of the *Binghamite* shows decided improvement.

The December number of the *Wake Forest Student* is the best number of this excellent magazine that has yet been received. The articles by contributors are of a high order. The ARCHIVE extends its congratulations to the *Student's* editors upon their success in College Journalism.

The *Haverfordian*, for December, has arrived. Its contents are calculated to be of special interest to those who are enamored of athletics. It has a very sensible editorial on the study of Political Economy. The magazine does credit to the institution which it represents.

The receipt of the *Randolph-Macon Monthly* is acknowledged. It exhibits literary merit. Fifteen or twenty of its pages are filled with advertisements, and upon this remunerative source depends, no doubt, in a large degree the success of the magazine.

The last number of the *Davidson Monthly* shows considerable signs of improvement on former numbers. Stick to the "Boycott," as it is nothing but fair to those who support the magazine. Every College magazine would do well to adopt the same plan. The *Monthly* is getting to be one of the best among our exchanges.

In the *Roanoke Collegian's* latest number is a very pertinent article relating to Exchange Departments. It deals the "exchange man," whom it terms the "mud-slinging politician of the future," a well-directed blow. There is a disposition existing in some college journals to point out the defects of their neighbors and acquaintances, seemingly blind to the merits of the magazine criticised, and uttering only the venomous sentiments generated by a fault-finding disposition. There is a happy medium between a servile, insincere adulation and a withering, malicious criticism. The magazine that offers critical remarks sincerely, and for the improvement of the one criticised, has found that medium.

The *Vanderbilt Observer* is on our table. Its pages are pregnant with life and original thought. Among other articles, the one entitled "Edgar Allen Poe" deserves mention. The author proves, by means of unquestionable authority, that the base slander which has been asserted against the fame of the author, whose productions have been translated into more languages than those of any other American writer, and who has been the most brilliant star in American literature, was wholly undeserved.

The Statesman, a periodical published at Chicago, Ill., and devoted to the cause of prohibition, and the December number of the *University Monthly* have arrived on the eve of going to press.

Locals.

D. C. BRANSON, *Hes.*, }
 J. C. MONTGOMERY, *C.*, } REPORTERS.

Examinations are over. "Did you get through?"

Endowment now reaches about \$40,000.

On his return from Conference, Dr. M. L. Wood spent a few days with his friends in Trinity.

Capt. Arthur Frazer, conductor on the Western road, spent Sunday with relatives in our town.

Rev. A. D. Betts came by to see his son and preached for us the Sunday before Conference. His friends were glad to see him.

Dr. McCanless is making preparations to build a residence just above Prof. Gannaway's.

Rev. V. A. Sharpe, Presiding Elder of this District, will make Trinity his home this year.

Mrs. James W. Ward, of Greensboro is spending a few days here, visiting Prof. Carr's family.

Misses May Carr and Nellie Edwards, who have been attending the Lexington Female Seminary, are home enjoying the holidays.

Miss Linton and Miss Minnig of Penn., are visiting the President's family.

Prof. Armstrong spent several days in Greensboro during the holidays visiting the family of Dr. T. M. Jones.

Mr. Dred. Peacock and wife of Lexington spent Christmas with us. They are visiting Prof. Carr's family.

Rev. Mr. Rush has retired temporarily from itinerant work and will remain in our little town this year. His daughter, Mrs. Bost of Concord, is visiting him.

All of the examinations except those of three or four small classes, were held in the old chapel. It is the general opinion that it is harder to *cheat* one's way through than to make proper preparation and stand fairly.

Mr. Eshelman, of Lebanon, Pa., is here prospecting with a view to permanent location. He wishes to embark in the mercantile business. We hope that he will find it to his interest to cast his lot with us.

Friday night before Christmas, about a dozen boys went over to Thomasville to the entertainment given by the young ladies of the Female College. The occasion was one of enjoyment, especially *after* the public exercises.

As the old year is passing away, it is pleasant to look back upon a term so well spent. Both Faculty and students have worked faithfully, and this co-operation has not failed to produce the desired result—mutual confidence and affection.

If we may "size up" the morals of a place by the number of preachers it contains, Trinity can say *Adsum* when its name is called on the last day. We have only eleven licensed preachers with us at present.

Most of the boys spent Christmas at home, but a great many have already returned in order to do some special work before the Spring Term begins. Several did not intend leaving college, but did so for the purpose of raising money for the new building.

"Yowzer" went out to see his "best" girl the other night, and about 10:30 o'clock he was found in a newly dug ice-house "making night hideous" with his unearthly yells. We are not prepared to state who is responsible for this sad dilemma, but madam rumor hath it that the fair Dulcinea was implicated in the plot.

On Wednesday evening, Dec. 21st, a small circle of friends met to witness the marriage of Capt. Jefferson Davis, Class of '86, now of the Davis School, La Grange, N. C., to Miss Mamie B. daughter of Prof. Gannaway. The ceremony was performed at the residence of the bride's father, Rev. F. H. Wood officiating.

First Student: "Where is the President this morning?"

Second Student: "He went to Greensboro last night to attend a meeting of the Executive Committee."

First Student: "Yonder he comes now."

Secoud Student: "Well, sir, he can be in more places at one time than any man I ever saw."

The average small boy still finds pleasure in bean-shooters, pop-guns, and sling-shots. It amuses him yet "to

perform such tricks before high heaven as make the angels weep." Yes, it is even so, and "Cub" is not an exception to the general rule. A few nights since he decided to try his skill in throwing by seeing how many window-lights he could break out of Duke Harris's store. About the time he had broken two or three, and was secretly congratulating himself on his grand success, one of the Faculty fell upon him like a vulture on his prey. The marauder was taken before the "city fathers" and fined \$3.10, to be devoted to the road-improvement fund. "He that hath ears to hear, let him hear."

Saturday evening, Dec. 24th, the ever hospitable Mr. Hundley gave a supper complimentary to Mr. and Mrs. Jeff. Davis. Several friends were invited to participate in the festivities of this pleasant occasion. The festal board was loaded with such delicacies as would tempt the appetite of the most fastidious. The host was running over with good humor, and the social feature was by no means the least enjoyable part of this happy time. In the presence of the young couple, there was another whom we have not yet mentioned. Yes, he was there and did his work. His name was —— Cupid.

Mr. Tom Finch, a member of the Board of Trustees, died at his home near Trinity, Saturday, Dec. 10th.

Mrs. Martha Robbins, widow of the late Ahi. Robbins, died at her home Saturday, Dec. 3rd.

Alumni.

E. L. MOFFITT, *Hesperian*, } EDITORS.
W. H. RHODES, *Columbian*, }

—E. J. Kennedy, '75, a successful lawyer at Chesterfield C. H., S. C., is a member of the legislature.

—B. N. Bodie, '81, is merchandising in Leesville, S. C. He is also ticket agent of the R. & D. R. R., and mayor of the town. Mr. Bodie is a firm friend of Trinity.

—W. A. Allen is a very promising young lawyer in Goldsboro, N. C.

—Y. P. Ormond, '78, is farming near Hookerton, N. C. He married a daughter of Rev. J. E. Mann, and is now the head of a family.

—W. P. Bynum, '83, one of Trinity's most thorough students, having practiced law in Charlotte four years with his uncle, Judge Bynum, moved on the 25th of last October to Greensboro, where, in partnership with Bartlett Shipp, Esq., he is destined to become one of the first lawyers in the state.

—D. B. Nicholson, '75, after graduating, returned to Duplin county, and taught school a year and a half. Dec. 20th, 1876, he married Miss Katie Powell, of Sampson county, and spent several years in farming and teaching. He was admitted to the bar Jan., '80, and after practising law in Duplin two years moved to Clinton, where he taught in the Clinton Collegiate Institute one year. Since then he has de-

voted himself to law and journalism—is now one of the editors of the *Weekly Caucasian*, published in Clinton. During the session of '81 he represented Duplin county in the legislature, and last winter served as Reading Clerk in the State Senate. Mr. Nicholson has five children. Four of them are boys whom he will some day send to Trinity. THE ARCHIVE sends Christmas greetings to the *Caucasian*, and takes pleasure in placing it on the list of exchanges.

—L. J. Best, '86, completed his course at the Dick and Dillard Law School, Greensboro, N. C., and is now practicing law in Goldsboro, N. C.

—J. C. Pinnix, '86, having completed his law course at Greensboro, and having been admitted to the bar, is now located at Yanceyville, N. C.

—S. M. S. Rolinson is in charge of the Hatteras school. He has enrolled this year a large number of pupils.

—J. A. Bell, '86, after teaching a while, began the study of law in Statesville, N. C., and speaks of going West. How is this for Carolina, Jim?

—E. S. Gunn, '84, is taking a theological course at Vanderbilt University.

—T. N. Ivy, '79, taught several years in Western North Carolina before joining the N. C. Methodist Conference. He is now stationed at Lenoir, Caldwell county.

—S. Leffers says he is still "invigorated by the gentle breezes of the North Carolina coast,"

Mr. John D. Ezzell, class of '85, has been principal of the Belle Voir High School, Sampson County, N. C., since the summer of his graduation. He was seen at Conference by a representative of the ARCHIVE, and he reported his school in a flourishing condition.

—Among the most prominent applicants for admission at the recent session of Conference were Messrs. J. W. Clegg and L. M. Chaffin. The ARCHIVE wishes them abundant success in the work of the ministry.

—Cyrus P. Frazer, '77, soon after leaving Trinity graduated at Haverford College, Pa. He is now one of the principals of the Archdale High School. A few years ago he had at the same place one of the most flourishing high schools in the State, and as he has taken hold of it again, Archdale is indeed to be congratulated.

—J. L. Tomlinson, '72, soon after leaving Trinity graduated at Haverford College, Pa. A few years after this he went to Germany, but soon decided to return to the old North State. Ever since his return he has been actively engaged in the educational cause. He has been principal of Santa Barbara College, California, also of the Wilson Graded School. While in Wilson, he was fortunate enough to win not only a good reputation, but also a good wife. He is now and has been for some time, the Superintendent of the flourishing Winston Graded Schools.

—R. H. Skeen, '58, for several years successfully conducted a high school at Mt. Gilead, N. C., and sent boys to Trinity well prepared to enter high college classes. He is now principal of the Concord Female Institute, and has one of the most flourishing schools Concord has ever known.

AMONG THE COLLEGES.

Chautauqua University graduated, in 1886, 4,624 students.

Haverford might appropriately be called the "College of Athletics."

Harvard will this year distribute \$66,000 among her needy students.

Roanoke's Endowment Fund has recently had an addition of \$20,000.

Randolph-Macon's Gymnasium was formally opened December 5th, with much *eclat*.

Davidson's students have "boycotted" those merchants who will not advertise in their periodical.

Several Colleges wish their weekly holiday to be changed from Saturday to Monday.

The male students of the University of Mississippi have asked the removal of the female students. The girls are bearing off all the honors.

Columbia proposes to institute a new grading system, so that those students who attain a certain high standard shall be exempt from examinations.

TRINITY COLLEGE,

TRINITY COLLEGE, N. C., U. S. A.

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DEPARTMENTS.—*Collegiate*, leading to Degrees of A. B. and Ph. B.

Preparatory, preparing for admission to college.

Business, five months' training for business life.

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EXPENSES.—*Tuition*, \$3 to \$5 per month.

Board, \$8 to \$12 per month.

Tuition should be paid in advance, and books at the time of purchase.

SPECIAL LECTURES are given weekly to all who may wish to attend, free of extra charge, on topics of interest. The lecture program of prominent speakers for the weeks will be announced later.

EXAMINATIONS.—Examinations in course are held twice a year or at the completion of any particular subject. Examinations for admission to college in 1888 to any of the regular classes will be held in June on the day following Commencement, and in September on the day before the opening of college. Students are admitted to the Preparatory and Business Departments without examination, but to no other.

The requisites for admission to the Freshman class in 1888 are Arithmetic, including the Metric System; Algebra to Quadratics; U. S. History; English Grammar and Analysis; Geography, Descriptive and Physical; Natural Sciences, Physiology and Hygiene; Latin, three Books of Cæsar and Latin Grammar, including Prosody.

An extra year's work in Latin and Greek will be required for admission in 1889 to the classical course only (A. B. degree.)

LOCATION.—In Randolph county. Reached *via* High Point, N. C., over the Piedmont Air Line. Healthfulness and quiet location render it peculiarly safe and well adapted to the education of youth and young men.

INFORMATION.—Special circulars issued quarterly, and the regular annual catalogue will be sent or any desired information given respecting the Institution, upon application to

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THE

TRINITY ARCHIVE.

Published under Supervision of the Professor of English.

TRINITY COLLEGE, FEB. 1888.

In accordance with the regulations governing the management of the ARCHIVE, the Editors from the Hesperian Society are changed. Two new ones take their places in this issue on the staff, and three of the former set are retained, but are assigned to new work. The representatives of the Columbian Society do not go out till the last quarter. By this arrangement part at least of the staff is always familiar with the duties of the office.

This paragraph is especially addressed to that "old" student whose eye falls upon it. Write to the ARCHIVE, and in so doing you will furnish entertainment to many a friend of your college days. We mean *you*.

That toy of modern linguists—Volapük—is having a wonderful run with publishers. Handbooks to it "now tread on one another's heels." The American Philosophical Society, at a meeting last fall, appointed a commit-

tee to examine into the scientific value of this "universal language." Their report points out the requirements for such a language, and finds on comparing them with Father Schleyer's system, that it is "synthetic and complex," and therefore unsuited to modern needs.

M. Renan has a picturesque way of putting things. In his "History of the People of Israel," (Vol. I, lately published) he says of David :

"We shall see the *brigand* of Adulam and Ziglag adopt by and by the ways of a saint. He will be the author of the Psalms, the sacred choragus, the type of the future Saviour. Jesus will be a son of David. The pious souls who will find delight in the resignation and the melancholy contained in the finest of liturgical books, will think themselves in communion with this bandit. Humanity will believe in a final justice on the testimony of David, who never thought of it, and of the Sibyl, who never existed. *Teste David cum Sibylla!* O divine comedy!"

TWO SHAKESPEARIAN CHARACTERS.

The Tragedy of Cymbeline was written during the latter ten years of Shakespeare's life and has much of the exquisite beauty and austere sweetness of *Othello* and *The Tempest*, which belong to the same period. In structure this Tragedy is quite complex. There are in it no less than four distinct groups of persons, all of whom, however, though without any concert or common purpose, draw together with perfect smoothness and harmony in working out the author's plan.

Of all the characters that acquit themselves in this drama, no two show such different dispositions as Imogen and the Queen; for, wherever and under whatever conditions they are found, antagonism in character is sure to be shown. The leading purpose of the play is to be sought for in the character of Imogen. She is an impersonation of the moral beauty of womanhood. This beauty is the vital current of the whole delineation, and everything about her, her form, her features and expression, her dress, her walk, her every motion are steeped in its efficacy. This virtue radiates from her on others and exercises a wonderful influence on almost all about her. Already a wife when we first see her, Imogen acts but little in any other quality; yet in this one she approves herself mistress of that womanly perfection

which would make glad the heart and perfect the character of every one who stood in any relationship with her. To make up a perfect woman, she possesses sound judgment and decision of character, which are most admirably displayed in her choice of a husband. Irrespective of parental desires and the efficacy of royal blood, she wisely preferred a true, though humble man to a royal personage that could well be regarded as a counterfeit of humanity. Posthumus sprang of heroic stock. Having been left an orphan at birth, he was taken by the king and grew up the foster-brother and playmate of the princess; and their love, rooted in the innocence of childhood, interlacing all their childish thoughts and pleasures, has ripened with their growth; and now appears the settled habit of their very souls. Cloten, whom she had the good judgment to refuse, was well described when Mr. Hudson phrased him a "noble instance of a man or thing, with not merely a loose screw in the gearing but with all the screws loose." He was, therefore, the last man that any body, of such sense and refinement as Imogen possessed, could ever be brought to endure. Her faithfulness is seen in her bearing Cloten's persecutions with patience, till he begins to abuse her exiled husband; then, true to him who is a part of her very nature, she quickly turns upon Cloten, at the same time regretting that he

puts her to "forget a lady's manners by being so verbal." That Imogen was sincerely virtuous is proved by the fact that Iachimo, upon approaching her with evil intentions, was compelled to exclaim, "Boldness, be my friend! arm me, audacity, from head to foot!" Truly appropriate was this language, for having once learned his wilful intention she with one word shattered his armor of "audacity." So great was the influence of her purity that Iachimo was at once charmed and chastened, for "under the ribs of death" her moral beauty had created a soul. And further is the truth of her virtue confirmed when Iachimo discovers himself and speaks of her as "that paragon for whom my heart drops blood, and my false spirits quail to remember." That her moral delicacy shrinks from the least atom of untruth, is touchingly shown in this, "If I lie, and do not harm by it, though the gods hear, I hope they'll pardon it." Imogen might don a man's attire, but her pure motives and God-given virtues had shaped a heart that could not contain the sterner qualities of the other sex; and so utterly did she fail in her attempt to appear as a man, that we find wise and reverend manhood exclaiming at sight of her, "Behold divineness no elder than a boy!"

It might be with reluctance that we would turn from contemplating a perfect character to look at the faults of an imperfect one, if we did not first remember that the Queen possesses

only those commonplace elements of character that characterizes, though in a less degree, all moral beings. But, since we are through natural instinct and acquired inclination always ready to blame poor human nature, we cannot but give vent to our feelings when we find so mean a grade as is possessed by Cymbeline's Queen. She is deeply false, false to everything but her son and her own ambition. She has the king quite under her power, the lords blame not the king for any wrong act, knowing that he sees only through her eyes, acts only as she plans, and speaks only as she dictates. The Queen has set her heart upon matching her son with the princess, who is expected to succeed her father in the kingdom, not so much through love for the poor clod, as that she knows him to be a clod whom she will be able to control, and thus secure the continuation of her power. Perhaps the depth of her character is not fathomed by all, and certainly not by the king, until on her death-bed she reveals the most detestible qualities of a corrupt nature.

Thus it is seen that in these characters we have simplicity and harmony of character, clearness of understanding, depth and purity of feeling, the whole circle and aggregate of eloquent womanhood contrasted with a character inconsistent only with the truth, vile deceit, a masculine disposition combined with all that is complex, detestible and fiendish, last, but most prominent of all, a woman destitute of womanhood.

R. R.

Editorials.

G. N. RAPER, *Columbian*, } EDITORS.
 M. C. THOMAS, *Hesperian*. }

Some boys console themselves for their want of energy in study by the fact that Patrick Henry, for instance, was a very poor student at school, or that Byron, or some other illustrious character was the poorest member of his class at College. They have the presumption to imagine that, because they follow in school the example of Henry and Byron, they will be as renowned in after life as an inevitable sequence. They dream of doing great things bye and bye, but are very indifferent about the present little things, which are the essentials of greatness. Such boys forget to compare what Patrick Henry was, with what he might have been, had he diligently applied himself at school. Therefore it is no wonder that in after life they realize their mistake and exclaim farewell, a long farewell to all my anticipated greatness!

That old bigot Berkley, governor of the colony of Virginia, once said, "I thank God that there are no free schools, nor printing-presses, and I hope we shall not have them these hundred years!! It was thought that

this sentiment had long ago been eradicated from the minds of the American people, especially of the higher classes, but it is a sad fact that a few weeks ago an expression of like import was uttered even within the halls of the United States Senate. Now, two centuries after Berkley, a United States Senator says that, were he called upon to frame a title for the Blair Educational Bill, he would call it an act to erect a monument to Alexander Hamilton, and to encourage mendicancy in the South. Such a sentiment as this needs no comment, for every man who is a true patriot and has ever been outside of his own county will condemn the Senator's remarks upon him who first "smote the rock of national resources and abundant streams of revenue gushed forth, who touched the corpse of public credit and it sprang upon its feet."

The primary object of a collegiate education should not be to educate for the sole purpose of making money, but to educate for education's sake. The statement can be made, without too much self-laudation, that many Southern boys give evidences of great original ability while at college, but just as soon as they complete the course, too many think only of making money,

and therefore entirely neglect literary work. Never can the South boast of a golden age of literature, nor can she furnish her own text books, until this mistaken idea of education is driven out by the substitution of one which will give us a higher standard of refinement, and make us independent so far as poetry, history, fiction and text books are concerned.

People cannot do without news, and therefore newspapers are necessary. Furthermore, if their object be improvement in literary attainments, they exert an indispensable influence for good. They unite the people more closely, and have a great tendency to prevent sectionalism. But in our modern newspapers there is too much of the sensational and of the worthless. There is a continual contest between some papers to see which one can give the best account of the most brutal murders. In addition to this, every little thing, of no importance whatever, must be noticed, and therefore it takes up the space which should be occupied by good solid reading. Zeb. Vance can't have a photograph taken, nor can President Cleveland wear a plug hat without its being mentioned in some newspaper.

Wake Forest has sustained a great loss by the death of Prof. J. R. Duggan. It is sad to see one so young and at the same time so promising and so devoted to his profession, taken from the field of scientific investigation. The President of his *alma mater* said that he never missed a college duty. This is a compliment which indeed only a very few boys ever win. Punctuality is just as essential to success as a knowledge of text books. Had morning prayers no other object than to get boys to conform to systematic habits, they could not be abolished without detriment to the scholars. For the boy who learns to be punctual at school will be so in life.

Many young men who read of the eccentricities and vices of men of genius at once try to become eccentric by practicing the same vices. Some who have morbidly sensitive dispositions, imagine that they are exactly like Edgar Allan Poe, and determine to become poets. They let their hair grow long, assume a dreamy expression of face, write poetry that is enough to exasperate any man of sense, and because every body does not go into ecstasy over their literary performances, talk about how inappreciative the world has always been of the first efforts of genius.

These same young men will practice the vices of Goldsmith, Byron, Poe, and other great geniuses of the past, and imagine that it is conclusive proof of the fact that mentally they are like these great men. Some are always trying to say something witty in a brusque way, because that was the way Dr. Johnson did. Others imagine that they can never become lawyers or politicians unless they get drunk occasionally. They say that Sheridan, Webster, Prentiss, and other great orators drank freely.

It is a lamentable fact that a large number of the young men of the present day who intend to enter the ministry seem to think it necessary to be able to speak in a drawling, sanctimonious tone, until this method of talking has been denominated the "clerical whine." There is no reason why a preacher should speak in the pulpit with an entirely different voice from that which he employs on other occasions. The truth of it is, some young preachers hear a man who has a big reputation as a preacher speak with the nasal twang, and straightway fancy that they can never become good preachers unless they can speak in the same way. Other young preachers try to imitate Sam. Jones, or some other popular preacher,

especially their eccentricities. The world makes allowances for the eccentricities and vices of genius, but never countenances them in mediocrity. The young man who thus tries to *ape* other men, not only loses the respect of others, but soon loses his own self respect. Individuality is a characteristic of genius, so that a young man who tries to imitate others proves by his actions that he is devoid of real ability, and makes himself contemptible in the eyes of sensible people. Every young man should determine to preserve his identity, and have the stamp of individuality upon all his actions, and he will then at least command respect, if he does not become distinguished as an eccentric genius.

It is to be feared that stump speaking, in its highest and best sense, is becoming a thing of the past. People no longer delight to hear the great political questions of the day discussed in a sound, sensible manner on the stump, but seem to have a morbid appetite for smutty jokes and low buffoonery. The man who can tell the most anecdotes is the man for the office. It is a shame for the citizens of a State to applaud the vulgar jokes of men running for high offices. Such men deserve to be frowned upon with the virtuous indig-

nation and contempt of every true citizen. It matters not how well they may tell their jokes, yet they are corrupters of the morals of the young who hear them, and do injury to the State in which they live, just in proportion to their talent and influence. Why is it that we so rarely have discussions now to which ladies can listen? Why is it that we do not have canvases like that of Prentiss in Mississippi years ago, when he stumped the State for Congress, and the ladies turned out to hear the famous orator? Such stump speeches as those made by Douglas and Lincoln in Illinois, and Gov. Wise in Virginia, in which these great men discussed the political issues of the country in a statesman-like way? Why was President Garfield abused so outrageously by the stump speakers of opposite political faith to him, and a few months afterwards, when he was assassinated, landed to the skies by the same men? Stump speaking in these latter times seems to have been assigned, in the main, to the lowest demagogues in each party, who see how much mud they can throw at each other, and how many vile jokes and political lies they can tell.

The students of Trinity have in the past had the reputation throughout the

State of being good speakers. They should determine to maintain this reputation. The way to do this is for them to take an interest in Society work. Society training is an invaluable part of every young man's college education. No student should fail to improve the opportunities offered to him in this line. There is nothing that should be more congenial to a student who has any ambition than a good literary society—a society where he can learn to express himself with ease and fluency, with grammatical correctness, and rhetorical finish, where he can learn to clothe his thought in appropriate language, where he can cultivate his imaginative and reasoning powers. Some students seem to think that because they gave not the rhythmic flow of language of a Cicero, the information of a Burke, or the wit sarcasm and fluency of a John Randolph, that it is useless for them ever to try to become speakers. They seem to forget that no man can be a grand success right at the start, and that persistent effort is required to succeed at anything. Those who have no natural talent for speaking should be encouraged when they think of Demosthenes and other great orators, who possessed little natural powers of oratory. Let every student, at the beginning of this new year, take more interest in society work, and strive to become at least a moderately a good speaker.

Reviews.

D. C. ROPER, *Co'umbian*. } EDITORS.
 J. S. BASSETT, *Hesperian*, }

STUDIES IN ENGLISH AND AMERICAN LITERATURE, FROM CHAUCER TO THE PRESENT TIME; WITH STANDARD SELECTIONS FROM REPRESENTATIVE WRITERS FOR CRITICAL STUDY AND ANALYSIS. By Albert N. Raub, Ph D., Principal of the Central State Normal School, Lock Haven, Pa., and Author of "Lessons in English," "Practical English Grammar," etc., 468 pp. Cloth. Philadelphia. Raub & Co. 1887.

This is one of the books "to meet a long-felt want." The work is intended not only to give a biographical sketch of the representative writers, but also a criticism of their work, and, following this, a masterpiece selected from each author's writings, with such explanatory notes appended as will lead the pupil to study more critically and with more profit not only the beauties but also the defects, of his language. It is a book on literature, criticism, and the literary analysis of the English classics in one, and is an admirable supplement to the study of both Rhetoric and English Grammar. The plan is the now so popular method used by Kellogg, Swinton, and others, thereby giving this book many of the excellences found in the works of those scholars. If, however, it be pertinent to mention among its good qualities a defect, it may be said that the number of American authors is out of proportion to the English, thereby unduly

emphasizing American literature. In the main, this is a very good book, and is altogether worthy of the ready acceptance which it is receiving in quite a number of our schools and colleges.

PRACTICAL RHETORIC AND COMPOSITION: A complete and practical discussion of capital letters, punctuation, letter-writing, style and composition. By Albert N. Raub, A. M., Ph. D., author of "Lessons in English," "Practical English Grammar," "Studies in English and American Literature," "Methods of Teaching," "School Management," etc. 320 pp, Cloth. Philadelphia: Raub & Co. 1887.

In the preparation of this work the author's aim has been to compile a treatise on the subject of Rhetoric and Composition that may claim to be wholly *practical* and teachable. The arrangement of subjects varies from the usual order, and to good purpose. The influence of the school to which Bain belongs is made manifest to a great and quite beneficial degree, giving the book characteristics worthy of great commendation. Each topic or principle discussed is followed by copious examples which are in the main fresh and apposite. "Letter-Writing," while well treated, is extended out of proportion to the rest. A great deal of space is given in this work to Poetry. Since the appearance of the works of Gummere, Mayor, and Schepper, the attempt to force Latin meter upon the English accentual verse is unpardonable. On the whole, however, this is a very good Elementary Rhetoric.

LIGHTS OF TWO CENTURIES: Edited by Edward Everett Hale. Illustrated with fifty portraits. A. S. Barnes & Co., New York. 1887. 8vo. pp. vi, 603.

This work is a series of biographical essays comprehending fifty of the leading artists, sculptors, prose writers, composers, poets and inventors of the last two hundred years. It treats of those master spirits who, in contradistinction to those who belonged to "schools", have caused by their individual efforts material improvements in their respective spheres. The essays are written in a perspicuous and easy style, although the matter is very condensed. They treat of the subject's life as directly influenced by his works, carry the reader through philosophy, veiled by incident, and finally drop him much pleased and wishing there were more. We may learn a little of our national inclinations by looking over the Table of Contents. Among the artists, sculptors and composers, not one American is found, showing that in these features we are deficient. Among prose writers and poets, America claims one each. But when we come to the inventors we find that four of the nine, classed leading in two hundred years, were natives of our one-hundred-year-old republic. An agreeable feature is the pronunciation affixed to all proper names, so that we feel more at ease when we meet in print our cousins from abroad. The portrait of each one is given, and dubious points

are explained in ample foot-notes. The type is large and leaded, and the volume tastefully bound.

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, for the year 1887; W. N. Jones, Commissioner; Josephus Daniels, State Printer and Binder.

Besides following reports of other States as models, taking from each that feature which he considers best, the Commissioner has introduced a chapter on railroads, a feature by no means out of place. In chapters III and IV, the agricultural interests receive their due share of consideration. The chapter on Convict Labor, however, shows a deficiency of information on the general subject, confines itself to opinions of politicians, employers of laborers, and labor organizations, and lacks statistics, which perhaps time may improve. For the first effort the report is a very creditable affair. It is well indexed, and thus rendered useful to general readers, all of whom can obtain it free by writing to the Commissioner at Raleigh, N. C.

The first part of Whitney's French Grammar, supplemented by conversational exercises and lists of idiomatic phrases, has just been brought out by Henry Holt & Co. This adds what was lacking in the other, and affords a welcome relief from the imperfections of the conversation-grammars of the Bôcher-Otto type.

Exchanges.

W. A. BARRETT, *Columbian*, } EDITORS.
A. M. SHARP, *Hesperian*, }

In the *Randolph-Macon Monthly*, for January may be noted the article entitled "Hanover Court House," around which cluster memories of Patrick Henry; also "De Quincy," in which the author gives a graphic criticism of some of the "English Opium Eater's" productions. But the most pleasing feature of the periodical is a neat cut of Randolph-Macon's new gymnasium. This is a reminder that an article appeared in this magazine last month relative to the advantages of a gymnasium. But it is an established fact that a weak body and soft muscles will ever be a serious hindrance to a strong mind, so too much cannot be said favorable to that great agent of physical culture. No College can count itself fully equipped without this very necessary feature. In the acquisition of her "Physical Culture Hall," Randolph-Macon may rest assured that she has taken a long step in the right direction.

In the Sophomore and Freshman years, students use *text-books*, but in the Senior and Junior years they use *subjects*.—*Haverfordian*.

Were 'should' inserted in each place preceding 'use,' the above would be true here. Text-books should blaze the way, as it were, for the student in the acquisition of an education. Nothing is more difficult to instill into the mind

of a student than the principle that he is to study for an education and not for a grade. He will not comprehend that, when school days are over, the world is not going to look in the "grade-book" for figures by which to size him up, but is going to estimate him by what is in his head. The abolition of the marking system would be a great boon to the cause of education. Then would students leave off worrying and cramming their heads with the contents of dry text-books, the knowledge of which remains only temporarily, and broaden out with a course of reading, making the acquisition of knowledge not a burden but a pleasure.

The *Wake Forest Student* for January has a very interesting article on "States Rights." It begins by calling attention to the late decision rendered by the Supreme Court in the case of Judge Bond's injunction. The writer states in reference to the decision that it has given to the doctrine of State Rights, which received almost its death-blow in the Civil War, "new strength and new limbs." It will be remembered that strength and life began to be infused in 1872 when the decision was rendered in reference to the Louisiana Slaughter house cases; also by the subsequent decisions "which pronounced null and void the 'Kuklux Act' and the 'Civil Rights Act,' because the absurd theory on which they were based would make Congress take the place of State Legislatures and supersede them." Taking into considera-

tion that the late decision was rendered by Justices appointed by Republican Presidents, the principle of State Rights has indeed received a wonderful impetus. The author is a very able champion of the sovereignty of States as the only sure plan of retaining our individual rights. We feel sure that his words voice the sentiment of every true lover of his State.

In the last number of the *College Message* appears an article of merit entitled "The Novel Again, A Protest." The author is not lacking in appreciation of novels of the first order, and, indeed, assigns to works of fiction, by standard authors, the honor of performing a great and good office; but justly criticises that slimy stream of inferior fiction which is flooding the marts of literature, and disseminating vicious and corrupting sentiments in the minds of the young. The article shows its author well versed in the subject. It is acknowledged that cigarettes and whiskey are the uncompromising enemy of boys. Inferior novels are the inveterate enemies of both boys and girls. The former foes inflict wounds, for the time being, upon the body, yet these being vanquished the wounds will heal; but the latter attack the mind—the soul—and war with poisoned weapons whose hurt is incurable.

Many of the ARCHIVE'S political exchanges are sharply censuring Speaker Carlisle on account of his treatment of North Carolina representatives in regard

to the formation of the House Committees. True, all of them occupy rather insignificant places. But, upon taking second thought, fair-minded men will not accuse Mr. Carlisle of partiality, but will rather ascribe the placing of North Carolina members to the short duration of their membership. North Carolina has many able sons and delights to honor them all. To do this, she distributes Congressional honors too frequently, so that, when a representative's reputation and influence is just budding, he must step down and out to make place for a new member. Thus the State suffers. In regard to this, North Carolina may well take a lesson from the North and West.

The *Raleigh Chronicle*, one of the best weeklies in the State, and one eagerly read by Trinity's students, lends a helping-hand to the Endowment Fund in the shape of a well written, broad-minded editorial. As long as the editor wields his pen in behalf of education, may success attend him.

The *Greensboro North State*, notwithstanding its politics, is one of the most interesting, ably-edited papers that visit the ARCHIVE.

The editor of *The Tobacco Plant* writes, as the fruit of his visit to Trinity, an article on the College. In it he pays a graceful tribute to his instructors in the days of yore, and closes with a stirring appeal to North Carolina Methodists in behalf of Trinity.

Locals.

D. C. BRANSON, *Hes.*, }
 J. C. MONTGOMERY, *C.*, } REPORTERS.

Good looking set of "Newies."

Rain, hail, sleet and snow on the 17th.

One hundred and fifty-five students enrolled.

Rev. Mr. Sharp and family are boarding at Mrs. Carr's.

The special Department has grown quite popular since examinations.

The Editors in the Hesperian Society have been changed according to the regulations governing the paper.

C. L. Jenkins, class of '85, spent a few days in Trinity. "Cod Liver" has many friends and fellow students who were glad to see him.

Every thing, you know, is very dull immediately after Christmas. The Local column must have its share of everything that comes along.

The bulletin-board was a great curiosity to those who made their requisite number. We cannot find out what the balance thought about it.

Mr. Raper has the Book-room in charge. Open from four to five o'clock every afternoon except Saturday and on that day from eight to nine o'clock.

We learn from some members of the Faculty that in a few weeks a "Senate" will be organized at Trinity College.

This is something that all colleges should have. Who knows but Senate halls may be filled with Trinity students.

Those who remained in Trinity during the holidays say that it is not by any means the dullest place in the world. With the frolics, parties, &c., every body seemed to have had a jolly time.

We were glad to see our friend, W. G. Burkhead of the *Tobacco Plant*, in the "city" on a few days' visit to his Alma Mater.

Prof. Henry of the State University will lecture here, Feb. 8th, on an educational subject. Everybody is invited to attend.

Several of our boys on their return found their names on the "black-list" and had to stand some of their examinations over.

Prof. Heitman has been relieved of the Treasurer's duties in order that he may give more time to his department, and the President is temporarily acting as Treasurer.

Mrs. Linton and child from Philadelphia are visiting President Crowell. Hope they will have a pleasant visit in our little "city."

Recitation hours have been extended until 5 o'clock, P. M. Wo'n't somebody "kick" for the novelty of the thing?

Miss Ida Shaw, of High Point, spent last week with Miss Maggie Carr.

No student is allowed to act as agent for any book-firm.

The Trinity Boarding House combination to make 28 days a board month has failed. The strikers were successful.

The Seniors in Political Science will have the pleasure of studying the labor reports. Of course they are very interesting, as every reader will attest.

'Tis now afloat that the Railroad to run by Trinity College will immediately be completed. This may be merely a passing notice to some, but the people of Randolph county have determined no longer to be cut off from the busy world. When she gets her Telegraph line and Railroad she will no longer be classed *Trinity via hackman's express*.

State Superintendent Finger lectured in Trinity Chapel, January 18th, on the Public School Problem. His lecture was interesting and beneficial and enjoyed by all, especially by the young folks. Our President in conclusion said we were like a little child, when we got a good thing, we wanted more of it.

A Chemistry class in Qualitative Analysis has been organized. Each member of the class has his desk of apparatus and chemicals. Four hours work a week is required, with privilege to

spend as much more time as the student may desire.

The Reading-room is flourishing. The Societies have appropriated \$50 to it. With this amount and with fees from other sources the committee propose to make it first-class in all respects. Through the courtesy of the State press most of our own papers are received in addition to a fine selection of magazines, dailies, &c. THE ARCHIVE desires to thank them, and still has thanks ready for the remainder of the profession on receipt of their papers.

One of the Local Editors, while visiting at the Hundley House had one of his over-shoes carried off, supposed to have been done by boy or dog. Any person finding the same will please return it. It must have been hard to hide that shoe.

The Concert by the ladies and gentlemen of Greensboro was postponed on account of inclement weather. We hope to have them come over this month. Every body look out for announcement. Be with us when they come, and enjoy a rare treat.

Election for Chief Manager and Marshal took place in the Society Halls on Friday the 20th, resulting as follows: L. L. Burkhead was elected Chief Manager by the Columbian, and E. L. Moffitt, Chief Marshal by the Hesperian.

We are glad to know that Mr. Callum, the groceryman of High Point, has decided to deliver goods in Trinity free of charge. Good for Mr. Callum and convenient for Trinity. Lookout for his ad. in next ARCHIVE.

"To meet, to know, to love—and then to part
Is the sad tale of many a human heart,"
sighed a chorus of students when our fair Pennsylvania visitors took their leave last month. Knowing what joy you brought to our quiet little village, can you refuse to come again in the near future? Here's THE ARCHIVE'S cordial invitation to our Commencement.

The Hundley House boys say they are all glad to be together again under "Father's" hospitable roof. His dry and witty remarks are an unfailing source of fun and merriment. He seems to enjoy hugely the German games in Prof. Armstrong's room. "Father" answers the call of "Herein!" as promptly as the brassiest linguist in the house. Just persevere, "Father," and you will soon be able to astonish the natives with your Dutch.

x / \$25,000 turned loose in Trinity every year by the students alone! Merchants, ponder over that and remember that THE ARCHIVE furnishes an excellent advertising medium. Let us, again, say to the students that it is to their interests to patronize those firms which are represented in our advertising columns.

RUMOR WHISPERS.

—That red-birds and sparrows were thinned out mightily during the holidays by those skillful quail (?) hunters.

--That "Possum" is as sweet as ever on the girls, notwithstanding recent events.

—That Dick "*Betts*" a certain freshman got left recently.

—That one of our pious theologians was perfectly carried away with the "Scotch-ramble" at a Xmas party.

—That "Ettiquette" was smitten anew during his sojourn at home. Wonder if they correspond?

—That Miss— left just in the "*Nick*" o' time for one of the boys.

—That the third-story front, College building, is a long way from the Hundley House breakfast bell.

—That Bro. H. thinks a speculative account is one on which a fellow makes a "*speck*."

Last term the Junior class received lectures from Prof. Armstrong on Poetics. The Bard of the class signed his examination paper in the following strain:

"Upon examination day
No aid received or given,
As on this English exercise
Two weary hours I've striven;
And now I sing a weary strain,
I neither laugh nor caper,
The only damage I have done
Is to deface this paper."

Alumni.

W. H. RHODES, *Columbian*, } EDITORS.
G. T. ADAMS, *Hesperian*, }

—C. R. Adams is engaged in the mercantile business with his father at Fair Oaks, N. C.

—W. H. Nicholson, '83, is now at the University of Virginia, taking a medical course.

—E. P. McDaniel is farming near Trenton, N. C. He has a daughter at Kinsey's school, La Grange, and a son old enough to come to Trinity.

—John A. Richardson, who was the most popular Railroad conductor in the State, is now Custom House Collector at Newberne, N. C.

—J. F. Brower, who has more than nine years experience in teaching, has recently taken charge, as principal, of Oak Institute, Moresville, Iredell Co., N. C. Best wishes to Mr. Brower in his new field of labor.

—Cyrus Fascue is farming in Jones county, N. C. His son, Keneth Fascue, who was here in '81 and '82, is also farming near his father.

—A. Anderson, '83, who established a flourishing male school at Middleburg, N. C., and gained quite a reputation as a teacher in that section, is now studying medicine at the University of Virginia.

—C. C. Hinds, '61, has been a member of the South Georgia Methodist Conference for quite a number of years. He is now principal of the District school at Spring Hill, Ga., and has a son whom he expects to send to Trinity, probably next scholastic year.

—G. D. Ellsworth, '80, was principal for several years of a very fine school at Henderson, N. C. He now has an office in the Treasury at Washington, D. C.

—H. E. Norris, '79, on receiving his license to practice law, located at Apex, his native village, where he has been following his profession and farming. In '85, he was a member of the Legislature. He expects soon to remove to Raleigh, and devote himself wholly to the practice of law.

—G. W. Koonce, '79, who received the first Wiley Gray Medal awarded, after graduating taught school several years at Pollokville, N. C. He enlisted in the Signal Service for five years. During this interval, he was promoted several times and graduated in law at Washington, D. C. At the expiration of this time, he was appointed clerk in the War Department, which office he now fills.

—D. B. Parker, '77, having become sufficiently amused with teaching school in South Carolina and Georgia, has decided to settle in North Carolina, and

is now principal of a flourishing school at Cypress Creek. His patrons are to be congratulated upon the selection they have made. He graduated with distinction and is a fine teacher. The ARCHIVE extends to him a warm welcome to his native State, and bespeaks for him that full measure of success which he so justly merits.

—O. J. Spears, after leaving Trinity, began the practice of law in Richmond county. Having a fondness for politics he soon entered the public arena and was elected to a seat in the Senate, the duties of which position he faithfully and creditably discharged. At the expiration of his term of office, he returned to his home in Harnett county, and is now located at Lillington, N. C., where he has a lucrative law practice.

—Wilbur E. Ormond is principal of Hookerton Collegiate Institute, Hookerton, N. C., and reports an attendance of 71 students. Besides this work, he has been recently engaged to deliver lectures on Temperance in his section. Noble work, old friend.

—Joseph Kinsey, one of the best teachers in the State, is now principal of a most excellent school for young ladies in La Grange. He has recently erected a large and commodious building for his school, and has five accomplished lady assistants. Mr. Kinsey, soon after leaving Trinity, chose the profession of teaching which he has been following for nearly twenty years.

La Grange is indebted to him for the first impulse given to education.

—H. B. Koonce, who was in college in '81, is merchandising and farming at Richlands, N. C. Notwithstanding his extreme bashfulness in youth, he had the courage during Xmas to stand up with a young lady in the presence of witnesses, while the minister officiated. We had the pleasure of attending their reception and meeting many pleasant friends. From the number of receptions given them, we should judge Henry and his bride to be favorites at Richland.

—J. C. Brown, D. D. S., '68, the only Alumunus of Trinity College who is a regular graduate of dentistry, and has the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery conferred upon him, now lives in Ansonville, N. C., and has a paying practice. He has three sons whom he will soon send to his Alma Mata to have them finish their education. Mr. Brown states that there is a fine school building in his village for sale, and wishes that some "good young man under thirty-five years old, who is up with the times in teaching and in the modern style and system," would purchase the property and open a school at once. This is a good opportunity for some one who has had experience in teaching or desires to engage in that profession.

Miscellaneous.

TIME IS FLYING.

Gather the rose-buds while ye may,
 Old Time is still a-flying,
 And this same flower that smiles to-day,
 To-morrow will be dying.

The glorious lamp of heaven, the Sun,
 The higher he's a-getting,
 The sooner will his race be run,
 And nearer he's to setting.

That age is best which is the first,
 When youth and blood are warmer ;
 But, being spent, the worse, and worst
 Times shall succeed the former.

Then be not coy, but use your time,
 And while ye may, go marry ;
 For, having lost but once your prime,
 You may forever tarry. —*Herrick.*

Princes in their infancy, childhood and youth, are said to discover prodigious parts and wit, to speak things that surprise and astonish ; strange, so many hopeful princes, so many shameful kings ! If they happen to die young, they would have been prodigies of wisdom and virtue ; if they live, they are often prodigies indeed—but of another sort.—*Swift.*

The imputation of novelty is a terrible charge amongst those who judge of men's heads as they do of their perukes, by the fashion, and can allow none to be right but the received doctrines. Truth scarce ever yet carried

it by vote anywhere at its first appearance ; new opinions are always suspected, and usually opposed, without any other reason but because they are not already common.—*Locke.*

There never was any party, faction, sect, or cabal whatsoever, in which the most ignorant were not the most violent ; for a bee is not a busier animal than a blockhead. However, such instruments are necessary to politicians ; and perhaps it may be with states as with clocks, which must have some dead weight hanging at them, to help and regulate the finer and more useful parts.—*Pope.*

Some divines make the same use of Fathers and Councils as our beaux do of their canes, not for support or defence, but mere ornament or show ; and cover themselves with fine cob-web distinctions, as Homer's gods did with a cloud.—*Brown.*

AFRICAN APHORISMS.

BY "UNCLE GEORGE."

Sho' me de man what am a-co'tin'
 an ugly gal an' she at de same time po',
 an' I will sho' you a fit subjec' fo' de
 fool-killer.

When I sees de av'rage student a-con-
 templatatin' de law, I advises dat student
 to diet hisse'f on green simmons an'
 draw his stummick up, 'case he ain't a-
 gwine to need a very big one.

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MANAGERS' NOTICES.

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THE

TRINITY ARCHIVE.

Published under Supervision of the Professor of English.

TRINITY COLLEGE, MARCH, 1888.

The essays which have appeared in the previous numbers of THE ARCHIVE are specimens of work done in the English Department. The following essay, which has been placed at our disposal, is taken from the work done by the Freshman Class in the Department of History:

The First Hundred Years of the Constitution.

The struggle for independence had ended. The British, with the exception of a few forts in the Northwest Territory, had retired from the United States. Peace had been made four years before; yet the state of affairs in the country was such that even the most sanguine began to rue the day that the colonies had thrown off their allegiance to the British crown. Contrary to the expectations of every one, prosperity did not come with peace. The people had no money, the government had none. The roads were very bad and consequently very little headway could be made at traveling and transportation. The farmers were

obliged to do a large part of their work with wooden tools, and of course it was very imperfectly done. Many who had been in a state of affluence before the war were reduced to a state of indigence. There were also very few schools. Now it is evident that this state of affairs was calculated to create discontent among the people and a spirit of distrust in the government. The soldiers who had fought so hard and had suffered so much during the war were either granted lands in the West, which at that time were of little value, since the Indians kept the settlers in a state of constant terror, or they were dismissed with the promise that they would be paid as soon as the country should recover from the financial depression which the war had caused. Congress had contracted a large debt with France and Holland, and, as it had no power under the "Articles of Confederation" to lay taxes, it had no means of paying this debt or of rewarding the soldiers. England also was injuring the commerce of the States by seizing their merchant vessels, and Congress had no means of prohibiting her. The people began to

see and to feel that the "Articles of Confederation" were insufficient for the government of the country. In reply to the repeated demands of the people, Congress, in 1787, called an assembly of delegates to revise the "Articles," and to devise such provisions as might render the "Constitution of the Federal government adequate to the exigencies of the Union."

The convention met in Philadelphia. The States sent their ablest men; and well they did, for dependent upon their actions and decision was the destiny of a great nation. After a discussion of some weeks, the Constitution was decided upon. This Constitution, unlike the "Articles of Confederation," gave Congress power to *act*, and not simply to advise the States. The government provided for by this Constitution was to be republican in its nature and was to consist of three departments: a Legislative department, or Congress, to make laws; an Executive department, the President and his officers, to enforce the laws enacted by Congress; and a Judiciary department, the Federal Courts, to decide disputed questions under the law. The Legislative and Executive departments, working in unison, were to govern the country, always acting in accordance with the Constitution as interpreted by the Judiciary department.

This form of government went into effect, being ratified by New Hampshire, the ninth State, in 1788.

During the first year of the administration of Washington, the first ten amendments were proposed. We may assign the same reason for the early proposal of these amendments as that which caused nearly half of the members of the convention to vote against the Constitution. This cause was, we think, that the States feared that too much power would be given to the Federal government. These ten amendments were adopted in 1791, thus assuring to the people freedom of speech and of press, trial by jury and a great many other privileges. The third clause in the first amendment—Congress shall make no law abridging the freedom of speech or of press—was not very strictly adhered to in later days. For instance, the "Sedition Law," passed by Congress during the administration of John Adams, was disregarded of this clause. The eleventh amendment, limiting judiciary power, was adopted in 1798. When the presidential election of 1800 came, the Republican candidates were Jefferson and Burr. The votes being counted, it was found that they had received an equal number. It now fell to Congress to decide which should be President. On the thirty-sixth ballot Jefferson received the majority, and Burr, his political opponent, became Vice-President. In order that this defect in election might be removed, the twelfth amendment was adopted in 1804. It

provided that the electors should meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for President, and in a distinct ballot for Vice-President.

The people had put aside their old Puritan customs and fashions, and had come to think and act to a great extent as the people of to-day. They were energetic and were steadily rising, soon to take their stand in the foremost rank of the nations of the world. Already foreign nations had begun to respect their claims, yet the country was doomed to be rent by civil strife and to flow with the blood of her sturdiest sons. The war soon passed away, the feeling soon died out, and the North and the South were known no more as two sections disputing about State Sovereignty, but as different sections of the same great nation, governed by the same laws, enjoying the same liberty and freedom, and worshipping the same Divine Being. The termination of this war in favor of the North gave rise to the thirteenth amendment, prohibiting slavery in any part of the United States or in any of her colonies, except as punishment for some crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted. The fourteenth amendment was adopted in the year 1868. The fifteenth and last amendment was adopted in 1870. This gives to each and every citizen of the United States regardless of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, the right to vote.

Thus we see that but fifteen amendments have been added to the Constitution in little over one hundred years; and these became necessary, not because the convention of 1787 did its work so imperfectly, but because the growth of the country in population, in wealth, and the change of the condition and avocations of a majority of the people demanded them.

Let us notice some of these changes. During the Revolutionary war and the period between the close of the war and the adoption of the constitution, there were no railroads and no telegraphs, there were but very few factories, and those very clumsily built. The public roads were in a very bad condition, so that the majority of the people knew nothing of the country except that part of it which was in their immediate neighborhood, for there were no means of communication between different sections, and where there is little or no communication between two sections, they know very little of each other. There were strong States oppressing the weaker ones and contentions between State and State concerning their western boundaries. About sixty years later, we find that the electric telegraph had been invented and was in successful use and that there were railroads on every hand. There was close communication between the different sections, so that every one was, or ought

to have been, posted on the issues of the times. There were many factories of many kinds built on improved plans, thus changing the employments of a great many citizens. All the States with fixed boundaries were working in unison with but one purpose in view, and that the furtherance of the general good. In the former time, farming was the occupation of the masses; in the later, they were engaged in almost every industry known to the world. The population had increased from three millions (3,000,000) to over seventeen millions (17,000,000), and the wealth of the people had also increased wonderfully. Great political changes had come about. The issues of the times were entirely different, and in order that these issues might be rightly legislated upon, changes were made in the constitution, and these changes constitute the amendments.

With this constitution as a basis, our country has, for the past century, been a prosperous and happy country. She has increased in population and wealth as no other nation on earth has increased. If she goes on increasing as she has increased, half a century hence she will have two hundred millions of people, and there will be no power on earth to compare with her; for she will not be such as China, Hindoostan, Russia, but a nation of civilized men, helped by steam, electricity and machinery, so

that each man can do as much work as a score of Chinese. She could then maintain fleets and armies enough to overawe the remainder of the world. She could make other nations yield to her slightest demand. She could make herself a bully and a nuisance among nations. When the United States becomes such a power as this, if rightly ruled, it may be made a great blessing to the world. If the moral forces, which have made the country what it is, should be lost, national decay would soon rid the earth of the evil, and free other nations from anxiety. North America has been the burial place of other races before ours, and it may yet be the graveyard of our own. If every man will fight every evil he sees, if he lives out man's allotted time of life, he will be rewarded in seeing his country respected and honored by all other nations as no nation has yet been respected or honored, and in feeling that he has done his part in the great work.

S. D. M.

[For the Archive.]

The favorable notices of the Alumni of Trinity are interesting, especially to an old student. This department as a medium of communication between old graduates serves in many instances as an advertising column. All the editors ask of you for this is your sub-

scription. And the Alumnus or any other old student who takes so little interest in the affairs of his own college that he does not subscribe for its publications, I fear has lost his patriotism.

The get-up of THE ARCHIVE is commendable—the carefully prepared articles deserve the attention of every Alumnus—the book reviews are both interesting and instructive, and the exclusion of long, dry articles is admirable.

THE ARCHIVE is not the only thing at Trinity that demands our attention. The reports and circulars issued by President Crowell demonstrate the working of a scholar and a live educator. They are truly inspiring, and every teacher in the State could well afford to read them.

The proposed re-union of the old students and officers of the college, at the approaching Commencement, will meet with the approval of every friend of the institution. Of course the Alumni have their annual re-unions; but all who have ever been connected with the institution should assemble. Let us have a grand re-union that will inspire every one with new energy and a determination to work more faithfully than ever. Let us meet and examine the log-book and see that the old ship is fully equipped for another voyage.

Thus will her captain be encouraged in his faithful efforts to steer our educational craft—her crew inspired with

fresh hope, and healthy enthusiasm created among all.

The action of the Alumni will, to a great extent, determine the future standing of Trinity. Let it not be said of them, "They knew their duty and did it not." With united action of the Alumni and the Conference; endowment, new building, loan fund, and necessary equipments, will place our college at the head of the list in North Carolina. A.

X

Liberty is taken to publish the following letter from an old student:

I wish to congratulate the editors of THE ARCHIVE on the splendid paper you are getting out. It is indeed a fit representation of the College whose upward move is everywhere attracting attention. As one who loves his *Alma Mater*, and as one who has watched her struggles in the past with an eye of interest, I rejoice to know of her present prosperity and her bright prospects for the future. My purpose, however, in writing is to subscribe for THE ARCHIVE—find enclosed one dollar—and to tell you to put down my name as another of a *hundred* to pay *fifty dollars* towards the Society and Library Building.

Very truly,

W. H. N.

University of Va.

Editorials.

G. N. RAPER, *Columbian*, } EDITORS.
M. C. THOMAS, *Hesperian*, }

It has been insinuated by those who have a mistaken idea about THE ARCHIVE that our Professor of English is a member of the Editorial Staff. A statement of fact will do no injury to any one. THE ARCHIVE is published by the two Literary Societies and edited by different members taken from these societies. Furthermore, each staff of editors is responsible for whatever may appear in their department. Our Professor of English is only *Censor*, and according to the true acceptance of this term, his sole duty is to decide whether a composition shall be admitted to THE ARCHIVE'S columns, just as England at one time had a censor to examine every manuscript before it could go to press. Please remember that deciding whether an article shall be published is not writing that article.

A month or so ago Prof. W. F. Tillett, of Vanderbilt University, through the columns of the *Christian Advocate*, suggested that a conference of Southern Methodist educators be held at Nashville in the spring. The Professor's suggestion has met with hearty

approval from all of the most prominent Methodist educators throughout the South. This is a step in the right direction. No church can expect to prosper that neglects educational work. Such a conference is well calculated to arouse enthusiasm among the various educators who attend, and give an impetus to the cause of higher education throughout the bounds of the Southern Methodist Church. It is to be hoped that plans will be devised the good effects of which will be felt for years to come. So long as the Southern Methodist Church fosters her educational institutions, so long does she foster a powerful element of success. Prof. Tillett's article has the right ring, and deserves a careful perusal on the part of Southern Methodists.

This is an era of invectives against the capitalist, an age in which Capital and Labor are fighting their greatest battle. The Communists of France, the Socialists and infidels of Germany, the Agnostics of England and the Anarchists of America are agitating in the beer saloon and around the billiard table one of the greatest reformations, as they term it, the world has yet witnessed. They hate the capitalist, and at the very same time are making

capitalists out of the rumsellers. The great question of to-day is to solve the problem of Capital *versus* Labor. It is a sad fact that the restless mass of laborers instead of benefiting themselves by their agitation are giving power to the capitalist every day of their lives by their dissipation. But more than this, the iniquity of the fathers will descend upon their ignorant children, and degraded labor will be the result.

Petitions for prohibition in the District of Columbia are being sent to Congress from all parts of the country. These petitions will probably receive very little attention from the Congressmen, yet they show that some of the citizens of the Union are dissatisfied with the customs in vogue at Washington. Of late years it has gained an unenviable reputation for the profligacy, intemperance and debauchery, in almost every form, that is carried on within its limits. The Capital of a Christian country should most assuredly be otherwise. The city should undergo a reformation, and a good prohibitory law would be a very good method by which to bring about this reformation. The intemperance among members of Congress is startling. The legislators of a country, above all men,

should keep their brains free from the influence of intoxicants. No man is fit to make laws when his mind is clouded by liquor. It would be a glorious triumph for the grand principles of prohibition if a prohibitory law could be passed for the District of Columbia.

Rev. J. B. Bobbitt has recently issued a circular calling upon Superintendents to organize a Trinity College Sunday School Endowment Fund, the object of which is to arouse among the young an interest in education and to keep the subject continually before the minds of the people at large. All collections taken on the first Sunday in every month are to go to the Endowment Fund. A little from every pupil will make a large amount, and still no parent will feel it very burdensome. Every citizen who is a friend of education, culture and refinement ought to give liberally for the endowment of institutions of learning. Do not hoard up money for your children. Not only are they sometimes injured by receiving a fortune, but very often ruined by the expectation of it. The myths tell of a miser of old for whose soul the Tartarian gods could not find within their domain a sufficient punishment, who thereupon decided that the most

severe penalty would be to send him back to earth and there let him see how lavishly his children spent his money.

The ignorance of the majority of young men about the national government is really astonishing. Young men who have had more than ordinary educational advantages, and have considerable general information, often exhibit an entire lack of knowledge of the Constitution, and in fact of everything pertaining to the general government. How few young men ever read the Constitution and study its meaning! Yet these same young men will soon be invested with all the rights, powers and privileges of American citizenship, if they have not been already. How can such young men vote intelligently, when they have scarcely any knowledge of the nature of the government under which they live? How can the most sanguine patriot expect a good government to continue to exist when the average voter is so ignorant of politics? This is the reason why lawyers hold most of the responsible offices—they are, as a rule, the only men who study politics. Farmers will assemble in a political convention, and nominate a lawyer for some high office, and before they leave the hall in which they have met, will commence a tirade of

abuse because the lawyers hold all the offices, while the honest, hard working farmer is denied such privileges. The farmers are themselves generally to blame, as the majority of them are too ignorant of the requisites to get their rights. A copy of the Constitution should be in every home where there is any degree of intelligence, and the best political newspapers should be taken. In fact, every high school and college should have a competent teacher to instruct the rising generation of young men in the Science of Government. The voters of the future will then be more intelligent than they have been in the past.

Dr. H. B. Battle, Director of the Experiment Station, has recently made a report of his analysis of various brands of fertilizers used by North Carolina farmers. This report also states that the relative commercial value of fertilizing ingredients has been considerably reduced. An ammoniated fertilizer valued at \$22.00 last season will be valued at \$20.65 this season. This is good for the farmers. The Experiment Station is certainly of great benefit to the Agricultural classes.

It is not proposed to interfere with the Endowment Fund by *soliciting* subscriptions for the New Building; but an effort is being made to raise money for this purpose by concerts, lectures, etc.

Reviews.

D. C. ROPER, *Columbian*. } EDITORS.
 J. S. BASSETT, *Hesperian*, }

WEARING OF THE GRAY: Comprising personal portraits, scenes and adventures of the late war, with thrilling narratives of daring deeds, dashing charges, toilsome marches, willing sacrifices and patient sufferings of the "Boys in Gray." Interspersed with stirring incidents of life in camp and hospital, and many important events hallowed by association with the gallant dead. By John Esten Cooke, formerly of General Stuart's staff, and author of "Surry of Eagle's Nest," "Life of Stonewall Jackson," etc., etc. Illustrated. Octavo, 601 pp., \$2.75. New York: E. B. Treat.

The highest praise which we can give this work, perhaps, is to say that the above, which forms the elaborate title page, falls far short of giving a full summary of those qualities which go to make the book more than highly prized by all, both North and South, who reverently hold in memory the deeds of "Grand Heroes." The author presents a graphic and picturesque view of some of the most striking scenes, adventures and personages of the "late unpleasantness," with anecdotes and details, concerning them. His position on Gen. Stuart's staff gave him the opportunity of seeing the men and witnessing the scenes of which he writes. Invention has absolutely nothing to do with the sketches; the writer having recorded his recollections, and not his fancies. This volume is a welcome addition to the war literature. Such books

ought to be found in every Southern home, that the memory of '60-'65 may be preserved for all time.

WIT, WISDOM AND BEAUTIES OF SHAKESPEARE.—Edited by Clarence Stuart Ward. Boston and New York. Houghton, Mifflin and Company. 188 pp. 1887.

The editor of this volume recognizing the fact that few at the present day have the leisure or interest to know Shakespeare thoroughly, has provided a means for increasing the general knowledge of that author by arranging, in a manner which admits of easy reference, those passages of wit and humor which must ever amuse and delight the mind; those of wisdom and philosophy from which the profoundest significance of action and habit in life may be deduced; and those of incomparable beauty which have become the absolute and fixed expression, never to be changed or displaced in our language, of the ideas they represent. This compilation, therefore, contains all the passages in Shakespeare, long or short, which are of special significance, or of inherent excellency, all those which a speaker or writer might employ to lend grace or vigor to his theme. While the make-up of this little volume reflects honor upon its editor, it certainly does honor to the publishers who have exercised no little care and taste in giving the work its very commendable appearance.

In number 341 of *The Edinburgh Review*, there is an article on the Franco-Russian Alliance, by Prince Nicolai Nicolajewitch Galizyn—a letter to *The Figaro*—upon the doctrines of Kathow, the late celebrated diplomatist and politician of Russia. The author begins by tracing the history of diplomatic relations between France and Russia from the time of Peter The Great to the present. Russia, in prosecuting her scheme of obtaining the Bosphorus, must have an ally in the West of Europe. France is situated so as best to fulfil that part, but France will derive nothing by helping Russia fight her wars; and, besides, the attitude of Germany toward Russia is most peaceful. From these main facts, the author thinks that a war of Russia's precipitation would be far too rash for her present weak military and financial affairs. British statesmen who know the inner aspect of things are acting wisely in their policy of not preparing for war. One cannot read the article in question without feeling that the present newspaper scare is entirely without foundation.

AMUSEMENTS AND THE CHRISTIAN LIFE in the Primitive Church and in Our Day. By Rev. L. C. Vass. Philadelphia, Presbyterian Board of Publication. pp. 91.

This little book, both on account of the spiritual benefit to be derived from it, and the interesting glimpses of primitive church history contained in it,

is well worth reading. The author, an eloquent divine of Newbern, N. C., has divided his subject into two parts—Popular Amusements and Primitive Christians, and Lawful Christian Amusements. He shows the effect of amusements on the spiritual life of the Christian in a very clear and easy style made attractive by examples from authentic history. The type is large and leaded and the volume, taken as a whole, is creditable to the printer as well as to the author.

Those interested in the history of our State will be glad to know that a valuable book, giving the history of the counties of North Carolina, by Hon. Kemp P. Battle, LL. D., together with an introduction and date of the erection of those counties, etc., by Prof. W. A. Blair, is now in press. The work is the result of long labor among our official records, and the names of its editors are sufficient guarantee of its reliability. This is more valuable material for the man who is to write a history of North Carolina which shall endure as a literary monument. William A. Blair, Winston, N. C., is the publisher.

With a clear idea as to what is best in literature and art, the February number of *Harper's Magazine* issues, in most excellent form, quite a number of articles which are both interesting and instructive to every one of literary taste,

Exchanges.

W. A. BARRETT, *Columbian*, } EDITORS.
A. M. SHARP, *Hesperian*, }

The *Davidson Monthly* takes THE ARCHIVE to task for a failure in the use of "respectable" grammar, and refers to *Reed and Kellogg*, page 147, where it says information may be obtained, and where is found the following: "CAUTION.—Unless you wish to *affirm*, do not use two negative words so that they shall contradict each other;" also "CAUTION.—Do not use adverbs for adjectives or adjectives for adverbs." The first caution refers to use of negatives, therefore the critic cannot mean this one. Does he mean the second caution? Does he mean that 'most' is an adverb where an adjective(?) should be used, or that 'most' is an adjective(?), and that an adverb is here needed? Perhaps the critic meant that it is a case of improper comparison, such as 'roundest,' 'straightest,' etc., which the old grammars vehemently denounced, though the best writers use them. It was perhaps a little irregular to consider 'too patent' as an adjectival term of degrees, and we thank our courteous critic for his suggestion of 'almost' for 'most.' Still such terms as this are in common use, and we confess a desire to conform to the many.

The *Charlotte Chronicle* of Jan. 27th,

contains a very earnest appeal for the endowment of Trinity. The editor says: "We confess we are impatient about the matter." Also there occurs, in a February number of the same, a complimentary notice of the college and its work. The *Chronicle* is a broad-guage paper whose zeal, not only in the interest of Trinity College, but in all educational interests, is worthy of the object.

The *Wilmington Messenger* is one of the newsiest, most successful dailies of the State. For its success, editor Bonitz, who has striven against trying difficulties, deserves much commendation.

Henry Ward Beecher's average grade while at Amherst was but 57 on a scale of 100.—*Exchange*.

The *Vanderbilt Observer* announces the marriage, in China, of Chas. J. Soon, Trinity's Chinese ex-student.

Governor Foraker says: "I would rather be a sophomore in college than Governor of Ohio."—*Exchange*.

The Governor either must never have attended college, or, while there, must not have gotten a proper conception of a sophomore; or probably there was a difference in the sophomore of his day and this.

There is a growing sentiment, meeting the approval both of Faculties and students, among the colleges, favoring the abolition of the grading system.

In a recent number of the *Student*, a journal devoted to the educational interests of the Society of Friends, occurs an article which advocates dispensing with grades, or, if there must be such a system, protests against its being made a motive force to study. As long as the working system remains, so long will students work for figures and not for knowledge. Grades are not measures of scholarships, but only indicate the result of a week's "cramming." Knowledge thus acquired makes the head very full one week, but leaves it very empty the next. Cornell has given the non-grading system a trial and the results have proved it satisfactory in every way.

A prominent politician, not a thousand miles from here, was heard to say a few days ago: "Jeff Davis ought to have been hung at the close of the war, and a monument erected over the grave of the truly great John Brown." The speaker was a Southern man, a Democrat, and a Prohibitionist.—*Exchange*.

The "speaker" may have *been* a Southern man, but is not one *now*. The man who says that Davis ought to have been hung is at heart an alien and an enemy to the South. The "speaker" has also ceased to be a Democrat, for Democrats don't talk that way. If the "speaker" be stripped of his false apparel, he will be found to shrink into a bundle of prohibition

fanaticism. This fanaticism and prejudice has robbed him—like many others—of truth and patriotism. The prohibition cause is a good one. Its advocates cannot forward it by censuring Jeff Davis, but on the other hand, will greatly damage it.

The matter in the *School Teacher* is of a kind that cannot fail to be of peculiar interest to any one who is now engaged in teaching, or expects at some time in the future to make it his profession. It is gladly welcomed as an Exchange of THE ARCHIVE. Long may it continue to advocate the cause of education and impart instruction to the pedagogues of the State!

The *Goldsboro Argus* of February 9th contains an announcement of a change of editors. Mr. Munroe has withdrawn and his place is to be filled by Mr. J. R. Griffin. THE ARCHIVE has a friendly interest in the welfare of all its exchanges, and tenders its best wishes for the success of the new management.

When the *Oak Leaf* copies an article from THE ARCHIVE it is respectfully requested to give THE ARCHIVE credit; also to copy the article without verbal changes such as were made in the case of THE ARCHIVE'S critique upon the article "States Rights" in the *Wake Forest Student*.

The receipt of the *Twin City Daily*, the *Thomasville Gazette*, and the *Sumnerfield Sheaf* is acknowledged.

Locals.

J. C. MONTGOMERY, C., }
T. E. McCRARY, Hes., } REPORTERS.

There is another "Blarney" in town.

Prof. to Mr. McD. "Don't you know what 'hug' means?"

The man with the beaver had better be very careful that he doesn't sit down on it.

Chief-Manager, Burkhead and Chief-Marshall Moffitt treated the boys handsomely.

Rev. Dr. Bobbitt, Financial Secretary of the College, was here on the 18th of last month.

"Joe," you must not run off and go to any more Spelling-Matches, especially when it is against your "judgment."

Mr. C. W. Ogburn, a former student, now agent for the Home Library Association, was in Trinity a few days last month.

When so much business is transacted in High Point by Trinity citizens, the leading grocery men should advertise through our columns.

A dignified Senior translated the following sentence from French, "*Quel est ce bruit?*" dit-il à l'*huissier qui entr'ouvrit la porte,*" thus: "'What is that noise?' said he to the 'Hoosier' who opened the door."

The Sunday School classes have been reduced in size by dividing them. The new classes have been put in charge of the Seniors.

"Trinity Commercial Bank" having survived its financial troubles, has reopened with a new outfit in the rear end of the college building.

Now henceforth and forever we intend to do unto others as they do unto us. If a man advertises in our paper he is our man; and *vice versa*.

Prof. A. Hopkins, of New York, delivered a lecture on Prohibition last month. He is an able speaker and presents his subject with cogency.

The Young Men's Christian Association numbers over three-fourths of the boys in school. The Sunday afternoon meetings are attended very well.

The grades for last term came out last month and some of the boys look like they have the "blues." Hope it was not because their grades were "so low."

Mr. W. M. McCanless spent a few days in Trinity visiting relatives. He has just returned from Raleigh, where he received his license to practice law.

Thanks to the town authorities for the new bridge at the post office. Those boys who take so much delight in tearing it up and moving it will wake up some morning in the calaboose.

Boys, if you want to find out the name of a star, ask "Prof. Bandy's Mathematical Astronomy Class as it is well versed in the Heavens. 'Tis wonderful how the young astronomers learn!

The Juniors and Sophomores had a match foot-ball game on the 13th. After playing three hours, the game stopped, neither side having made a goal. The game was played by Rugby rules.

Prof. Dred Peacock spent the 11th and 12th here on a visit to Prof. O. W. Carr. He says that his school is prospering. We are always glad to hear of any old boy that is doing well.

Prof. Henry, of the State University, lectured in Trinity on Feb. 8th. His subject was "Common Sense in Education," an appropriate subject for the times. Everybody was well pleased. We hope the Professor will visit our little town again.

✕ The Laboratory Department is now completed. All apparatus neatly fitted in various parts of the room, making this room (Prof. Pegram's) the most attractive. Four hours a week are required, and as much more allowed as one wishes to devote to the subject.

✕ Some one has said that Trinity needs a clock that will keep time. Allow me to say that she has one clock that suits the College and that is what it's for;

and if other people don't like the clock, let them have one of their own.

The Black Diamond Quartette, known throughout North Carolina, sang two nights in Trinity Hall. Large audiences attended both nights, and all were pleased beyond a doubt. Half the proceeds for the "New Building," amounting to \$50.00.

The unknown gentleman who slipped in the last sentence to a local in the last issue of THE ARCHIVE, "It must have been hard to hide that shoe," certainly judges other people's pedal extremities by his own.

While Kelley, an old darkey well known throughout the limits of Trinity, and his friend were prattling away the long hours, Kelley unfortunately became partly wrapped in the arms of Morpheus. In this state he was relieved by his friend of his pocket book, with contents. The latter added insult to injury by fastening the door from the outside.

A free-delivery wagon will run from High Point to Trinity once a week. All groceries sent to Trinity free of charge. Some may not like this, but where the people in a community are not in a hearty co-operation and do not help sustain the business that helps to support the town, nothing else can be expected.

Alumni.

W. H. RHODES, *Columbian*, } EDITORS.
G. T. ADAMS, *Hesperian*, }

✠ The Alumni Department, having for its object news about old students, their occupations, &c., cannot fail to be one of the most interesting and commendable features of THE ARCHIVE. To the Alumni is it especially interesting, and in order that this department may accomplish that for which it was intended, it must necessarily be supplied with proper material. This material can be obtained only through the Alumni and former students themselves, who are earnestly requested to forward any information concerning themselves, as to their occupation, location, &c., and any change of either. The editors urge and greatly hope that the postals sent you, asking for this desired information, will be promptly answered, thereby contributing largely to the pleasure of acquaintances and to the success of the department.

✠ —W. C. Gannon, '56, a prominent minister of the North Carolina Conference, is now stationed at Monroe, N. C.

—B. J. Bell is merchandising in Beaufort, N. C., and is also Sunday School Superintendent.

—G. B. Everett, '73, is now a Land Officer at Mitchell, Dakota. He has been married twice and is the father of four children.

—B. F. Howland has been a seafaring man for a number of years. He is now Captain of a vessel plying between some port in Virginia and Philadelphia.

—H. B. Adams, '70, a very prominent lawyer at Monroe, N. C., was elected to the Senate in 1884 and to the House of Representatives in 1886.

—J. D. Ezzell, '85, is principal of Bellevoir High School, Sampson county, where he has been teaching for two and a half years. We learn that his school is in quite a prosperous condition.

—H. C. Foscue, who was here in '58, is now farming near Pollocksville, N. C. He is one of the leading citizens in the county, and has been magistrate a number of times, which office he now holds.

—E. M. Foscue is one of the largest and most successful farmers in Jones county. He lives near Trenton, N. C., and has been elected to several important offices in the county.

—Samuel Leffers has charge of the public school at Beaufort, N. C.

—S. S. Mann is teaching school at Lake Landing, Hyde county, N. C.

—J. W. Townsend, '66, is keeping books for J. M. Fairly, a large cotton buyer and merchant at Monroe.

—John W. Gannon, '83, is Book-keeper for H. H. Reynolds, a large tobacco manufacturer at Winston, N. C.

—J. H. Robbins, who recently married Miss Minnie Edwards, is farming near Trinity. The editor took occasion some time since to visit Jim's farm, and can say of a truth that he is one of the neatest, best and most successful farmers in the community.

—E. A. Armfield is a merchant at Monroe, and also a Revenue officer.

—A. C. Weatherly, class of '83, is principal of Morning Sun Academy near Fishdam, N. C. Mr. Weatherly established this school only a short time ago, but owing to his earnest, zealous efforts, his fitness and peculiar adaptation to the profession and his popularity in the vicinity, his school has increased rapidly and promises to be an important factor in the accomplishment of much good.

—J. A. Monroe, '72, one of our prominent teachers, is now principal of Monroe High School, Monroe, N. C.

—D. H. Everett is superintending his father's farm, near Clio, S. C. Judging from the interest he always manifested in the discussion of any topic that pertained to the farm, the conclusion is natural that he will be pleased with his occupation and that success will crown his efforts. The boys miss Dan's ever genial countenance and dry humor, and hope that he will ere long return.

—C. B. Ingram, class of '78, on graduating from college with distinction, and experiencing a few "ups and downs," began the study of medicine

in '81. After completing his medical course, he located in Lilesville, N. C., but has recently made a change and is permanently located in Mt. Gilead, N. C. He expresses the hope, that in a few years he can patronize his Alma Mater by sending his boys here. Dr. Ingram, like a great many of the Alumni, has a warm attachment to Trinity and is doing all he can to promote her interests. He wishes to meet all the class of '78 at the next annual commencement.

—H. L. Coble, class of '84, is "swaying the scepter of a pedagogue over a goodly number of young men and maidens" at Shiloh Academy, Moffitt's Mills, N. C. He states that he has purchased a printing press and built an office near the Academy for the purpose of running a monthly paper in connection with his school. THE ARCHIVE will look forward with much pleasure to the reception of the first issue and will be pleased to number it among its exchanges. THE ARCHIVE further extends its congratulations to you, Henry, upon your recently becoming a happy pater-familias—although it is a daughter. Long may you live and the "wee ones" that bless and adorn your life!

—J. W. McCanless, after completing the junior class course, studied law under Judge Cilley at Lenoir, N. C. Having obtained license, he will practice a while with his preceptor, and intends then "hanging out his shingle" in Calvert, Texas.

Miscellaneous.

LEAP YEAR SPRING.

From Beaumont & Fletcaer's Valentinian.

Now the lusty Spring is seen ;
Golden yellow, gaudy blue,
Daintily invite the view.
Everywhere on every green,
Roses blushing as they blow,
And enticing men to pull,
Lillies whiter than the snow,
Woodbines of sweet honey full ;
All love's emblems, and all cry,
"Ladies, if not pluck'd, we die."

Gen. Hardie always claimed that his troops were the last to lower the Southern flag to Northern numbers. It is recorded that he was the last General to receive notice of surrender and orders of disbandment. At that time his headquarters were in Trinity College, at the house of Dr. Craven, at whose front gate the official flag was planted. Here on a lovely morning in May, 1865, his daughter, Miss Annie Hardie, accompanied by the staff and many weeping and tattered soldiers, while the college bell, near by, toled the requiem of the Southern Confederacy, and while officers and men stood uncovered, tenderly dismantled and forever furled this last lone emblem of Southern chivalry and Southern bravery. If this flag has been preserved, it should be in the museum at Trinity.—*High Point Enterprise.*

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150 pairs Men's Pants, 75c to \$5.

50 prs childrens pants, 35.

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DEPARTMENTS.—*Collegiate*, leading to Degrees of A. B. and Ph. B.

Preparatory, preparing for admission to college.

Business, five months' training for business life.

Post-Graduate, advanced studies beyond graduation.

Pedagogics, lectures and special work for teachers.

Theological, preparatory training for the Christian Ministry.

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Board, \$8 to \$12 per month.

Tuition should be paid in advance, and books at the time of purchase.

SPECIAL LECTURES are given weekly to all who may wish to attend, free of extra charge, on topics of interest. The lecture program of prominent speakers for the weeks will be announced later.

EXAMINATIONS.—Examinations in course are held twice a year or at the completion of any particular subject. Examinations for admission to college in 1888 to any of the regular classes will be held in June on the day following Commencement, and in September on the day before the opening of college. Students are admitted to the Preparatory and Business Departments without examination, but to no other.

The requisites for admission to the Freshman class in 1888 are Arithmetic, including the Metric System; Algebra to Quadratics; U. S. History; English Grammar and Analysis; Geography, Descriptive and Physical; Natural Sciences, Physiology and Hygiene; Latin, three Books of Cæsar and Latin Grammar, including Prosody.

An extra year's work in Latin and Greek will be required for admission in 1889 to the classical course only (A. B. degree.)

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INFORMATION.—Special circulars issued quarterly, and the regular annual catalogue will be sent on any desired information given respecting the Institution, upon application to

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TRINITY ARCHIVE.

Published under Supervision of the Professor of English.

TRINITY COLLEGE, APRIL, 1888.

THE WORLD IS ROUND.

The following is an extract from a modernized version of "The Voyages and Travels of Sir John Manndeville, Kt." He set out in 1322 and was thirty years in making his "Voyages and Travels," an account of which he wrote in French, and this was afterwards Englished, probably by some one else.

"And men may prove by experience and their understanding, that if a man found passages by ships, he might go by ships all round the world, above and beneath; which I prove thus, after what I have seen. For I have been towards the parts of Brabant, and found by the astrolabe that the polar star is fifty-three degrees high; and further, in Germany and Bohemia, it has fifty-eight degrees; and still further towards the north it is sixty-two degrees and some minutes; for I myself have measured it by the astrolabe. Now you shall know that opposite the polar star is the other star, called antarctic, as I have said before. These two stars are fixed; and about them all the firmament turns as a wheel that

turns on its axle-tree; so that those stars bear the firmament in two equal parts; so that it has as much above as it has beneath. * * * And if I had company and shipping to go further, I believe certainly that we should have seen all the roundness of the firmament all about. For, as I have told you before, the half of the firmament is between the two stars, which half I have seen. And the other half I have seen towards the north, under the polar star, sixty-two degrees and ten minutes; and towards the south, I have seen under the antarctic thirty-three degrees and sixteen minutes; and the half of the firmament in all contains but one hundred and eighty degrees, of which I have seen sixty-two on the one part, and thirty-three on the other, which makes ninety-five degrees, and nearly the half of a degree; so that I have seen all the firmament except eighty-four degrees and the half of a degree; and that is not the fourth part of the firmament. By which I tell you, certainly, that men may go all round the world, as well under as above, and return to their country, if they had company, and

shipping, and guides; and always they would find men, lands, and isles, as well as in our part of the world. For they who are towards the antarctic are directly feet opposite feet of them who dwell under the polar star; as well as we and they that dwell under us are feet opposite feet. For all parts of sea and land have their opposites, habitable or passable. * * *

“They, therefore, that start from the west to go towards Jerusalem, as many days as they go upward to go thither, in so many days may they go from Jerusalem to other confines of the superficialities of the earth beyond. And when men go beyond that distance, towards India and to the foreign isles, they are proceeding on the roundness of the earth and the sea, under our country. And therefore hath it befallen many times of a thing that I have heard told when I was young, how a worthy man departed once from our country to go and discover the world; and so he passed India, and the isles beyond India, where are more than five thousand isles; and so long he went by sea and land, and so environed the world by many seasons, that he found an isle where he heard people speak his own language, calling an oxen in the plough such words as men speak to beasts in his own country, whereof he had great wonder, for he knew not how it might be. But I say that he had gone so long, by

land and sea, that he had gone all round the earth; that he was come again to his own borders, if he would have passed forth till he had found his native country. But he turned again from thence, from whence he was come, and so he lost much painful labor, as himself said, a great while after, when he was coming home; for it befell after, that he went into Norway, and the tempest of the sea carried him to an isle; and when he was in that isle, he knew well that it was the isle where he had heard his own language spoken before, and the calling of the oxen at the plough. But it seems to simple and unlearned men that men may not go under the earth, but that they would fall from under towards the heaven. But that may not be any more than we fall towards heaven from the earth where we are; for from what part of the earth that men dwell, either above or beneath, it seems always to them that they go more right than any other people. And right as it seems to us that they be under us, so it seems to them that we are under them; for if a man might fall from the earth unto the firmament, by greater reason the earth and the sea, that are so great and so heavy, should fall to the firmament; but that may not be, and therefore saith our Lord God, ‘He hangeth the earth upon nothing.’

“Although it be possible so to go all round the world, yet of a thousand per-

sons not one might happen to return to his country; for, from the greatness of the earth and sea, men may go by a thousand different ways, that no one could be sure of returning exactly to the parts he came from, unless by chance or by the grace of God; for the earth is very large, and contains in roundness and circuit, above and beneath, 20,425 miles, after the opinion of the old wise astronomers; and, after my little wit, it seems to me, saving their reverence, that it is more; for I say thus: let there be imagined a figure that has a great compass; and about the point of the great compass, which is called the centre, let there be made another little compass; then, afterwards, let the great compass be divided by lines in many parts, and all the lines meet at the centre; so that in as many parts as the great compass shall be divided, in so many shall the little one that is about the centre be divided, although the spaces be less. Let the great compass be represented for the firmament, and the little compass for the earth; now the firmament is divided by astronomers into twelve signs, and every sign is divided into thirty degrees. Also let the earth be divided into as many parts as the firmament, and let every part answer to a degree of the firmament; and I know well that, after the authorities in astronomy, seven hundred furlongs of earth answer to a degree of the firmament, that is eighty-

seven miles and four furlongs. Now, multiplied by three hundred and sixty times, it makes 31,500 miles, each of eight furlongs, according to miles of our country. So much hath the earth in circuit after my opinion and understanding."

THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

There is in this fast age a fast-growing tendency, on the part of many so-called English grammarians, to set aside the uses of the subjunctive mood and to attempt to make the indicative perform the functions of both. In the first place, they are striving to do that which is impossible; in the second place, by their efforts to make the indicative do the work of both and by their lack of effort to see and understand and explain the "subtle distinctions involved in the use of the subjunctive mood," they have entangled the mind of the student of English grammar in a net-work of obscurity and have cast the dust of falsehood into his eyes and have thrown the whole subject of the uses of moods into a fog of ambiguity. Many say but little on the subject of moods, and it would have been a great deal better for the student if many of them had said nothing, unless they had approached nearer to the truth. Some in their definitions for the term 'mood,' imply, if they do not say positively, that mood is a certain manner of using verbs. No definition could be more

misleading, and none at all would have been far better. "Most English grammars say that the subjunctive mood is used to express uncertainty or to state an action conditionally." This shows again that they are stepping in the dark and that it would be best for them to stand still until their eyes opened, for nothing can be farther from the truth. When an uncertainty or a conditionality has reference to actual fact, it not only *may be* but *must be* expressed by a statement in which the indicative mood is used; as, 'If the man is guilty, he ought to be hanged.' Here we have a sentence in which the speaker is dealing with a *fact*, a *reality*, and one about which he is uncertain and for that reason puts a condition in his statement. This gives us a sentence in which both uncertainty and conditionality are expressed, and at the same time one in which the indicative mood is employed; and, if space permitted, we could give numberless examples from good authors. "Of course everybody knows that the subjunctive mood is employed in some sorts of conditional statements;" but this certainly fails to prove that the subjunctive mood is *necessary* to the expression of a condition. In most conditional statements, there is generally some such conjunction as 'if,' 'lest,' 'unless,' 'though' or 'although' preceding the verb, or else the inverted position of parts of the sentence is such as to show the condition without a con-

junction. 'If thine enemy be hungry, give him bread to eat.'—*Prov. XV., 21*; 'Cursed be my tribe, if I forgive him.'—*Sh. Merch. Ven. I., 1*; 'Though he slay me, yet will I trust in him.'—*Job XIII., 15*; 'My son, if thine heart be wise, my heart shall rejoice.'—*Prov. XXIII., 15*; 'If this be treason, make the most of it.'—*Patrick Henry*; 'Beware lest any man spoil you through philosophy and vain deceit.'—*Colos. III., 18*; and, 'If a man desire the office of a bishop, he desireth a good work.'—*I Tim. III., 1*;—these are a few examples in which conditions are expressed by conjunctions; and we find that condition is expressed by something else than verbs or the moods of verbs. Therefore, if the subjunctive mood is not necessary to express a condition, we are forced to the conclusion that its function is something far different from that of expressing mere conditionality, even when it is used in a conditional statement. And, when we find both a conditional conjunction and a subjunctive mood in the same statement, we are forced to believe that the subjunctive mood adds some new force. 'If he be taken, he shall never more be feared.'—*Sh. King Lear II. I., 8*; 'If a man say, I love God, and hateth his brother, he is a liar.'—*I John IV. 20*; 'Tell me * * * if he appeal the duke on ancient malice.'—*Rich. II. I., i, 9*, are examples in which the subjunctive mood does not

express condition, but something more important.

Others of these so-called grammarians speak of moods as being certain "verb-forms," and thus far they are correct; but they err when they say that, because in the course of time the distinctive marks have been worn away and the indicative and subjunctive forms have become alike in appearance, they are identical, and speak of them as "indicative-subjunctive forms." Though two verbs may be spelled alike and look and sound alike, yet that is no reason for saying that they are alike in grammatical function or in the same mood. 'Depart from me, all ye workers of iniquity.'—*Luke XIII, 27*; 'When ye depart thence, shake off the dust under your feet * * *.'—*Mark VI, 11*. Here we have two verbs alike in appearance; but who would say that they are alike in function? or who would dare call them "indicative-imperative forms"? It is no more unreasonable to talk of "indicative-imperative forms" than to talk of "indicative-subjunctive forms." "To talk of 'indicative-subjunctive forms' is like talking of a 'round-square hole.'" May the Goddess of Grammar look with compassion upon such mistakes, and, if the offenders ever repent, by her grace grant them full pardon, for the school-boy never can!

The subjunctive mood has a far more important and almost entirely different

function from those commonly assigned to it. The word 'mood' comes from the Latin *modus* (manner) and, as used with reference to verbs, denotes certain variations of their form, by means of which the speaker can show the manner in which the action, being or state of being is connected in his own mind with the things spoken of. The subjunctive mood includes those forms of the verb which the speaker must use when he wishes to show that his statement or supposition is connected in his mind with a matter of mere *conception* and not a matter of real *fact*, independent of his own thought about it. The term 'subjunctive' comes from the Latin *subjungere* (to join on-to) and was applied to this mood because it is used more frequently in sub-joined clauses than in principal clauses; but its name does not limit it to dependent clauses, for we have many examples that will prove to the contrary; as 'This single crime, in my judgment, were sufficient to condemn him.'—*Duncan's Cicero, p. 82*; 'Be he who he will.'—*Sh. R. (Koch)*; 'It were long to tell.'—*Byron's Giaour*; 'To love thee were to love myself.'—*Paradise Lost, IX 959*; 'The rest were long to tell.'—*Ib. I, 507*; Compare the force of the subjunctive in these with its force in the following examples: 'Whatever betide, be thou at least kind to my memory.'—*Byron's Marino Faliero II, 1*; 'He stood resigned to the decree,

whatever it were.'—*Ib.* I, 2. Then, if we consider it worth our while to distinguish in our statements between those made in connection with real matter of *fact* and those made in connection with matter of mere *conception*, the subjunctive mood must remain in our language, for it is the only means by which we can show this important distinction. When ever we lay aside the subjunctive mood we lay aside one of the powers of our language.

C. W.

WOMANS EASTER.

BY LUCY LARCOME.

With Mary, ere dawn, in the garden,
I stand at the tomb of the Lord;
I share in her sorrowing wonder;
I hear through the darkness a word,
The first the dear Master hath spoken
Since the awful death-stillness was broken.

He calleth her tenderly—"Mary!"
Sweet, sweet is His voice in the gloom.
He spake to us first, O my sisters,
So breathing our lives into bloom!
He lifteth our souls out of prison;
We, earliest, saw him arisen!

* * * *

The message of his resurrection
To man it was woman's to give;
It is fresh in her heart through the ages:
"He lives, that ye also may live,
Unfolding, as He hath, the story
Of manhood's attainable glory.

* * * *

—*Woman's Journal.*

Editorials.

M. C. THOMAS, *Hesperian*, } EDITORS.
D. C. ROPER, *Columbian*, }

The farmer has at last begun to think for himself, and, as a natural consequence, he is acting in defense of himself and his rights. This can truthfully be called an age of organizations. Men of all professions and occupations are uniting themselves in associations. From this general approval, one cannot but conclude that such organizations, well conducted, are beneficial in some way to their respective classes. It, therefore, behooves the farmer so to prepare himself as to be able to declare and maintain his rights among the various other co-operative bodies of the business world. No one, then, will say that the Farmer's Alliance, *if conducted aright*, will not prove successful in the accomplishment of the farmer's purpose; but even the farmer will admit that the natural tendency of such organizations is towards politics. So soon as this corrupting feature takes root in the Farmer's Alliance, not only must the Alliance die, but the socio-political status of the farmer will be lowered.

Self-reliance is one of the first things that a college student should learn. At the very beginning of his college

course he should determine to discard all unnecessary aid, it matters not how anxious he may be to take a high stand in his class and in his Society. Hard labor is the price of all excellence, and if he is not willing to exert himself he should be satisfied with low grades, &c. The young man who uses translations to be able to get along in his class, and plagiarizes in his Society in order to win, among a certain class of students, the reputation of being a good speaker, could not possibly devise a better plan by which to ruin himself. Such a student may get up a short-lived reputation, but he will be found out eventually and will experience a great mortification. The student who does not rely in the main on his own exertions may go to college all his life and yet not be truly educated. Colleges do not exist for the purpose of cramming a student with text-book knowledge, but to teach him to use his mental powers to the best advantage. Every student should use his own brains, and not rely upon translations or fellow students, and thus "beat" his way through college. Let self-reliance be the motto of every student at Trinity.

The study of history in American colleges has made wonderful progress during the latter part of this century. But still there are many people who

consider it almost unorthodox to study anything but the present. Those who venture to write about Socrates, Plato, or Aristotle, they would consider as fit companions for the monks of the Middle Ages who thought that seclusion and a little knowledge of Latin constituted the essence of true religion. There is something in "the olden time" to enlist our love and win our admiration. To many a student, those old Druid priests, sacrificing human victims under Britain's primeval oaks, are objects of wonder. There is an inexplicable peculiarity in their midnight sacrifices which excites the curiosity of the youthful and stimulates the reflecting mind to greater research. But this is not all. The best way to improve the present is to profit by the examples of the past. The great military chieftains of modern times have always studied with great care and consideration the campaigns of Alexander, Cæsar and Hannibal, and have therefore escaped defeat. So should every political leader carefully study the policy of Sparta under Lycurgus, of Beotia under Epaminondas, of Athens under Solon and Pericles, and of France under Charlemagne. Indeed, every citizen should have a knowledge of the social and political history of fallen empires, monarchies and democracies in order to avoid their Scylla and Charybdis.

William I., King of Prussia and Emperor of Germany, though dead, will ever live in the memory of both American and European people through the lasting results of the past half century's events. No other person has been so uninterruptedly successful in the accomplishment of his plans. No other monarch has held as he has, the affections and conserved the trusts of his people. Hence, it is natural and proper that they should mourn his loss, and tremble at the uncertainty of finding in a successor all the qualities of their late ruler. The Emperor Frederick is slowly dying. It was hoped that on his succession to the throne the German policy would be liberalized and that the strength which the Empire had acquired would be manifested in allowing more freedom in the expression of opinion and in political action. But such hopes must soon prove vain; for the crown will soon pass to the Emperor William's grandson, who is thought to be of quite a different cast from his heroic and hapeless father. He will have the counsel and assistance of Bismarck, but nevertheless the world will breathe uneasily for months, and, it may be, for years to come. The great question with the German people is, will the change bring in its train continued peace or a beginning of war.

The recent speeches of several of the most prominent Republicans in the United States Senate, notably that of Mr. Ingalls, reflects discredit not only upon them, but also upon their constituents throughout the North. They prove conclusively that sectional hatred has not yet ceased to exist among a large class of people at the North, and that they still cherish a malignant feeling of resentment toward the South. The spirit displayed in these speeches is contemptible, and the very essence of narrow-mindedness; it would ill become the Middle Ages, much less this enlightened nineteenth century. It is in vain that appeals are made to cause the North and the South to forget the past, and become re-united in the bonds of brotherhood and affection, so long as representatives of the North pursue such a virulent course toward the Southern people. Mr. Ingalls' speech proves him to be a partisan demagogue, and unworthy to hold his present high position. The best class of people of both sections have long since become disgusted with bloody-shirt politics and hearing sectional feeling appealed to, and should see to it that broad-minded men are chosen to represent them in Congress. Then, and not till then, will both sections become fully reconciled.

Reviews.

J. S. BASSETT, *Hesperian*, } EDITORS.
 W. J. HELMS, *Columbian*. }

THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT: or, The Conflict between Man and Alcohol. By Henry William Blair, United States Senator from New Hampshire. Boston, William E. Smythe Company. 8vo., pp. xxiv 583. 1888.

Every voter should read this book. The author, who, by reason of his many philanthropic efforts and high political position, commands the confidence of all, presents for consideration a comprehensive statement of the nature and the physical and moral effects of alcoholic drinks, discusses proposed remedies for the evil it entails, dwells on prohibition, and gives an historical sketch of the efforts made in temperance reform. Those who wish to understand this rapidly growing question would find what they desire in this book. The argument is substantiated by facts, and many valuable tables are given. Maps, colored plates showing the effects of alcohol on the physical organs, and fifty-eight full page portraits of leading workers in the temperance cause, together with a clear, forcible style, good type and attractive binding, add much to the general desirableness of the work. It contains a portrait of Prof. J. C. Price, of Zion Wesley College, Salisbury, N. C., and mention is made of him as "one of the foremost temperance orators now liv-

ing." An elaborate index and an appendix containing Justice Harlan's opinion on the Kansas cases closes the volume.

LESSONS IN ENGLISH GRAMMAR. By Alfred H. Welsh (Ohio State University), Author of "Development of English Literature and Language," &c. pp. vii, 237. Chicago: John C. Buckbee and Company. 1888.

This work begins with a treatise on the origin, growth and relations of the English language, which might well form the introductory chapter to any brief work on English literature. In a few words the story of our language is told from the 5th century when the Angles, Saxons and Jutes landed in England to the present time. The fact may also be noted that the author in his treatment of the alphabet, of nouns, and of pronouns, has departed slightly from the "old order of things," and avoided some errors made by other grammarians.

The remainder of the book abounds in many errors and contains very little worthy of commendation. The Parts of Speech are defined inductively, and this "Induction," which generally occupies pages of preparatory explanation, leaves the pupil in such a state of bewilderment that he does not recognize the proposition when it is reached. It is to be regretted that the verb should ever have received such treatment as it has here. The disposition of the Moods is almost shocking. The much-mooted "Potential" Mood

with its 'may,' 'can,' 'must,' 'might,' 'could,' 'would,' or 'should,' is given special stress, while the Subjunctive is utterly rejected on the following grounds: (1) "There is no peculiar form for it; (2) there is no peculiar meaning for it, it being indicative or potential in meaning according as it has the indicative or potential form."

The first objection is frivolous from the fact that in modern English other parts of speech are open to the same criticism. The author himself tells us the word '*that*' may be either a *relative* or a *demonstrative* pronoun; yet is not the *form* the same? The second objection is likewise groundless. [See article "Subjunctive Mood," p. 104, ARCHIVE.]

The absurdity of a Potential Mood is well shown by the following from Mason: "The so-called Potential Mood is the product of a series of blunders and misconceptions, and has been discarded by all the best authorities. 'I can write' or 'I must write' is not a *mood* at all in the sense in which 'I write,' 'I should write,' or 'Write [thou],' is a mood. If you take a subject (say 'John'), and a verb (say 'write'), when the Indicative, Subjunctive, or Imperative Mood is used, the *act of writing* is predicated of John in some manner, affirmatively or negatively, as matter of fact, as matter of conception, or as matter of volition. But if we say 'John can write,' or

'John must write,' we predicate of John not *writing*, but the *ability* to write, or the *obligation* to write, which is a totally different affair. Nobody thinks of giving the name 'Potential Mood' to such combinations as 'Scribere possum,' 'Ich kann schreiben,' or 'Je puis écrire.' Its retention in English grammar is anomalous and absurd."

THE WHY OF METHODISM. By Daniel Dorchester, D. D., New York. Phillips and Hunt, pp., 182, 16m. 1887.

This work is the expansion of a line of thought set forth by Dr. Dorchester in a sermon preached at Chlemsford, Mass., in response to the Unitarian minister at that place, who challenged the doctrines of all other denominations. The author discusses the origin, character, influence and polity of the Methodist Church, then adds some practical lessons drawn from what precedes, and gives a table showing the numerical standing of the church up to within the last half decade. To the whole is added an ample index, thus making the book useful for reference. To those who desire to arrive at a concise concept of Methodism, we can confidently say read it and keep it for reference. The printer has also done his duty and the volume presents a very attractive appearance.

Read the interesting article on the life of Darwin, in the April number of the *Atlantic Monthly*.

Exchanges.

A. M. SHARP, *Hesperian*,
G. N. RAPER *Columbian*, } EDITORS.

Simplicity, says Pope, is the mean between ostentation and rusticity. The man who does not take this mean as his goal in life will never fulfil the duty for which he was designed. A nation's civilization depends upon the culture and good manners of the citizens who make up that civilization. The South can boast of her good manners springing from the commingled blood of the Cavalier and Huguenot, before the War. Now, since the greatest obstacle was forever obliterated when the requiem of slavery was sounded at Appomatox, what is to hinder people from obtaining the highest type of this development? A recent number of the *College Message* truly says that the great obstacles of the present are the modern dude and coquette, and the inordinate worship of the "Almighty dollar."

The Oak Leaf discusses to some extent "The Importance of Literary Society Work," in which many reasons are given why boys should attend to Society duty as well as to the regular routine work of the school room. The writer is broad in his views and his arguments are based on common sense principles. The Society hall is the place to begin public speaking, and debating is mightier than patent systems as a cure for mind-wandering,

which is perhaps one of the gravest difficulties that the student has to overcome. Forensic discussion, in addition to wearing away bashfulness, gives the participant the habit of concentrated and continuous thought.

Carlyle has said that history is nothing but the biographies of great men. Such being the case, the study of the lives and characters of those who have been the chief actors in the drama of the world's history will be an enchanting way by which the civilization and refinement of different people can be understood. The ARCHIVE was glad to see in a recent issue of the *Western Sentinel* a communication on "Patrick Henry," in which the author briefly describes the career of

"the forest born Demosthenes
Whose thunder shook the Philip of the seas.

No newspaper can do anything which will be of more advantage to its readers than give a column to such articles.

The February number of the *Thompson Student* has an article on "Foreign Immigration," which reflects much credit upon the author. This is a question which is pregnant with the most vital issues concerning the welfare of the nation. Although Foreign Immigration has been "one of the most potent factors in the settlement and development of the country," it has long ceased to be a blessing, and instead has become a curse, which, if not properly checked, will soon overwhelm our

country in nihilism, anarchism and atheism.

The *Thompson Student* is a new exchange hailing from Siler City, N. C.

The March number of *The Wake Forest Student* is up to its usual standard of excellence. Among the articles worthy of notice, are several short pieces on the subject of "The Need of a More Outspoken Sentiment among Students." These articles are brief and to the point. They deal a well directed blow at the mistaken idea, too prevalent among students, of shielding one of their number in his violations of the regulations of law and order. THE ARCHIVE endorses anything which has for its object the extermination of this evil.

Who has not heard the story of the hunter who, when about to engage in mortal combat with an infuriated bear, sent up the following touching petition: "O, Lord, I am an old man now, yet I have never asked any favor of you in all my life. It seems to me that there will soon be a considerable difficulty here, and I want you, please, to do one thing for me, and if you will, I'll never ask anything of you as long as I live. I want you, please, to be on my side in this difficulty; this is what I want you to do. But if you can't be on my side, please sit on the fence, as it were, and don't help the bear, and I will show you one of the best bear fights you ever saw in all your life."

The University Magazine, in an article entitled "The Origin of a good

Story," would have us believe that this is only a new version of a prayer offered by some old German before engaging in battle. The deviation is ingeniously worked out, but we like the story better in the shape in which we have always heard it.

The secret of the success of great men has been found in the improvement of the *spare* moments. It took only a few drops of water to overthrow the colossal Empire of Napoleon, and so a few unimproved moments may be the cause of failure when those times come which try men's souls. One species of the misuse of time is the school-boy's systematic *loafing*. Some boys are born with this inclination. Others think that their genius will carry them safely through, but too often when called up on recitation they are forced to say, "I didn't have the time to get this lesson." All those who are thus affected will do well to read the editorial on "Loafing" which appeared in the March number of the *Haverfordian*.

The birth-place of Andrew Jackson need no longer be a subject of dispute. *The College Visitor* gives us to understand that Waxhaw, S. C., is the place in which the illustrious warrior statesman first saw the light. If this information be authentic, North Carolina will have to resign her claims, and console herself with the hope of being more fruitful of Presidents in the future.

Locals.

T. E. McCRARY, *Hes.*,
L. L. BURKHEAD, *Col.*, } REPORTERS.

+ April-showers.

Street Lamps.

Ham and Eggs.

Farmers are busy planting.

Smoky-row is still an eye-sore.

The tin-roof of the College has been repainted.

A bear is reported to have been seen in this vicinity. Several have seen his huge form and heard his frightful grunt.

+ Consult the advertising column of THE ARCHIVE before purchasing your base-ball and tennis goods.

Col. Pickett, of Dallas, Texas, was here on the 10th of last month and addressed us in the interest of the Farmers' Alliance.

Messrs. Roberts, Holland and Burkhead have returned from the Newberne fair where they had, as they say, the biggest time out of jail.

When you go to High Point be sure and stop at the Bellevue. The Proprietor is a friend to Trinity students.

Mr. Paul Jones, of Tarboro, a graduate of this College is teaching elocution here. He has twenty pupils. We wish him much success with the boys.

"Coffee" is the Ladies-man of the College, but the girls say that he tells them all the same story.

Lindsay & Bro., of High Point, are selling their stock of clothing at cost.

"Dick" rode at the tournament but did not get a ring. Of course his horse shied!

Rev. E. H. Davis, of High Point, was with us a short while back. Come again, Ed.

The Greensboro Brass Band has been engaged to give us music for our coming commencement. And we expect to have good music as well as a good time. Come.

When you are in Thomasville, stop at Grimes' Hotel, and if you are sick call on Grimes and Strickland.

"Possum" still keeps the path warm between here and Archdale. Sometime the boys will have to hunt him up and pull him out of the mud.

Mrs. Jefferson Davis returned to her home in LaGrange on the 17th ulto., after a short visit to her parents.

A bright Prep. who attended the concert at Thomasville remarked that he did not see the town, but saw lots of pretty girls. We echo "them sentiments."

We will have no Senior Presentation this year, as all of the seniors have as much work as they can attend to without writing speeches for that occasion.

Everybody is getting ready for Commencement. The Marshal and the Manager are making arrangements to accommodate a large crowd, and also to make that crowd enjoy themselves.

The ARCHIVE tenders thanks for the kindness shown our Business Manager at High Point and Thomasville.

The young ladies of Thomasville Female College gave a literary and musical entertainment on the 16th. Several of our boys attended and were well pleased, especially with the girls.

Behold the effect that studying Poetics has had on some of our boys! We glean the following from the notebook of one of our Juniors. May the muse who was the cause of this be cast into the uttermost depths of the bottomless pit!

The March wind it bloweth
And the student he goeth
To visit the big oyster-fair;
But soon he returneth
And his teacher discerneth
His senses were weakened while there.

Tho' the fair maiden chideth,
In the tourney he rideth
To see what a rep. he could make;
But the sunlight it glanceth
And his noble horse pranceth
And "narry" a ring did he take.

Will the Local Editors of the ARCHIVE parse the word "had" in the third item of the local column of the March number and give rule therefor? Please answer through columns of the same.

Respectfully,

ALUMNUS OF '59.

In explanation, we refer to ABBOTT, *How to Parse*, §386:

- "(1). 'Better wait a while.'
(2). 'You had better be quiet.'

"Here 'had' is Subjunctive, meaning 'would have;' and the sentence would be in full—

(2). 'You would have (find) it better to be quiet.'

(3). 'I had rather be a door-keeper,' *i. e.* 'I sooner ['*rathe*' meant 'early,' 'soon'] would have,' *i. e.* 'I prefer to be a door-keeper.'

Base Ball is now the game of the season. Four or five clubs have been formed and there is a match-game nearly every afternoon. Mr. W. H. Johnston is Captain of the first nine, which is named "The Crowell." The Trinity club has been successful in days gone by and expects to keep up its past reputation under its new name and Captain.

Mr. C. G. Peacock left on the 1st of March for Philadelphia where he will take a business course at Pierce's Business College, preparatory to entering business. Success to you Charlie!

We understand that Mr. Jarrell, of High Point, is leader of a Prohibition Vigilance Committee and those who drink and those who sell will be brought before the authorities every time.

Trinity was enlivened by the charming faces of Misses Lena Hudgins, Lizzie Ballance and Lizzie Lawrence, of the G. F. C., who were visiting Miss Mamie Robbins. They returned on the 25th. Next day the "spider-legs" were sick: their webs had been broken.

Alumni.

G. T. ADAMS, *Hesperian*, } EDITORS.
 E. K. WOLFE, *Columbian*, }

LOUISBURG, N. C., }
 March 20th, 1888. }

EDITOR OF THE ARCHIVE:—After an absence of nearly three years I visited this month the place of my college days, my Alma Mater. Though strange faces meet one on every hand, yet 'tis the place that makes friends of us all.

And now, Mr. Editor, as you see, this short letter is directed to you, but I am also addressing myself to the Alumni of Trinity College, and especially to those of '85. The Alumni of this college are many. They are scattered far and wide throughout our State, and all no doubt at the present rejoice as they recognize a bright future for this college. Yes, the future *is* bright, but not yet reached. New men have been put in to fill long standing vacancies, professors of learning and integrity. The number of students is increasing, and with it reviving the whole community; and mighty efforts are being made in securing an endowment fund. But we must not stop here without hailing with delight and pride the noble enterprise set on foot by the students themselves. For no outsider can be said to be the originator. An undertaking it is that reflects worth an honor not only on the students but also on the Alumni who will respond to the solicitations of these students.

There are one hundred students who have obligated themselves to stand, I mean each one of the hundred, for the sum of fifty dollars, payable at a time not as yet determined upon, making, as will be seen, the sum of five thousand dollars, which amount is to be used in the erection of a new building for the Society Halls and for other purposes. Any one who wishes to contribute can send check for any amount to any one of the hundred.

Whose duty is it to respond first? I say it is the duty of the Alumni. The faculty may teach, the preachers may preach, the students may come, but the strength of the institution lies in the Alumni. As the tree, so is everything judged by its products. I wish it could be said that the class of '85 gave more money to Trinity College than any other class that has ever left the institution.

I have placed my name opposite the sum of fifty dollars to go in aid of the new Building, and I hope, as I am the first of the class of '85, I will not be the last.

The Trustees are working faithfully for the Endowment Fund, and let the students continue in their good work, so heartily encouraged by Prof. English, who has given the granite free of charge, a gift that will long stand a monument to his noble character and unwavering hope for the institution in which he is now an instructor.

Most respectfully,

PAUL JONES.

—W. P. Andrews, '86, is principal of Jefferson High School, Jefferson, S. C.

—C. W. Ogburn, '62, is agent for the Home Library Association, Greensboro, N. C.

—J. W. Alspaugh, '55, is cashier of the First National Bank of Winston, N. C.

—Frank Armfield who was here in '86, is merchandising for his father in Monroe, N. C.

—R. P. Dicks is a manufacturer at Randleman, N. C. After leaving Trinity and spending a few years in Texas, he decided to make the "Old North State" his home.

—E. T. White, '78, is a prominent physician and citizen of Oxford, N. C.

—William T. Cheatham, Jr., is merchandising in Henderson, N. C. He was here in '85.

—J. J. White, '70, is a successful farmer in Trinity Township. He resides near Trinity College.

—A. P. Tyer, who was here in '74, has charge of Pineville Circuit, Pineville, N. C. He is a constant worker and has a promising future.

—J. W. Balance, '58, is prospering as a merchant at Lewiston, N. C. He has a son at Trinity.

—Geo. M. Bulla, '79, has occupied quite a prominent position in politics since his graduation from college. In '81 he obtained license to practice law,

and is now located at Lexington with his father. He represented his county in the House in '85, at which session he received the unanimous vote of his party for Speaker. He was elected clerk in '87, the duties of which office he performed with accuracy and dispatch, meeting the most sanguine expectations of his many friends.

—E. L. Cooley, while at College the popular "Harpist," is proprietor of a large Furniture and Undertaking establishment of Hillsboro, N. C. We are glad to learn, Ed., that your efforts are being crowned with brilliant success.

—J. G. Brown is cashier of the Citizen's National Bank of Raleigh, N. C.

—J. W. Hanes is one of the leading tobacconists of Winston, N. C.

—J. W. Payne, '54, is clerk of the United States Court and also a prominent citizen of Greensboro, N. C.

—H. L. Coble, '84, will take charge of Kernersville Academy Aug. 6th, in the place of Prof. S. C. Lindsay who has moved to High Point to take charge of the high school there.

—J. A. Carpenter, '86, on graduating from college, began teaching at Deep Creek Academy. Shortly afterwards he married Miss Mattie Ratliff, and is now engaged in school-teaching and farming.

—Ernest Deans is book-keeper for the wide-awake young firm of C. A. Young & Bro., Wilson, N. C.

Miscellaneous.

ENGLISH AS SHE IS SPOKEN.

Talbut is pronounced Tolbut.
 Thames is pronounced Tems.
 Bulwer is pronounced Buller.
 Cowper is pronounced Cooper.
 Holburn is pronounced Hobun.
 Wemyss is pronounced Weems.
 Knollys is pronounced Knowles.
 Cockburn is pronounced Coburn.
 Brougham is pronounced Broom.
 Norwich is pronounced Nowidge.
 St. Ledger is pronounced Sillinger.
 Hawarden is pronounced Harden.
 Colquhoun is pronounced Cohoon.
 Cirencester is pronounced Sissister.
 Grosvenor is pronounced Grovenor.
 Salisbury is pronounced Sawlsbury.
 Beauchamp is pronounced Beecham.
 Marylebone is pronounced Marrabun.
 Abergavenny is pronounced Abergenny.
 Marjaribanks is pronounced Marchbanks.
 Bolingbroke is pronounced Bullingbrook.—*The Christian Union.*

In the University of Berlin there are three hundred instructors and over seven thousand students. The theological students number eight hundred and one. There are one hundred and sixty-three students from the United States.—*Ex.*

Self-reliance is one of the highest virtues in which the world is intended to discipline us: and to depend upon our selves even for our own personal safety is a large element in our moral training.—*Froude.*

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MANAGERS' NOTICES.

Correspondents will please send all matter intended for publication to Prof. J. L. Armstrong, Trinity College, N. C.

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THE

TRINITY ARCHIVE.

Published under Supervision of the Professor of English.

TRINITY COLLEGE, MAY, 1888.

EXTRACT FROM PEPYS' DIARY.

TAKES LESSONS IN POLITICAL ECONOMY.

“He showed me a very excellent argument, to prove that our importing less than we export does not impoverish the kingdom, according to the received opinion: which, though it be a paradox, and that I do not remember the argument, yet methought there was a great deal in what he said.” (Feb., 1664.)

“He also made me fully understand that the old law of prohibiting bullion to be exported is, and ever was, a folly and injury rather than good. Arguing thus, that if the exportations exceed the importations, then the balance must be brought home in money, which, when our merchants know cannot be carried out again, they will forbear to bring home in money, but let it lie abroad for trade, or keep in foreign banks; or, if our importations exceed our exportations, then to keep credit the merchants will and must find ways of carrying out money by stealth, which is a most easy thing to do, and

is everywhere done, and therefore the law against it signifies nothing in the world.” (Jan., 1665.)

IS ALARMED.

“About eleven o'clock, knowing what money I have in the house, and hearing a noise, I began to sweat worse and worse, till I melted almost to water. I rung, and could not in half an hour make either of the wenches hear me; and this made me fear the more lest they might be gagged; and then I began to think that there was some design in a stone being flung at the window over our stairs this evening, by which the theives meant to try what looking there would be after them, and know our company. These thoughts and fears I had, and do hence apprehend the fears of all rich men that are covetous, and have much money by them. At last, Jane rose, and then I understood it was only the dog wants a lodging, and so made a noise.” (July, 1664.)

UXORIOUS.

“Called upon Doll, our pretty change woman, for a pair of gloves trimmed with yellow ribbon, to [match] the

petticoat my wife bought yesterday, which cost me 20s.; but she is so pretty, that, God forgive me! I could not think it too much, which is a strange slavery that I stand in to beauty, that I value nothing near it." (Sept., 1664.)

"To the King's house, to a play, *The Traitor*, where unfortunately, I met with Sir W. Pen, so that I must be forced to confess it to my wife, which troubles me." (Jan., 1665.)

"To Clerkenwell church, and there, as I wished, sat next pew to the fair Butler, who indeed is a most perfect beauty still; and one I do very much admire myself for my choice of her for a beauty, having the best lower part of her face that ever I saw all days of my life. After church, I walked to my Lady Sandwich's. * * * My Lady asked me my opinion about Creed, whether he would have a wife or no, and proposed Mrs. Wright for him. * * She desired I would take a good time and manner of proposing it, and I said I would, though I believe he would love nothing but money. * * So away back to Clerkenwell church, * * and home, and there my wife was angry with me for not coming home, and for gadding abroad to look after beauties." (Oct. 2nd, 1664.)

[For the ARCHIVE.]

READING MAKETH A FULL MAN.

By W. P. A.

Mirrored in the epigram at the head of this article, is the *soul* of the great

man to whose force of intellect the world is indebted for the "Inductive Method" of investigation, which has made man a prince over the mysteries of science and a minister of nature's sweet and bountiful gifts.

Never did Bacon philosophize more wisely, or frame epigram more in accordance with comprehensive truth than when he uttered this sentiment: "*Reading maketh a full man.*"

Let us stress for a few moments the abstract idea of reading, and the consequent concrete idea of a full man. The vexatious problem which immediately confronts us with mountainous proportions, is how can we make the vast number of scientific languages and dialects, in which are couched so many thousand volumes of literature, wholesome, pure and classic, compatible with the brief period allotted to human life, and the minature portion of even this time that can be spared from the bread-and-butter warfare to the reading of other men's thoughts? We do not propose a solution of this problem, nor do we believe it possible for any man to indulge in one grand review of the world's literature; but it is the blessed privilege of *every* man to become moderately well read, in proof of which we would have only to cite illustrious names already familiar. "In books lies the soul of the past," and if we would quaff the sweet ambrosia which is the world's inestimable heritage, and

develop in ourselves minds which shall prove everlasting sources of profit and pleasure, we must wed ourselves, with unmistakable devotion, to the acquisition of useful knowledge; if we do not inherit opportunities, we must *make* them, and read selectively, comprehensively and retentively.

One individual can't select for another the books best adapted to the mental growth of that person; individuality of taste is an idiosyncrasy of the human race. Give a person free access to a well-regulated library, and you need not fear but that person will suit himself. Let the flocks graze at will upon the verdant plains where grow the herbs both bitter and sweet, and where flow the waters of both life and death, and an unerring instinct will always avoid the bad and feast upon the good; then is the *reason* of man less to be relied upon than the *instinct* of the dumb brute? But far be it from us to argue that any man should cloister himself within the walls of his own imagination, feasting upon his own secluded judgment, and thus refuse to lend an ear to a *wise* suggestion.

A lack of space forbids a more thorough discussion of this tempting subject—reading; so let us pass to a brief contemplation of the sequel—a *full man*. If a young man is devoid of a *noble ambition*, he would do well to examine himself and bring about a correction as soon as possible. Hon-

est labor is praiseworthy in whatever field it may be expended, but there is something nobler, more inspiring, more appreciated, and more remunerative than hewing wood or drawing water; and if a man can, by thorough preparation, ally himself with the *intellectual* aristocracy of the country, then are the possibilities of a *true* life spread before him.

What a sublime and God-like spectacle is a *full man*. These are the men that wear the crowns of earth; in their hands are the sceptres of state; and in their lives are the world's treasures.

The Alps may be hard to scale, but the Italy that lies beyond is worthy of the most giant effort; and those who put on the whole amour for the contest and stand as *full* and *well-rounded* men will be the Hannibals of unrecorded history.

THE INFINITIVE.

Much hinges on the question, "Is the Infinitive a Mood?" It is necessary first to define mood. Harvey says that 'mood' is the mode or manner in which the action, being or state is expressed. He says further, "The infinitive mood expresses action, being, or state without affirming it." Though he defines the manner in which the indicative, the subjunctive, the imperative mood expresses action, being, or state, he fails to state in what manner the infinitive expresses the same. If he means to say that it *expresses* action, being, or

state without affirming it, while the indicative, subjunctive and imperative moods *affirm* any of these, and that in this difference lies its claim to be called a mood, why does he not call participles and gerunds moods, as they also express action, being or state without affirming it? Mason says: "Moods are certain variations of form in verbs by means of which we can show the mode or manner in which the action or fact denoted by the verb is connected in our thought with the thing that is spoken of;" furthermore, that the infinitive may be attached to a subject in a dependent phrase, as 'I saw him *fall*,' and that this would justify us in calling it 'mood.' According to Mason, in the sentence, 'I saw him *falling*,' it would be justifiable to call a participle, which is sometimes called the 'infinitive in *-ing*,' a mood. Why then does Mr. Mason not call it a mood? Besides, in a great majority of cases the infinitive is used, as in the sentence, 'I will *go*,' without this subject accusative, as Mason calls it. His definition of the word 'mood,' though phrased with a view to include the infinitive, does not give any more light on the question than the definition of Harvey. Clark holds: "The infinitive mode differs from the other modes in this: It has no grammatical subject and therefore can not be a predicate." Brown, in his "Grammar of English Grammars," says that the infinitive mood is that

form of the verb which expresses action, being or state in an unlimited manner. It seems that these authors ought certainly to have given a clearer or at least a more consistent distinction between the infinitive, participle and gerund on the one hand, and the indicative, subjunctive and imperative moods on the other. They make the infinitive a mood along with these three moods because its manner of expression is unlimited, while these mood forms are limited, and yet neglect the participle and gerund, which have, by their definitions, just as much right to the distinction.

The preposition 'to' is not an essential part of the infinitive, for it is not an invariable sign of it. Many verbs, especially the auxiliaries, are followed by the infinitive without 'to.' The infinitive in Old English ended in *-an* and did not have 'to' before it. It was treated as a declinable abstract noun, and a dative form (called the gerund) was used with the preposition 'to' to denote purpose, as 'He that hath ears *to hear*; to hear=*to gehyranne*. This gerundive infinitive passed into modern English with the loss of the dative ending. From denoting purpose, the 'to' came to denote the ground of an action, and may indicate the cause or condition of an action. Thus the gerund (the infinitive with 'to') came to be used in place of the simple infinitive. The preposition 'to' has in this

manner come to be nothing but an inflection for the nominative and accusative cases, and to lose the notional idea of a preposition except with the infinitive of purpose.

The infinitive is a verb-noun. The authority for this begins with the fact that it was in Old English declined as an abstract-noun. Prof. Whitney, of Yale, says that the infinitive is a verbal noun expressing in noun-form the action or condition which the verb asserts. Welsh also calls it a verbal-noun. Both of them say that mood serves the purpose of showing a difference in the mode or manner of assertion. These two authors do not consider that the difference in the manner in which an infinitive and the indicative, subjunctive and imperative express action is of the same nature as the difference between the indicative and subjunctive, or between the subjunctive and imperative. These differences, as any one can plainly see, are altogether unlike. The distinction between the infinitive and the three moods is by far greater than any distinctions that the moods have among themselves. The infinitive, gerund and participle have their verb natures alike. All three are unlimited to person, number, or order of time. It is only in the other half of the compound that they differ. The gerund partakes of the nature of a verb and a noun, while the participle partakes of the nature of a verb and an adjective,

and the infinitive is verbal in the dependence of other words upon it and has the nature of a noun in its dependence upon other words. From this it is seen that, if the term 'mood' can be applied to the infinitive, as it pertains only to its verbal nature, it can be applied to participles and gerunds. If all three are called moods, then there is a nomenclature which is not needed and still not such as will separate the two great classes of verb-forms (finite and infinite) and show the difference in their expression of action, being or state. The name 'infinitive,' it is true, would denote its manner of expression, but the participle and the gerund have nothing in their names to denote this same quality. What is needed is a distinction between the two great classes. If the infinitive is not called a mood, there is this distinction; if it is called a mood, then there is need of some other names by which to distinguish the two classes.

The infinitive has the principal uses of a noun. It may be used as the subject or object of a verb; it can be used as a noun in the accusation to modify a noun, 'A house *to let*;' it may be used in the accusative as an adverb, 'That is hard *to do*.'

All these reasons go to show that the infinitive is a verbal-noun, and that no one will ever have to contradict himself if he calls it by this name and does not call it a mood. R. D. M.

Editorials.

M. C. THOMAS, *Hesperian*, } EDITORS.
 D. C. ROPER, *Columbian*, }

The amount of Greek and Latin required in our colleges is necessary and expedient. The extension of the curricula to include more French and German is indeed commendable; but the study of the English language in most of our colleges has been, to say the least of it, too circumscribed. The earnest English student is not satisfied with giving the Greek and Latin literatures only a passing notice, but studies them as languages, both for the mental training they afford, and for the influence which they have had on the development of his own language. So the study of English should be the study of a language, rather than the study a literature. The old-time curriculum looked upon the study of English as a "belles lettres" course—merely the study of literature. This, indeed, is good enough as far as it goes, but it is neither commensurate with the claims upon the consideration of an Englishspeaking person, nor with the benefit that is to be derived from the study of the language, pursued historically. A knowledge of English in its less developed condition, accompanied by a fair understanding of the modify-

ing influences and developing changes which have from time to time been brought to bear upon it, is indeed necessary. It is as impossible for a person *thoroughly* to comprehend the English language without a knowledge of Old English as it is to understand the Latin language without a fair knowledge of its word-agreement. The study of either the "belles lettres" or the historical course, however, to the exclusion of the other is not at all commendable. What we need and *should* have in our colleges is a simultaneous study of these courses accompanied by a thorough study of the grammar of Modern English so measured out and distributed as mutually to aid in a thorough comprehension of each other and, consequently, of the language.

Among the latest features of the present system of teaching English in our colleges, may be mentioned the introduction of what is generally known as "parallel reading." Formally the student was required during the great part of his college course, at least, to study only text books, which tend to train rather than fill the mind. No question should be of greater importance to a developing mind than what should I read? This is a question which

the student cannot decide without help. If the mind were originally able to grapple with great subjects, this would not be a perplexing question, but like other things, the mind has its infancy, at which period the directing hand of one more experienced, is quite indispensable. The professor of English and a good library unite in college, as no where else, to do this important work of mind-training and mind-filling. This parallel, which is read at such spare moment as would probably otherwise be lost, not only enables the student to learn what he *should* read, but also gives him a fair knowledge of the leading English authors. For example, if, in this way, one book is read per month, the student, at the end of his four years college course will have read about forty books, which having been carefully selected by his professor will give him *some* knowledge of English literature.

Phrenology may have some truth in it as a science, but implicit confidence, to say the least, should not be placed in the statements of so-called phrenologists. A phrenologist has recently visited Trinity and examined the heads of a good many of the students, and as a rule to their *supreme satisfaction*. The strange part about it is that all the students, with a few exceptions,

had *special* talents for the professions—would make first class lawyears, doctors, preachers, &c.; but lo and behold! scarcely a single one was told that he would make a good farmer. Such taffying pays the phrenologist very well financially, but may do harm to the young man who is thus flattered, as he will often conceive that he is indeed a genius, and imagine that he will become a distinguished professional man if he only turns his *marvellous* talents in that direction, when he is not suited for such in the least. There *may be* something in phrenology, but the young man who relies upon the fine marks given him by a phrenologist as conclusive proof of the fact that he will make a grand success, will eventually find himself left in the race of life. Energy is the great thing after all. The boy who has energy will be certain of some success at least. So it does not matter so much whether you have a fifty-four or forty-nine ounce brain, but whether you improve what you have. You have an opportunity here at college to improve your mind; make use of it.

Let *outward* and *inward* improvements keep pace! Away with "Smoky-row"! This filthy den is a disgrace to a community whose object it is to bring up young men in the nurture and admonition of the Lord.

Reviews.

J. S. BASSETT, *Hesperian*, } EDITORS.
 W. J. HELMS, *Columbian*, }

PSYCHOLOGY. By John Dewey, Ph. D., Assistant Professor of Philosophy in Michigan University. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1887. pp. xii, 427.

This book is designed purely for class-room instruction. The author has endeavored to produce a work free from metaphysics, which he tells us has no place in psychology. With this in mind, he has also endeavored to make his work an introduction to philosophy in general. He has attempted, by his mode of presenting his subjects, to form in the mind of the student the habit of looking at questions, which may present themselves to him, in a philosophical manner. The *obscurity* which characterizes most books on this subject, and which always leaves the mind of the beginner in a state of bewilderment, is to a great extent gotten rid of. The definitions are plain and simple; the disquisitions are full but not tedious. At the end of each chapter, numerous references are given to parallel works on the subjects treated. A writer on psychology may reject some of the matter which that subject includes, as for instance, the *will*, but he cannot make new material; he can only present in an *attractive manner* that which men have used for centuries. The author has done this admirably.

A TRAMP TRIP. How to see Europe for fifty cents a day. By Lee Meriweather. Harper & Bros. For sale by De Wolfe, Fiske & Co., Boston, Mass. pp. iv. 276. 1886.

There are many young men who desire to broaden their field of knowledge and more strongly impress upon their minds historic scenes by traveling in Europe, and yet these young men are prevented by not having the amount of money generally requisite for traveling. To such "A Tramp Trip" will be especially interesting. The author tells how he has made a trip in which he saw all the objects of interest, was enabled to study the masses from a standpoint totally inaccessible to the wealthy traveler, and all for the exceedingly low sum of fifty cents a day. A number of tables show the result of his investigation of the social conditions, and therein are some instructive illustrations of the tariff question as applied to foreign countries. The style is the free and easy and there is enough wit to make the work very interesting.

SLIPS OF TONGUE AND PEN. By J. H. Long, M. A., LL. D. New York: D. Appleton & Co. pp. 100. 1888.

Here we have an unusually well selected list of the more common mistakes of our language, such as *expect* for *think*, *presume* for *believe*, *per* with an English word, as *per day*; we should say *a day* and *per annum*. Beside such as these are also added grammatical

points, suggestions upon composition, synonymous words often confused, objectionable words and phrases, and a few simple rules for punctuation. Many of us would be surprised if we should read it and learn how much carelessness and inexactness injure the purity of our language.

POETICAL GEOGRAPHY OF NORTH CAROLINA, Cold Water, Reply to Gray's Elegy, and other Poems. By Needham Bryan Cobb, of North Carolina. Cambridge: Printed at the Riverside Press. pp. 61, 1887.

As the author states in his preface, the object of this work is to aid the pupils of North Carolina to memorize the geography of their native State. The first thirty pages are devoted exclusively to this purpose, and hence can be of local interest only. The chief characteristic of the style of this part of the book is that it rimes in couplets. The subject-matter falls far below the true standard of poetry, but this is perfectly excusable when it is remembered that the author's intention was not to weave in beautiful poetic figures with smoothly flowing rhythm, but to produce a brief, concise aid to the memory. The remainder of the book, which consists of poems on various subjects, contains more of the real poetic sentiment. The "Reply to Gray's Elegy," "Cold Water," and "Worldliness and Worth, or the Butterfly and the Bee," which closes with fine moral on Bible-reading, are es-

pecially to be admired. This little book should be in the library of every student in our State. It contains a number of good illustrations, and its general *make-up* is attractive.

LIFE OF P. T. BARNUM. Written by himself, including his golden rules for money-making. Brought up to 1888. Illustrated. Buffalo: The Courier Company. pp. 357, 12m. 1888. Price 60 cents.

It is always interesting to watch the struggles of men who would grow wealthy. Then there will be found much interest in the account of the struggles of "The Greatest Showman on Earth." His life reads like a novel, so full is it of incident. He makes the keynote of his success the fact that Americans admire nothing more than to be cleverly humbugged, and he knows how to satisfy them. His avowed object, a good one, is to furnish a moral show. When this can be attained, shows will become an educational feature by no means to be despised.

"The greatness of London is in no respect more strikingly illustrated than by the range of its literary activity," says the May number of *Harper's Magazine* at the close of that interesting article entitled "London as a Literary Centre." Few people are aware of the fact that to-day 14,000 persons in the great metropolis earn their living by their pens. London is the centre of action of many whose names have become household words wherever the English language is spoken. Read the article.

Exchanges.

A. M. SHARP, *Hesperian*, } EDITORS.
G. N. RAPER, *Columbian*, }

Diversity seems to have been ordained of God. This is especially evident in the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms, and the same law, with some modifications, underlies the world of thought. No two men think alike, act alike or pronounce exactly alike. The difference between the lexicographers of England and America is very apparent, although the two countries are very closely connected by means of rapid communication. Even American orthoepists differ. Usage has established in New England, for instance, a pronunciation somewhat different from that in the South. Dictionaries do not *establish* usage, but *record* usage, and no dictionary is complete if it records the usage of simply a few States. How great a diversity there is between Webster, Worcester, and Stormonth, commonly recognized authorities! The person to whom 'accessory' (ak-ses'so-ri, Webster) is applied, Worcester calls ak'ses-so-ri. Both Webster and Worcester prefer to accent the first syllable of 'access,' while "The Academy Orthoëpist" accents the second. In pronouncing 'Christianity' the usage of the South is in accordance with Worcester (kris-ti-an'i-ti), and not Webster (krist-yan'-i-ti). The words 'rise'

(noun) and 'revolution' for instance, are pronounced by the South riz and rev-o-loó-tion by Webster and Worcester ris and rev-o-lu'tion. The ARCHIVE was pleased to see the stand which the *Roanoke Collegian* had taken on the subject of orthoepy. In many instances in pronunciation, when in Rome, it is better to do as Rome does.

Some one has been collecting facts about the fathers of United States Presidents, with this result: "Grover Cleveland is the only Clergyman's son who has ever been elected President, though Arthur's father was a clergyman. He was not, however, elected President. The fathers of the Virginia Presidents—Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe—were planters. John Tyler's father was a lawyer and a statesman, and John Adams, the father of John Q. Adams, was by profession a lawyer. Grant was a tanner. Hayes's father a merchant, and the fathers of Garfield, Lincoln, Pierce, Filmore, Polk, Van Buren and Jackson were farmers.—*Charlotte Chronicle*.

Napoleon, while at St. Helena, when asked how the condition of unhappy France could be bettered, replied in his laconic style "Educate the mothers." The same remark will apply to every country, and it is with special interest that THE ARCHIVE notices *The Monitor*, a monthly brim full of plain,

pointed common-sense articles. This new magazine hails from Henderson, and is devoted to the interests of "Our Homes." One of its aims is to make better cooks and better mothers. To know how to cook is more necessary to a truly educated woman than a knowledge of painting and wax-work. A man that marries a wife who has no idea of culinary affairs will either be poor all his life or die early with the dyspepsia.

Intelligence among the masses is very essential to the success of a newspaper as well as to a great many other benefits. A weekly paper will succeed in many places where a daily would fail, especially is this so when a majority of the people are engaged in rural pursuits. The success and high tone of such dailies as the *Charlotte Chronicle*, *Wilmington Messenger*, *News and Observer*, and the *Twin City Daily* argue well both for the ability of their editors and the intelligent spirit of the people. What State that has no more city population than North Carolina can show a larger list of newsy and literary dailies?

The third anniversary issue of the *Daily Argus* is full of interesting news and wood cuts of Goldsboro's churches, fine buildings, &c. It is another of the successful dailies.

The subject of Kissing is treated at great length in an article in the *South*

Carolina Collegian. This unique subject is a good one and one which should receive more attention. The author says: "I feel that my subject will commend itself to the majority of college-boy readers." His feelings did not deceive him in the least; but why not say college-girl readers as well? The girls must feel slighted. Dose he mean to say that boys are the only ones who enjoy kissing? It is to be supposed that the fair sex derive some benefit from it or it would soon fall into a state of "innocuous desuetude." At present, from all indications, it seems to be in a flourishing condition, and who could desire it to be otherwise?

The *Binghamite* for March presents a marked improvement upon any number previously received. It is clothed throughout in a new dress and is now as neat a magazine as could be desired. With the improvement of its outward appearance, the reading matter has also undergone a change for the better. The majority of the articles are very good. The one entitled "India: Her Past and present," being especially worthy of note.

The Christian Educator for April has been received. It is full of very interesting articles. "The Bible in the Schools," by J. W. Baylis, D. D., and "Something for Everybody to do for Trinity," by Pres. J. F. Crowell, are articles of worth. The *Educator* is published, it seems, in the interest of all the colleges in the State.

Alumni.

G. T. ADAMS, *Hesperian*, } EDITORS.
E. K. WOLFE, *Columbian*, }

—H. M. Alford, '62, is a successful physician in Greensboro, N. C.

—W. F. Stevens, who was here in '86, is merchandising with his father at Stevens, N. C.

—B. Y. Rayl, '61, is an enterprising lawyer at Winston, N. C.

—A. S. Peace, '66, is an active and prosperous lawyer at Oxford, N. C.

—F. D. Swindell, after leaving Trinity, began work in the ministry. In spite of difficulties, he has worked his way to prominence and is one of the first ministers of the North Carolina Conference. He is pastor of Tryon St. Methodist church, Charlotte, N. C.

—J. O. Walker has been studying medicine for the past three years, and has recently graduated from the Medical Department of Vanderbilt University. He intends locating in his native town (Randleman, N. C.,) for the purpose of practicing medicine.

—C. W. Robinson, '86, is one of the growing young ministers of the North Carolina Conference. He is pastor of the West End church, Winston, N. C., and is quite popular. Bro. Robinson is yet unmarried, but if the reports concerning the frequency of his "pastoral calls," which are so essential to

the success of every minister, be true, we may reasonably expect in the near future a change—for the better.

—M. A. Gray, '75, graduated with high honor, and choosing the law as his profession, he entered the law school of Judge Pearson, at "Richmond Hill," and was licensed to practice in the courts of this State. He represented Lenoir county in the last Legislature and is a member of committees on the Judiciary and salaries and fees. It is a fact worthy of note that every member of the class to which Mr. G. belonged, while at Judge Pearson's, has since represented his own county in the Legislature.

—John C. Everett is book-keeper for one of the leading merchants in Bennettsville, S. C. In June, '87, he went from Trinity to Lexington Business College, Lexington, Kentucky, where he obtained a first-class business education. After completing his business course at Lexington he returned to his home at Bennettsville, where he has since been engaged in book-keeping. J. F. Everett, his employer, is also an old student of Trinity.

—R. B. Clark, '79, is principal of Gibson Station High School, Gibson Station, N. C. He has a flourishing school.

—T. N. Ivey, '79, is stationed at Lenoa, N. C. After graduating he began teaching, which he continued until a

few years ago, when he entered the ministry.

—W. D. Turner, '76, is an active, successful lawyer in Statesville, N. C. He represented his district in the last session of the Senate, and is chairman of the committee on Enrolled Bills. The legislative biographical sketch book of the session of 1887 pays him the following high compliment: "Mr. T. is a leader on his side of the Senate, and mentally, physically and socially has few equals and no superiors in our present Assembly of law-makers. With striking personal appearance, excellent mental attainments, pleasant and engaging social qualities, he commands that recognition to which these and other qualifications so justly entitle him.

—B. G. Marsh, 84, is principal of a successful school at Troy, N. C. In a letter recently received from Mr. Marsh he has this to say: "The ARCHIVE is well edited. It is a neat paper and reflects credit upon its editors and the Institution. I am truly in sympathy with you all, and hope and pray that our beloved Alma Mater will soon be the college for all Methodists of North Carolina. I shall send all the boys I can to Trinity, because I know they will be well cared for and well instructed, not only in literary attainments, but also in all things pertaining to a full christian gentleman."

—F. M. Shamburger, '83, is in charge of Plymouth Station in Washington District, N. C. Conference. This is his second year at this place. He has proved a faithful pastor and has accomplished lasting good. His love for Trinity, like that of all her true and worthy sons, has not abated, and he continues to work for the promotion of her interests.

—F. C. Frazier, '57, after graduating from College, took a thorough course in dentistry in the Baltimore Dental College. He is located near Trinity, and has quite an extensive practice in the counties of Randolph and Davidson.

LITTLE RIVER ACADEMY, N. C.
April 5th, 1888.

MR. EDITOR:—I am heartily in sympathy with the object so worthy the earnest efforts which the students are putting forth for its accomplishment—the Society and Library Building. Old students, one and all, let us not turn a deaf ear to their timely and earnest appeals, but let us prove our loyalty and devotion to our Institution, and manifest our interest in the proper education of the young men who shall attend it by lending our aid in the erection of the proposed building. You may put me down for \$50.00.

B. B. ADAMS. X

—Capt. D. M. Payne is one of the industrious, level-headed farmers and mill owners of Trinity Township.

Locals.

T. E. MCCRARY, *Hes.*, }
 L. L. BURKHEAD, *Col.*, } REPORTERS.

May.

Where is that Senate?

President Crowell's mother is down on a visit.

Dred Peacock is a happy father. It's a girl.

Mr. T. P. Sharp came over and spent the 11th with us.

The old White house has been repainted.

Lawn-tennis has about usurped the place of base-ball.

"Uncle Ben" has painted the roof of his ware-house.

Some of the students spent Easter at home.

Mr. J. F. Jones has left college on account of his health.

Bear-man and the Sidlers are to be seen daily.

Five seniors were born in the same year—1867.

Sure enough, we had to pull "Possum" out of the mud.

Throwing bean-bags is now a popular game at the Parker House.

President Crowell is to deliver the address at the Winston Graded-school commencement, May 17th, 1888.

Gen. J. M. Leach and Capt. F. C. Robbins, of Lexington, stopped here a short while last month.

An old student wants to know why the boys go to Archdale so often to play "Lord Tennyson."

About \$75.00 worth of books have been purchased for the Library by the Societies.

It rained so hard recently that several holes were found in Crawford's umbrella.

The Crowell Nine are having uniforms made for the coming season.

Major Robbins, of Statesville, spent a few days with us last month.

Mr. T. M. Jones has been elected Business Manager in place of J. F. Jones.

Mrs. McClane and niece were here on a short visit to relatives and friends.

The Black Diamond Quartette No. 2 gave an entertainment for the benefit of the Crowell Nine on the 3rd ult. It was a rare treat.

Tell it not in Gath! A Junior thought Christmas commemorated the resurrection; and Easter—well, he didn't know.

Prof. to a promising Prep. "What is commerce?"

Prep. "Commerce is some kind of vegetable."

Pres. Crowell delivered an address before the Y. M. C. A., at Charlotte, on the 20th ult.

A large number of the students attended the Masonic services held at the grave of Mr. Thomas Finch last Sunday at Hopewell.

Miss Kate Craven has returned from Winston, where she has been visiting Col. Allspaugh's family for several weeks.

Games are good for exercise, but they should not be played on the Campus, because they kill the grass. Go to the play-ground, boys.

Local Editor Burkhead resigned the office of Chief Manager and will leave for Alabama soon to go into business there. We are sorry to lose Dick, especially from the staff of THE ARCHIVE.

Mr. W. J. Helms was elected by the Columbian Society to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Burkhead.

Five Freshmen and five Sophomores will deliver orations at Commencement. The Faculty choose two out of the ten, and the Societies choose the rest. The contest for representatives will come off May 10th.

Are you going to Asheville? "Yes, next Summer." We will not have the pleasure of describing the Asheville trip in this issue, as the boy's didn't go. The Richmond and Danville Rail Road Company would not charter a car to run on the regular trains, but offered special inducements to a party of thirty or more. The excursionists

have postponed the trip until after commencement.

The College Christian Association was admitted into membership with the Y. M. C. A., and sent Messrs. Roper and Adams as delegates to the Convention at Charlotte on the 19th ult.

Sent in to the Local Editors:

In the spring, the just weaned Freshman,
 Longeth for his father's shed;
 In the Spring, the Classic Soph'more,
 Sees his Math. goal just ahead;
 In the spring, the Junior's mustache sets
 Itself to grow;
 In the spring the trembling Senior
 Fears his thesis is no go.

[Original, tho' you mightn't think so.]

Prof. W. A. Blair, of Winston, delivered a lecture here on the 14th of last month. Everybody was well pleased and said that it was the best lecture of the year. If you have any of the "Elements of Success" in you, such a lecture will bring them out. We will be glad to hear the gentleman again, and that soon too.

An Athletic Association has been formed for the development of the physical man, and the boys are zealously taking hold. We hope soon to have a Gymnasium and also to have a record which will head the State schools.

Prof. English, with three Seniors and a special in tow, went to Greensboro last Saturday. Won't they shine in their Prince Alberts!

Interesting and successful meetings, began by the delegates returned from the Y. M. C. A. Convention, are being carried on.

Rev. Mr. Bays, of Asheville will deliver the address before the graduating class at Commencement; and Rev. W. H. Moore, of Washington, N. C., will preach the sermon before the Theological Society.

Dr. McCanless is building a house nearly opposite Prof. Gannaway's. We are glad that the Doctor will make his home with us,

A goodly number of the students propose to attend on May 5th the celebration in commemoration of the battle of Guilford Court House.

A new catalogue will appear in May. There will be changes in the requirements, changes in the courses and changes in the arrangement of these. Send your address to the President, and one will be forwarded you.

Several of the boys attended the Quarterly Meeting held by the Friends at Springfield a Sunday or too ago.

Do not forget the Re-union announced in circular No. 3. Unusual attractions await those who attend. Not a single old student should fail to be present, for the pleasure in store promises to be an ample recompense.

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MANAGERS' NOTICES.

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THE
TRINITY ARCHIVE.

Published under Supervision of the Professor of English.

TRINITY COLLEGE, JUNE, 1888.

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The Re-union of the old students, both graduates and non-graduates, of Trinity College took place on Wednesday, June 13th, at 2 P. M.

The occasion was full of interest and profit to both students and general visitors. The most of the classes, since the foundation of the college, were represented and the representatives, in short speeches, told the history of their respective classes. It is noteworthy in all the talks of the occasion that greater interest is being manifested in Trinity's future than ever before. The Alumni and friends are all convinced that it is high time that the Methodists of North Carolina should pay their long contracted debt to this grand old institution of learning.

X Commencement, the long wished for period in the scholastic year, has come and gone. Everything passed off so pleasantly and quietly that the exer-

cises now see only a dream. Every exercise of commencement week was favored with good weather and a large audience. The exercises began on Friday evening with the orations and declamations by representatives of the preparatory and special classes. The speakers did well. The representatives of the Freshman and Sophomore classes delivered their orations on Saturday evening. These orations were well written and well delivered. The sermon, delivered Sunday morning by Rev. W. H. Moore, of Washington, N. C., was greatly enjoyed by all. The Praise meeting on Sunday evening at 8 p. m., proved a success. On Monday evening, the Juniors delivered their orations. These orations were very interesting and showed a great deal of original work on the part of the orators. Owing to the sickness of Dr. Bays, the address before the two societies was not delivered on Tuesday evening. The sermon on Wednesday, before the graduating class, was indeed a fine effort, and all were convinced that the subject preached from, "Go, and may God go with you," had been complied with by Rev. W. E. Creasy. Hon. J. W. Mauney addressed the alumni association on Wednesday night for a few minutes on the subject of "Law and Order." About

eight hundred dollars were raised. The exercises of Thursday were of special interest. The Seniors delivered their orations with ease and interest. The address which had been delayed until this time was now delivered. Without doubt, this was the finest address delivered at this college in many a year. Immediately after the degrees were conferred and the Medals presented, Mr. W. G. Burkhead, in well chosen words and felicitous manner, spoke in behalf of endowment for a chair, to be called the "Braxton Craven Chair," in honor of him who so long and so faithfully toiled for the institution.

✓ **The Clergy as Exhibited in the Vernacular Literature before the Reformation.**

The clergy of the Middle Ages and previous to the Reformation were secularized. To the spiritual wants of the masses they gave little heed, but spent the large portion of their time in riotous living, in ambitious schemes, and in devising means by which to retain their hold on the superstitions of the common people. The monks, whose chief vow was that of personal poverty, had become so wealthy in the aggregate, that the monasteries were seats of the most comfortable living to be found. They were composed of several different orders, the chief of which were the Franciscan and the Dominican, who hated each other so bitterly that Luther's crusade against Tetzal was regarded by the Pope as merely one of the common quarrels between the two orders

of monks. The fairest buildings, the best filled larders, the most fertile fields, the enormous revenue which poured into their coffers, and the patronage of the mighty hierarchy of Rome, all conspired to make pleasant the lives of the members of these powerful corporations.

The larger part of the expenses of these great establishments had to be borne by the lower classes of the people, to whom the monastic orders were supposed to minister. This was oppressive everywhere, but was complained of most bitterly in Germany. Here the extortions of the Romish Church left scarcely the means of sustenance and the poor peasant was continually harassed by demands for more money. No religious ceremony could be performed, nothing could be done for his benefit, nor even a Christian burial, without the dropping of gold into the hand of the priest, so that, in the language of a contemporary writer from among the people, it seemed indeed that Heaven itself was closed to those that had no money.

In other countries, also, these evils were great, more especially in Italy, where the Papal court was held. Here the supreme rulers of the Catholic Church, who should by their virtues have set the example of a consistent Christian life to those under them, devoted themselves, sometimes to political intrigues for the aggrandizement of themselves and their own house, sometimes in carousing and wild dissipation, in which under pontiffs like Alexander

VI., the excess of their wickedness disgraced Christendom. Revenues extorted from all sides were squandered as freely as water on magnificent palaces and costly works of art. The monasteries, with all their abuses in the worst period of their existence never attained the height of wickedness which was developed at different periods by the highest dignitaries of the court of Rome.

Thus we would naturally conclude that the oppressive tendencies of the priesthood, and indeed of the whole machinery of the Romish Church, together with the unholy career so commonly led by men occupying its most sacred offices, to whom the people would justly look for an example of vastly different life, would have a powerful effect toward the alienation of the masses. These were supplemented by an evil of probably greater tendencies in the same direction, and of wider influence for mischief. This was the perversions and innovations which from time to time had been made in the original Christian doctrine by the priests. For several centuries back, indeed not long after the time of Christ, changes had begun to appear in the Christian religion. As it was introduced into foreign countries, it often absorbed some of the customs and traditions of the worship it had supplanted. Besides this, numberless saints were created, every prominent pope or martyr being canonized, days of the year were set bearing their names and observances in their honor, then fasts,

feasts, anniversaries and jubilees, many of which were of heathen origin, followed. Many new requirements, such as celibacy, were laid upon the priests, and such ceremonies as the burning of candles and the saying of masses had become a prominent part of religion, so that, with these things and numerous others of a like nature, the life of the Catholics was burdened with onerous exactions, not one-tenth of which could have been justified by reference to the Holy Scriptures.

The reasoning of the early writers, which finally culminated in the abstruse discussions of the schoolmen, developed some remarkable doctrines. They discovered that all holding offices in the Church, from the priests up, were forbidden to marry, they ordered the shaving of their heads and denounced the wearing of beards as in, and they proclaimed, on the authority of certain documents known as the Isodorian Decretals alleged to have been miraculously found in the second century, that the Pope was the successor of St. Peter, and therefore under divine guidance and unable to err or do anything wrong, a doctrine, however, which the career of such a pope as Alexander VI. would be calculated to seriously upset. These writers, in recording the events of the past, sadly failed to adhere to strict accuracy of statement, and interwove with the facts astonishing tales of miraculous events and legends of martyrs, saints and devils, which, though now so palpably absurd as to be interesting only as relics of the Middle Ages, were

then seized on with unhesitating faith by the larger portion of the people.

These and many other uncouth things were forced upon the credulity of the mediæval peoples and, as we have said, found such general acceptance among the common people that to disbelieve them implied a lamentable want of faith. Many of these outlandish legends, which once obtained so general credence, have been handed down to the present generation. Such are the legends of St. George, Prester John, the Wandering Jew, Antichrist and Pope Joan, the Seven Sleepers of Ephesus.

With the Church thus superstitious and oppressive, so warped and distorted from that pure religion which Christ gave to his disciples and to the world, it is not strange that learned men, who were above superstition should turn to humanism and to the doctrines of Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle, seeking in the works of the ancient philosophers a purer guide to holiness than that held out to them by the Church of Rome. Nor was this all. The common people, who had patiently endured it for centuries, were becoming restive under the grievous system, so that the sixteenth century opened with general signs of discontent and dissatisfaction among the peasantry, the unlearned, the agricultural and laboring classes of a large portion of Europe. They bewailed their hard lot and the severity of their rulers, they spoke in anger and scorn of the degeneracy and licentiousness of the clergy, and demanded

indignantly to know why they were so absorbed in the world and so negligent of their duties and of the pressing spiritual wants of those around them. This feeling did not spring up suddenly, it was a slow but steady growth extending through many generations. That grand poet Geoffrey Chaucer, more than two hundred years before the time of which we speak, in the first great poems of the mother tongue that England had ever written, had sharply attacked the clerical abuses of his day. He transfixes with his indignant scorn the mummeries and chicanery, the extortions and oppressions practiced by the priesthood, those worthless officers of the Church, who devoted themselves to the pleasures of the chase and to riotous living and worldly schemes, and who spent their time amid the gaities of London, wholly regardless of their neglected charges. So plainly does he picture it to us that we can almost see the pompous monk, the clerk, the choleric reeve, the summoner, and the man whom he holds up for our admiration and reverence, the "poore person of a town," a simple, honest man who faithfully performed his duties, who, living an exemplary Christian life might himself thus the more efficaciously teach it to others and who never divided his attention nor distracted his mind by meddling in ambitious schemes outside his appointed work. These works, voicing the formless opinions of the people had an influence.

Shortly previous to the reformation came from the pen of William Lang-

land the "Vision of Piers Ploughman," a long poem of several divisions, which also attacked the clerical abuses, the negligence and lax-mindedness of the clergy on moral principles and pointed out the imperative need of reform. This book contained much that was elevated and noble, and was at the time of its publication a power for good in England.

Already had the Bible been translated. Moreover, many were actively at work scattering the seed of reformation in the mother tongue, but time does not permit us to dwell on them now, as we must pass on to glance at the progress of this work in other nations.

In Germany, Ulrich von Hutten, a distinguished knight and a polished scholar, denounced the abuses of the Romish Church and wielded his poet's pen in defense of the approaching revolution, while in Italy the Papal court had scarcely recovered from the bitter denunciations of popish tyranny and ecclesiastical vice, by which Savonarola had for a time aroused the Christian world. In Spain, Valdez, the brother of Charles V.'s private secretary, had also severely commented upon the evils of the same corrupt system, and it is certain that a condition of affairs could be found in Spain to justify the most severe condemnation that could be administered by the pen of man. That these writings exercised a wonderful influence in their time is beyond doubt. It is not too strong a figure to say that those men, who thus vividly pictured,

in a language understood by the masses, the evils and wrongs they suffered, and pointed out in the future light of a brighter and a better day, were new John Baptists, arousing the Christian world to prepare itself for freedom from the tyranny and sin of the Roman Catholic Church.

TRINITY.

This is a critical time in the history of the College and a suitable time, in the judgment of the editors, to give a short sketch of the institution in the past, a summary of facts incident to important changes in the present year, and an outline of plans proposed for the future. This edition of THE ARCHIVE is especially addressed to the Methodists of North Carolina, the patronizing Conference, and to the Alumni. We bespeak for the three following articles a careful perusal.

TRINITY'S PAST.*

The following facts have been gathered from authoritative sources.

By an act of the Legislature in 1859 Normal College was changed to Trinity. The connection with the State was revived and the institution became a regular denominational college. Increased prosperity was the result of this arrangement. From 1859 to 1862, the average number of matriculation annually was 204; the gross income,

* The facts here given, it must be kept in mind, are for the period beginning with 1859.

seventy-five hundred dollars per annum, losses three hundred and eighty dollars, gratuitous tuition, eight hundred and thirty dollars.

During the whole time, expulsions five; deaths, three; conversions, one hundred and sixty-five. These were by far the most prosperous years the College has ever had; current expenses were more nearly met than at any time in the following 20 years, opposition had died away, agents appointed by the Conference were readily securing ample funds for elegant and commodious buildings. Some gentlemen were proposing to inaugurate a handsome endowment, every thing was favorable for a secure foundation of prosperity. By the war, all was changed.

During the war, the exercises of the institution were continued with a variable but constantly decreasing number of students. In 1863 Dr. Craven resigned as President, and was stationed for two years at Edenton Street church, in the city of Raleigh.

Prof. W. T. Gannaway was placed in charge as President *pro tempore*, and continued with a small number of students until the arrival of General Hardee's corps in April, 1865. Dr. Mangum pays Prof. Gannaway the following tribute: "He has been toiling with great fidelity and usefulness for over thirty-two years. He has stood by the struggling school throughout all its vicissitudes. For 27 years he

had the enormous work of eight full recitations a day. His chairs of Latin has sometimes been loaded with Greek, sometimes with History, sometimes with French. But he has carried his burden over the long years most nobly and heroically. Emory and Henry did a blessed work for North Carolina when she sent Trinity this accomplished christian teacher. What a debt we all owe him." After April, 1865, the exercises were suspended until the following January. In the fall of 1865, Dr. Craven, the former president, was re-elected, and having been requested by the Conference to accept the position, he proceeded immediately after Conference to repair and re-open the institution.

From 1866 to 1876 the average number of matriculations was one hundred and fifty-five; gross annual income, six thousand dollars; losses, three hundred and forty dollars; gratuitous tuition, six hundred and twenty; for the whole time, deaths, four; expulsions, four; conversions, three hundred and thirty-two.

From 1859 to 1887 inclusive, there have been 340 graduates including three ladies. Of these there are 53 lawyers, 20 physicians, 34 preachers, 70 teachers and professors in colleges, 12 journalists, and the rest farmers and merchants.

Of Trinity's Alumni, 5 have become judges, 7 solicitors, 11 either presidents

or professors of leading colleges, 49 have been members of the Legislature of the different States and Territories. Quite a number of them have been in Congress from 2 to 8 years.

The honorary degree of Master of Arts has been conferred upon 17 persons, Doctor of Divinity upon 22, and Doctor of Laws upon 3.

The Professors have been as follows:

*L. Johnson, A. M., 1859-1884.

*I. L. Wright, A. M., 1859-1865.

*W. T. Gannaway, A. M., 1859-to the present.

O. W. Carr, A. M., 1868-1877.

Rev. Peter Doub, D. D. 1866-1870.

W. C. Doub, A. M., 1867-1873.

J. W. Young, 1864-1865.

Rev. W. H. Pegram, A. M., 1875, to the present.

C. P. Frazier, A. M., 1878-1879.

J. D. Hodges, A. M., 1879-1882.

Rev. J. F. Heitman, A. M., 1883 to the present.

H. H. Williams, A. M., 1884-1885.

J. M. Bandy, A. M., 1884 to present.

A. W. Long, A. B., 1884-1887.

N. C. English, A. M., 1884, to present.

J. L. Armstrong, 1887, to present.

On the 7th of November, 1882, Rev. B. Craven, D. D., LL. D., the honored President and founder of the institution, died, and Prof. W. H. Pegram was appointed chairman of the Faculty till the Board of Trustees could meet and

elect a President but it was deemed advisable by the Board to continue that arrangement until the close of the scholastic year.

At the Commencement in June, 1883, Rev. Marcus L. Wood, A. M., D. D., a graduate of Trinity of the class of '55, was chosen President, who assumed the duties of this position on the 5th day of Sept., of the same year, and all fears that the College would not survive the death of its great founder passed away. President Wood was assisted by four Professors, who did all in their power to promote the interests of the College. At the meeting of the Conference, 1884, President Wood resigned and Rev. John F. Heitman was appointed chairman of the Faculty, under whose administration the financial as well as other features of the College were greatly improved. This period marks an epoch in the history of Trinity College. At the same time that Professor Heitman was appointed chairman of the Faculty, H. H. Williams, J. M. Bandy, N. C. English and A. W. Long were elected Professors. The chairman with his corps of instructors infused new life into the College, which has resulted in rapid growth and development.

One special feature of this administration was the establishment of a Preparatory Department over which the efficient and popular Prof. N. C. English still presides.

*Johnson and Wright were Professors 4 years in Normal College and Gannaway 2 years.

This period is closed with the election to the Presidency of J. F. Crowell, A. B. (Yale), who entered upon his office at the beginning of this scholastic year.

THE PRESENT.

This is an age of progress in almost every department, but in none more so than in educational affairs. The institution that does not imbibe this progressive spirit will soon be relegated to the shades of antiquity. New methods of teaching and of managing young men have now been adopted in most of the leading institutions of this country. Trinity during the past year has made rapid strides toward the attainment of better methods by which the young men of this State may be able to secure thorough collegiate education. This reform has been as marked in the management of the students as in the methods of instruction. A young man is now put on his honor as to his conduct. He is supposed to possess the elements of true manhood, and it is not considered necessary to have spies to watch his every movement. This tends to make him better behaved than he, perhaps, would otherwise be. Each class has a dean and a monitor, a professor acting as dean and a member of the class as monitor. The monitor reports all absentees from chapel exercises, and the absentees hand their excuses to the dean of their class who presents

it to the faculty. The decision of the faculty can be learned by reference to the bulletin board. This method, in the end, saves a great deal of time and trouble. There has been better order during the past year than in almost any other year of the college's history. The libraries of the two Societies have been consolidated and placed in a more commodious and suitable room. A first class reading-room has been established, and now no student has any excuse for being ignorant of the current news of the day, as the very best newspapers and magazines can always be found on the reading-room tables. One of the most beneficial steps taken by the students of the institution was the formation of a branch of the Y. M. C. A., which has already resulted in great good. The grandest movement, though, that has yet been undertaken by the young men of this institution is their having obligated themselves to do all in their power to raise enough money to erect a new building to be used for the library and the Society halls. This shows the enthusiasm that has been awakened among the students by the wise and efficient work done by the various members of the faculty during this year; it shows that they are heartily in sympathy with all the efforts for the college's upbuilding. The curriculum has been improved, having been considerably extended, especially in the departments of English and History.

Two well equipped, progressive teachers have been placed at the head of these departments, and the result is that the scholars are more thorough on these two important branches of collegiate education. Heretofore the chairs of History and English have been consolidated, necessarily causing the instruction in each to be rather limited. This is the first year in which Trinity has had a President, since the resignation of Rev. M. L. Wood, D.D. Two new members of the faculty have, of course, added no little towards the means of usefulness of the institution. More students have matriculated here during this year than in any one of the past ten years, which should be a great encouragement to the friends of the college. This school year has been indeed a turning point for the better in Trinity's career, new fields of thought have been opened up to the students. Every alumnus of this institution should feel proud of what his *Alma Mater* has achieved during this year under somewhat adverse circumstances, and should rally to the rescue, and show his appreciation by doing all in his power to sustain the "new administration" by getting as many young men as possible to come here next fall.

THE FUTURE.

This has been, indeed, an auspicious year for Trinity. Not only has the year's work been good and the institu-

tion brought more prominently before the public, but there has been work done within its walls that is indicative of a bright future and that can be correctly measured only by the future. The President and Faculty have faithfully labored with an eye to the future, believing that time and experience will prove the wisdom of their course. The curriculum has been revised. It is their object to keep it squarely abreast with the educational demands of the age. The College is now divided into two Departments: the Academic, including the first two years; and the Scientific, including the last two years.

The Academic has three courses: the Classical, the distinguishing studies of which are Greek and Latin; the Modern, distinguished by German and French; and the English, requiring English studies only. Mathematics, English and History are equal in the three. Other studies are not equal, consequently, the conditions for admission to College will not be the same for all the courses, the Classical requiring the most. These conditions will be enlarged from year to year as may be thought best. In this Department, special attention will be given to mental discipline, to methods and to laying such foundations in study as will best prepare students for the more independent work and scientific research to follow.

The Scientific Department is com-

posed of fifteen different schools, and this number may be expanded according to the number of instructors employed. Its characteristic features are the cultivation of all the Sciences, original inquiry and freedom to select from these schools studies, within certain prescribed limits, according to the peculiar taste of the student. This curriculum will lead to four different degrees, according to the selections made from the schools. It is, consequently, varied sufficiently to please all, from the classically inclined to the devotee of science, and full and thorough enough to satisfy the demands which the age is making upon Colleges. Indeed, the general, but constant, aim will be to make the college a more potent and independent factor, through its influence, for moulding public opinion and elevating public life, in religion, in education, in government and in the industries of the country. In order better to do this, and believing that the time has come when there is a wise demand for three *different* institutions in our national educational system, the Preparatory school, the College, and the University, the authorities have abolished the Preparatory Department heretofore connected with the College, and will give their influence to the up-building throughout the State of first class preparatory schools, which may act as feeders to the Colleges. The lack of such schools has greatly retarded the advancement of education through-

out the whole country. College work should begin where that of the better class of lower schools closes, and end where the best Universities take it up. This is the rational, economical plan, and the one that Trinity proposes to follow. Thus each of the three institutions will be better able to do its peculiar work. The College will be relieved and can, in turn, relieve the Universities of the burden of doing College work, and then the Universities can engage their powers in answering the demand for true University work.

This is a general statement of the Faculty's plan for the future work and management of the College, but they are not alone in the work. They have an active, energetic Board of Trustees to co-operate and assist by action as well as by word. It is the Board's purpose and determination, so far as in them lies, to make and keep the institution the peer of the best of its kind in the the South. Upon them, in a large measure, devolves the financial support and management and, consequently, the success of the institution. To this demand they are ready to respond, and are responding. Every one that has given the subject thought concurs with the late Dr. Craven that "to meet the demand of the times, keep pace with improvements and growth, and hold equal pace with a host of noble competitors, one hundred thousand dollars endowment must be realized at an early day. Her alumni and friends *can* do the work." While the endowment has long been delayed, Trinity

has done a work without it, of which any institution might be proud. But with this fund partly raised and the rest well under way, we think we see a career before Trinity that will makè glad the heart of every Methodist and of every friend of christian education, provided always that he has done his part in consummating the noble work. To do this fully requires only an effort from each one. Then will not every one unite hands with the devoted, self-sacrificing Faculty and earnest Board of Trustees in achieving a work that is to surprise the most hopeful? What say you, reader? or, rather, what will you *do* toward securing this nucleus of an endowment?

W. Fink

SENIOR CLASS OF '88. X

William Eugene Fink was born in Cabarrus county, N. C., Nov. 2nd, 1862; alternately worked on his father's farm and attended neighboring schools until eighteen years of age; then joined a 'trestle-building gang' on the Ducktown Rail Road, and continued employed in this occupation for one year; returned home and entered North Carolina College January, '82, where he remained till May 20th, '83; entered the Freshman Class at Trinity College September 10th, '83; was out during the session of '84-'5; returned and entered the Sophomore Class August 25th, '85. After receiving his diploma, Mr. Fink will rusticate for the

summer upon his father's farm; he will then seek the broad plains of the West, and join the revelries of the 'coyotes' and the Indians and the cow-boys.

James Joseph Scarboro, first saw the light in Montgomery county, N. C., July 23rd, 1863; worked upon his father's farm till 1883, attending the common schools of the community when such were being taught; entered, after 1883 Mt. Gilead High School, and there under the tuition of Prof. R. H. Skeen, remained two years; entered the Sophomore class at Trinity College in August, '85. Mr. Scarboro proposes to make teaching his life work.

Edward L. Ragan was born March 26th, 1864, at "Bloomington," N. C.; labored on the farm until 1881, sometimes attending public schools; entered, in 1881, the Preparatory Department at Trinity College; left college in '82, and sold goods in High Point; re-entered college at Trinity in '85, this time joining the Freshman Class, half advanced. When Mr. Ragan receives his diploma, he intends to till the soil.

Joseph Amos Ragan was born at "Bloomington," N. C., Sept. 26th, 1865. He, too, farmed and attended public schools. His principle occupation while on the farm was driving oxen, and he tells some amusing incidents about his "tail-twisting" experience. Mr. Ragan entered the Preparatory Class at Trinity in '81, but after '82 dropped out. He

re-entered College in '85. Mr. Ragan has not fully decided as to his occupation after leaving college, but thinks he will teach or read medicine.

William Alexander Barrett, entered this world in Caswell county, N. C., the 2nd or 4th day of February, 1867. Being a Methodist preacher's son, he has had no fixed home, having lived in nine or ten different towns in North Carolina, but in not one of them longer than four years. The meagre preparation which Mr. Barrett had to enter college was obtained at Statesville Male Academy. He entered the Freshman Class at Trinity College in August of '85. Mr. Barrett intends to make the law his profession.

Daniel Calhoun Roper was born April 1st, 1867, in Marlboro county, S. C. Mr. Roper being the son of a farmer was brought up as a farmer boy. He attended the schools of his neighborhood until 1881, when he entered Laurinburg High School in Richmond county, N. C. Here he remained until '84, when he entered Wofford College, Spartanburg, S. C. He was taken sick in the latter part of his Sophomore year, and was compelled to leave college on account of his health. Being attracted by the healthful climate and by the hospitality of the North Carolina people. Mr. Roper came to Trinity in September of '86. and entered the Junior Class. He will continue to farm, after getting his diploma.

Theodore Earl McCrary has for his birth-place Lexington, N. C., and for his birth-day June 5th, 1867. He worked with his father in the furniture business, and attended various schools in Lexington, the chief of which was that conducted by Miss Laura Clement and the Southern Normal. Mr. McCrary came to Trinity College Jan. 12th, 1886 and entered the Junior Class. He remained away from college during the fall term of '86 on account of ill-health, but returned at the beginning of the spring term of '87. Mr. McCrary is as yet undecided as to what shall be his occupation.

John Spenser Bassett was born Sept. 10th, 1867, at Tarboro, N. C. While he was an infant his father moved to Goldsboro, N. C. At the age of nine years he moved to Richlands, Onslow county, N. C., but returned to Goldsboro in a few years and that is now his home. Mr. Bassett attended Richlands Academy; was graduated in '85 from Goldsboro Graded and High School; then attended Davis School; came to Trinity in August of '86 and entered the Junior Class. After leaving college, Mr. Bassett will "do anything honorable which affords a support."

George Newton Raper was born Dec. 15th, 1867 near High Point; worked on the farm and attended the "back-woods" school until Jan., 1883, when he went to Oak Ridge Institute; remained in school there till November of the same

year, and then taught a public school for three and a-half months; entered the Blair High School at High Point in March '84, and remained there until June '85, completing the course in this school; then for a time sold books in Guilford county, and the people of that county still refer to him as "Book Agent;" taught school during the winter of '85-'86, and entered the Sophomore Class at Trinity College Feb. 3d, 1886. Mr. Raper will teach.

John C. Montgomery was born in Concord, N. C., Aug. 30th, 1868. Concord has always been his home. He was prepared for college at Concord High School under the tuition of Prof. R. S. Arrowwood. Mr. Montgomery came to Trinity College Aug. 24th, 1885 and entered the Sophomore Class. He proposes to read medicine after leaving college. It is his intention to confine himself to a specialty, and he will devote himself to the treatment of the eye.

X _____ X
ANECDOTES TOLD BY OLD BOYS.

Rabbit vs. Cat.—Formerly it was customary for Trinity boys to have rabbit feasts in their rooms at night. They indulged in this to such an extent one winter season. that it became unsafe to leave a dressed rabbit exposed, for some one would be sure to steal it. A party of students caught a rabbit and left it in their room with the expectation of banqueting on it that night.

While they were out, much to their chagrin a second party appropriated the rabbit, and the whetted appetities of party No. 1 had to remain unsatiated. Means for revenge were devised. They obtained a cat, dressed it, and left it in their room, as they had left the rabbit before. Again party No. 2 stole the game. They cooked it nicely and had a delicious feast. Believing they had baffled party No. 1 a second time, they, to carry out the joke more fully, returned the bones to said party. Thereupon, party No. 1 sent them the claws, hide and tail of the cat they had eaten. Shades of departed cats! what a sick set they were! "Mew, mew," was the only sound heard about the college for two weeks.

The Joke Turns —An old student of Trinity once took a newy snipe-hunting. After traveling about five miles from the village, he left him to hold the bag (into which he would drive the snipes), with the intention of returning to Trinity himself, and leaving the newy to find his way home as best he could. Unfortunately for the old student, he missed the road and finally wandered back to the newy who by that time suspected the joke, and found out also that the old student had lost his way. He accordingly compelled the would-be joker to pay him one dollar to conduct him back to Trinity. Tradition says that student never took another newy to hunt snipes.

The Mutual Aid-the-Stuck-Society.—

This was established for the benefit of those boys whose conversational powers are soon exhausted, and who become “stuck.” Each member was sworn to relieve any other member who might be *stuck* with a young lady on any public occasion, such as commencement, Senior Presentation, at sociables, etc. It was only necessary for him who was *stuck* to wink at some brother member and he would be immediately relieved.

Quite a number of new boys joined the society. On the first occasion which presented itself for the practical operation of the society, the founders engaged the company of ladies. Apparently they were soon stuck. They gave the wink to their fellow members (the newies) who came gallantly and promptly to their relief. By and by the newys became stuck (really). In vain they winked. No one came to their rescue. The society held no more meetings after this event.

On the Wrong Scent.—Boys who boarded some little distance from the village used to have a study room furnished them in the College building. The one opposite Prof. Gannaway’s recitation-room was so used. It was supplied with desks, and was often occupied by quite a number. One day, when fun ran riot, the room was “packed,” and T. W. W. climbed upon the top desk of the tower that

had been built—presumably to make a speech—but some one kicked out the corner-stone desk, thereby precipitating a combined earthquake and thunder-clap. Prof. G. came to the door, with his specs adjusted to fit the occasion, and asked where that noise was. W. looked the Prof. right in the face and said, “I saw some one run upstairs.” The Prof. started off to find the offender, and everything was in order by the time he returned.

On another occasion, when the President was attending the session of the General Conference, the bell-clapper was taken out and hidden, all the gates were carried off, Frazier’s old mail-hack was taken off and not found for several days. One day we wanted holiday, and asked for it. Professor Wright, who was in charge and had been having the bell rung for a week with a rock, told the boys in the chapel to bring up the clapper, bring the gates, and he would grant their request. So, while a class was reciting, a long, lank fellow, who had been “snipe-hunting” a few nights before, came in with the clapper, the gates were put up, the bell tapped three times (the summons to chapel) and we assembled and had our request granted. These were pleasant days for the boys.

The boy who was wallowed in the snow, between Charles Davis’s and “Uncle” Jabez Leach’s, by his rival, is living in Trinity now.

The Party.—It was in the winter of 1874 that I got up a party—a sham party, but the boys thought it was real and were in for it. I made out a long list of ladies and opposite their names were placed the boys' names, but showed this list only to the boys that were to be victimized. It was a very cold night; the ground was frozen. Mr. Coltrain's house was selected as the place for the party. I got only about ten boys in the trap. These were cautioned to keep it a secret. About \$3.50 was collected from them to get refreshments. They each wrote notes to the ladies that had been selected for them, and they like the boys were delighted and accepted. Scroggs and I were to go with some ladies from the country. This was a blind, but at the proper time we started. Some of the boys saw us off. There was a new path just above Prof. Doub's, about fifty yards from the street. This is the way Scroggs and I went, and we lay down by an oak tree. By and by we heard our boys with their girls, going to the party. I can hear those merry voices now. When they passed, we went back to our rooms, I had arranged for them all to meet at Mr. Coltrain's at the same hour, and so they did. Gray knocked at the door. There were no lights to be seen anywhere. Still none suspected what was up. Presently Mr. C. came to the door—he was dressed in white—"What is the matter?" Gray answered, "Nothing, we have come to the party"—"What party?"—"J. said there was to be a party here to-

night and we were all invited."—"I know nothing about it. We are all in bed." Gray and the rest of them discovered my joke. After the boys had taken the ladies home, they came to my room, and with the money I had collected from them I gave them a royal treat to candy and cigars. O, the fun I had over the joke! I venture Gray and Turner have not forgotten it to this day.

Locals.

T. E. MCCRARY, *Hes.*, } REPORTERS.
W. I. CRANFORD, *Col.*, }

Beef! BEEF!! BEEF!!!

Examinations are here. Truly "man was made to mourn."

It is reported that the Trinity Commercial Bank has "busted" again. However, there have been no excursions to Canada yet.

The Trinity lawyers are having considerable practice now, in these "evil days."

"Benny" says he had a good time with his girl at Thomasville. He had permission to go on business, and he went.

We have one Senior who—Well, we don't know whether he will share his commencement honors with some one else or not; but, if there is any sign in noonday-dreams and long strolls, we th-th-think he w-will.

Growth of a Big Book.—When Webster's Unabridged was first published in one volume, it was a comparatively small book. Some years after, an addition was made of 1500 Pictorial Illustrations, A Table of Synonyms, and an Appendix of New Words that had come into use. A few years later came an entirely new revised edition of larger size, with 3000 Pictorial Illustrations; then, after an interval of a few years, a Biographical Dictionary of nearly 10,000 Names, and a Supplement of nearly 5000 New Words were added; and now there has come another new and most valuable addition, A Gazetteer of the World, of over 25,000 Titles. The work is now not only *the best Dictionary* of the words of the language, but is a Biographical Dictionary, a Gazetteer of the World, and a great many other good and useful things in its many valuable Tables.

Mr. M. C. Thomas, of Cary, received the debater's medal of the Hesperian Society, and Mr. W. J. Helms of Poor-tith the debater's medal of the Columbian. Mr. W. B. Lee, of Durham, received the declaimer's medal of the Columbian, and Mr. J. R. McCrary the declaimer's medal of the Hesperian Society.

Messrs. G. T. Adams and E. L. Moffitt were elected President and Vice-President of the Hesperian respectively, and Messrs. W. J. Helms and W. H. Rhodes President and Vice-President of the Columbian Society respectively for the 1st grade of the next College year.

Mr. C. Powell Karr, a graduate of School of Mines, Columbia College, has in preparation a Manual of American Colleges, which proposes to give in classified form all the leading Colleges, Universities, Technical and Professional Schools, their requirements for admission, courses of study, cost of tuition and living expenses, and in a word, a systematic *resume* of all the information needed by parents, guardians and students to enable them to decide intelligently what college or institution of learning it is best to attend. It is to be issued from the press of William T. Comstock, New York.

Misses Edwards and Carr came home a few days ago afflicted with mumps. We are glad to learn that they are now almost well. We hope that they may so improve that by commencement "something sweet" will not hurt their jaws.

Robbed.—Many of the boys and two or three members of the Faculty, while at Guilford Battle Ground and on their return therefrom in May, had their whole *hearts* stolen. No public rewards have been offered for the thieves, but we know not what private means have been employed for their capture.

The last cold wet weather was good for the farmers' patience, but bad on their crops.

"Possum" no longer goes to Archdale by himself but carries a tall and stalwart Junior along for protection against mud-holes.

THE ARCHIVE, under the management of Messrs. Nicholson and Jones, has proved a financial success. Without the money subscribed by the Societies, it has more than paid expenses.

The Business Managers intended to have THE ARCHIVE out for Commencement, but the printers were so crowded as to be unable to publish it sooner.

The party, on Thursday evening, was a fine success. If promenading be a good exercise, surely none of the attendants on this occasion will have need of more exercising before the next Commencement.

Teachers during vacation, farmers' sons when work is slack on the farm, and any others not fully and profitably employed, can learn something to their advantage by applying to B. F. Johnson & Co., 1009 Main St., Richmond, Va.

Prof. Bandy is a whole-souled mathematician. He promised us a lecture before commencement. If you have the blues or mental dyspepsy, come and listen, he'll do you good.

Prof. Price, who was graduated at Yale, and who afterwards spent two years in France and Germany, and then served as tutee in Yale, was recommended by the Faculty and elected by the Board of Trustees to take charge of French and German. We welcome him to Trinity.

The medals and prizes were won as follows: Braxton Craven Medal, by W. I. Cranford; the Wiley Gray, by George

N. Raper; Pinnix Medal, by W. G. Lee; Junior Prize (twenty-five dollars in books) by W. J. Helms; Senior Prize in Politico-Socio Science, by George N. Raper.

We are glad to welcome back to Trinity, Prof. H. H. Williams who has been elected to the Chair of Theology and Hebrew. The liberality of a number of individuals, many of them ministers of the North Carolina Conference, has enabled the Board to add at a late hour this much needed Chair. It was possible to establish the other Chair (German and French) by instituting strict economy, so that the expenses are not increased beyond those of last year.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.

WHEREAS, Almighty God, in his all-wise providence, has seen fit to remove from us by death, Mr. FLETCHER R. DEARMAN, a graduate of this institution and long a faithful member of the Hesperian Literary Society; and, whereas we desire to give expression to the bereavement sustained in the loss of our brother, and to our esteem for his many noble qualities of heart. Therefore, be it

Resolved 1st, That we sincerely sympathize with the bereaved wife in this time of sorrow, and would point her to the consolations offered in the Gospel;

2nd, That we express our sense of loss in the death of Mr. Dearman, a member loyal to the Society, to the College and to the State;

3rd, That our Hall be draped in mourning for thirty days, as a token of our respect for the deceased.

4th, That copies of these resolutions be sent to the Raleigh *Christian Advocate*, *Yadkin Valley News*, and TRINITY ARCHIVE for publication; also a copy to the family of the deceased, and a copy spread upon the minutes of our Society.

M. C. THOMAS, }
A. HASKINS, } *Com.*
L. S. MASSEY. }

TRINITY COLLEGE.

Reorganized May, 1888.

Preparatory Department Abolished. Business Department Incorporated into the College Course.

NEW ORGANIZATION.

TWO DEPARTMENTS:

1. Academic Department, (Freshman and Sophomore years.)
2. Scientific Department (Junior and Senior Years.)

Academic Department has three courses of study:

- a. Classical Course—for those desiring Latin and Greek.
- b. Modern Course—for those desiring Modern Languages.
- c. English—for those desiring English studies only.

Mathematics, English and History equally in all courses in this department (2 years). All studies are required—no electives first two years except in English course, first term.

Scientific Department has 15 schools open to any one who passes examinations on any corresponding study in Academic Department, for example, to enter schools of history students must pass examination on history in Academic Department.

DEGREES IN COURSE:

Four different degrees granted: Bachelor of Arts (A. B.), Bachelor of Philosophy (Ph. B.), Bachelor of Science (B. S.) and Bachelor of Letters (B. L.), each requiring an equal amount of work but different in kind.

REQUIREMENTS FOR A. B.:

1. In Academic Department:—2 years; Classical Course.
2. In Scientific Department:—18 hours work per week for 2 years.

Required work—9 hours per week:—

- | | | |
|----------------------------|---|--------|
| One school of Metaphysics, | 3 | hours. |
| One “ of Languages, | 3 | “ |
| One “ of Nat. Science, | 3 | “ |

Elective work—9 hours per week, in any of the 12 other schools. No Mathematics required for A. B. in last two years.

REQUIREMENTS FOR BACHELOR OF SCIENCE. 1. In Academic Department. Either Modern Course or English Course of 2 years.

2. In Scientific Dep't:—

School of Metaphysics,	3	hours per week.
“ of English,	3	“ “ “
“ of Civil Engineering,	3	“ “ “
“ of Chemistry,	3	“ “ “
“ of Nat. History,	3	“ “ “
One “ of History,	2	“ “ “

No Latin or Greek required for this degree. English may be taken instead of French and German requirements.

REQUIREMENTS FOR DEGREE OF PH. B.:

1. In Academic Dep't—Modern Course of 2 years.
2. In Scientific Department—Required:—

School of Metaphysics	3	hrs. per week.
“ of Polit. and Social Science,	4	“ “ “
“ of German,	2	“ “ “

 Elective—9 hours in 12 other schools.

REQUIREMENTS FOR DEGREE OF B. L.:

1. In Academic Dept.—

{	*Classical Course of 2 years and
	*Modern Course of French, 2 years.
or {	Modern Course and
	Classical Course in Latin.
or {	Classical Course and
	Modern Course in German 1 year followed by a 2 years Course (of 2 hours) the school of German, in the Scientific Department.
2. In Scientific Dept.—Required:—

School of Metaphysics,	3	hours per week.
“ of English,	3	“ “ “
“ of Nat. History,	3	“ “ “

 Elective—5 hours in 12 other schools.

NO ONE ADMITTED TO COLLEGE WITHOUT EXAMINATION.

Requirements for admission. (1) To Classical Course: Latin, English Grammar; Algebra (to Quadratics,) U. S. History, Arithmetic, Descriptive and Physical Geography, Physiology and Hygiene. (2) To Modern Course: Omitting Latin, same as for admission to Classical Course. (3) English Course: same as to Modern Course.

Entrance Examinations, June 15th and 16th.
 “ “ Sept. 3rd and 4th.
 College opens and recitations begin, Sept. 6th.
 Send for Catalogue.

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50 Suits \$4.50, \$5.50, \$6.50; 50 Suits \$8.50, \$10.50, \$12.50; 25 suits, Corkscrew Worsted, \$6.50, \$8.50, \$12.50, up.

150 pairs Men's Pants, 75c to \$5.

50 prs childrens pants, 35.

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MONTHLY.

TRINITY COLLEGE, N. C.

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THE
TRINITY ARCHIVE.

Published under Supervision of the Professor of English.

TRINITY COLLEGE, OCT., 1888.

YE PUMPKYNNE PYE.

Of all ye toothsome Vittels and Drink
In ye goode Newe England states,
Ye Beste of ym all is ye Husewife's Pye
Yt Shee of ye Pumpkynne makes;
All yellow as Golde
Yt has grown Olde,
And of Flavor, so Riche and Rayre,
None other Meate
Yt Manne doth Eate
Wyth ye Pumpkynne can Compare.

Ye flakee Crustee, welle Scalloped rounde—
Ye worke of ye Fayre Mayd's hand—
Doth show Ittself about ye Edge,
A Cryspe and Luscious Band;
When Itt I see
It laugheth me
And I am lyke to crye:
"Hurrah for ye Fruit!
Hurrah for ye Cooke!
And Hurrah for ye Pumpkynne Pye!"
Old Scrap Book.

CONGREVE.

[From Swinburne's Essays.]

William Congreve, the greatest English master of pure comedy, was born, according to the latest and likeliest accounts, in 1670, according to the inscription on his monument, in 1672; and whether in England or in Ireland, at Bardsey near Leeds or at some place, unknown beyond St. George's Channel, has likewise been matter of doubt and dispute; but we may presumably accept the authority of Lord Macaulay, who decides against Dr. Johnson in favor of the latter date, and dismisses with-

out notice the tradition of an Irish birth-place. To Ireland, at all events, is due the credit of his education—as a school boy at Kilkenny, as an undergraduate at Dublin. From college he came to London, and was entered as a student of law at the Middle Temple.

The first fruits of his studies appeared under the boyish pseudonym of 'Cleophil,' in the form of a novel whose existence is now remembered only through the unabashed avowal of so austere a moralist as Dr. Johnson, that he 'would

rather praise it than read it.' In 1693 Congreve's real career began, and early enough by the latest computation, with the brilliant appearance and instant success of his first comedy, *The Old Bachelor*, under the generous auspices of Dryden, then as ever a living and immortal witness to the falsehood of the vulgar charge which taxes the greater among poets with jealousy or envy, the natural badge and brand of the smallest that would claim a place among their kind. The discrowned laureate had never, he said, seen such a first play; and indeed the graceless grace of the dialogue was as yet only to be matched by the last and best work of Etherege, standing as till then it had done alone among the barefaced brutalities of Wycherley and Shadwell. The types of Congreve's first work were the common conventional properties of stage tradition; but the fine and clear-cut style in which these types were reproduced was his own. The gift of one place and the reversion of another were the solid fruits of his splendid success. Next year a better play from the same hand met with worse fortune on the stage, and with yet higher honor from the first living poet of his nation. The noble verses, as faultless in the expression, as reckless in the extravagance of their applause, prefixed by Dryden to *The Double Dealer*, must naturally have supported the younger poet, if indeed such support can have been re-

quired, against the momentary annoyance of assailants whose passing clamor left uninjured and secure the fame of his second comedy; for the following year witnessed the crowning triumph of his art and life, in the appearance of *Love for Love*. Two years later, his ambition rather than his genius ventured on the foreign ground of tragedy, and *The Mourning Bride* began such a long career of good fortune as in earlier or later times would have been closed against a far better work. Next year he attempted, without his usual success, a reply to the attack of Jeremy Collier, the non-juror, 'on the immorality and profaneness of the English stage'—an attack for once not discreditable to the assailant, whose honesty and courage were evident enough to prove him incapable alike of the ignominious precaution which might have suppressed his own name, and of the dastardly mendacity which would have stolen the mask of a stranger's. Against this merit must be set the mistake of confounding in one indiscriminate indictment the levities of a writer like Congreve with the brutalities of a writer like Wycherley, an error which has ever since more or less perverted the judgment of succeeding critics. The general case of comedy was then, however, as untenable by the argument as indefensible by the sarcasm of its most brilliant and comparatively blameless champion,

Art itself, more than anything else, had been outraged and degraded by the recent school of the Restoration; and the comic work of Congreve, though different rather in kind than in degree from the bestial and blatant license of his immediate precursors, was inevitably for a time involved in the sentence passed upon the comic work of men in always alike his inferiors. The true and triumphant answer to all possible attacks of honest men or liars, brave men or cowards, was then as ever to be given by the production of work unarraignable alike by fair means or foul, by frank impeachment or by furtive imputation. In 1700 Congreve thus replied to Collier with the crowning work of his genius—the unequalled unapproached master-piece of English comedy. The one play in our language which may fairly claim a place beside or but just beneath the mightiest work of Molière is *The Way of the World*. On the stage which had recently acclaimed with uncritical applause the author's more questionable appearance in the field of tragedy, this final and flawless evidence of his incomparable powers met with a rejection then and ever since inexplicable on any ground of conjecture. During the twenty-eight years which remained to him, Congreve produced little beyond a volume of fugitive verses, published ten years after the miscarriage of his master-piece. His even course

of good fortune under Whig and Tory Governments alike was counterweighed by the physical infirmities of gout and failing sight. He died, January 24th, 1729, in consequence of an injury received on a journey to Bath by the upsetting of his carriage; was buried in Westminster Abbey, after lying in state in the Jerusalem Chamber; and bequeathed the bulk of his fortune to the chief friend of his last years, Henrietta Duchess of Marlborough, daughter of the great duke, rather than to his family, which, according to Johnson, was then in difficulties, or to Mrs. Bracegirdle the actress, with whom he had lived longer on intimate terms than with any other mistress or friend, but who inherited by his will only 200*l*. The one memorable incident of his later life was the visit of Voltaire, whom he astonished and repelled by his rejection of proffered praise and the expression of his wish to be considered merely as any other gentleman of no literary fame. The great master of well-nigh every province in the empire of letters, except the only one in which his host reigned supreme, replied that in that sad case Congreve would not have received his visit.

The fame of our greatest comic dramatist is founded wholly or mainly on but three of his five plays. His first comedy was little more than a brilliant study after such models as were eclipsed by this earliest effort of

their imitator; and tragedy under his hands appears rouged and wrinkled, in the patches and powder of Lady Wishfort. But his three great comedies are more than enough to sustain a reputation as durable as our language. Were it not for these, we should have no samples to show of comedy in its purest and highest form. Ben Jonson, who alone attempted to introduce it by way of reform among the mixed work of a time when comedy and tragedy were as inextricably blended on the stage as in actual life, failed to give the requisite ease and the indispensable grace of comic life and movement to the action and passion of his elaborate and magnificent work. Of Congreve's immediate predecessors, whose aim had been to raise on French foundations a new English fabric of simple and unmixed comedy, Wycherly was of too base metal and Etherege was of metal too light to be weighed against him; and besides theirs no other or finer coin was current than the crude British ore of Shadwell's brutal and burly talent. Borrowing a metaphor from Landor, we may say that a limb of Molière would have sufficed to make a Congreve, a limb of Congreve would have sufficed to make a Sheridan. The broad and robust humor of Vanbrugh's admirable comedies gives him a place on the master's right hand; on the left stands Farquhar, whose bright light genius is to Congreve's as female

is to male, or 'as moonlight unto sunlight.' No English writer, on the whole, has so nearly touched the skirts of Molière; but his splendid intelligence is wanting in the deepest and subtlest quality which has won for Molière from the greatest poet of his country and our age the tribute of exact and final definition conveyed in that perfect phrase which salutes at once and denotes him—*ce moqueur pensif comme un apôtre*. Only perhaps in a single part has Congreve half consciously touched a note of almost tragic depth and suggestion; there is something well-nigh akin to the grotesque and piteous figure of Arnolphe himself in the unvenerable old age of Lady Wishfort, set off and relieved as it is, with grace and art worthy of the supreme French master, against the only figure on any stage which need not shun comparison even with that of Célimène.

THE PRECOCIOUS INFANT.

The boy is but a fortnight old
 And isn't much on letters.
 The babe rejects most scornfully
 R. Haggard and his betters,
 He will not look at Henry James,
 At Stephenson he growls,
 But morning, noon, and e'en at night
 He's much engrossed with Howls.

—*Evening Sun.*

 Editorials.

S. J. DURHAM, *Columbian*, } EDITORS.
 G. T. ADAMS, *Hesperian*, }

SALUTATORY.

With this issue THE ARCHIVE enters upon the second year of its existence. The success with which it met, in receiving the prompt and cordial support of many of Trinity's Alumni and friends, even surpassing our most sanguine expectation, greatly encourages us in putting forth more earnest and determined efforts in our purpose to make of THE ARCHIVE a magazine worthy to be ranked among the best of the State. Deeply sensible of the heavy task that the attainment of such a high aim will necessarily impose upon us, our most earnest and persistent endeavor shall be to spare neither time nor efforts in its speedy accomplishment. But ere this lofty aim can be fully realized, there is, besides *time* and *effort*, another very important and essential element with which our plans must be backed—that of *means*. These can be easily obtained, if the friends of the college will act well their part by subscribing to THE ARCHIVE, the only medium through which the college communicates directly with the external world.

Owing to the superior advantages afforded the young men of this year over those of last—especially in the study of literature, THE ARCHIVE reasonably looks to them to enlarge its capacity for fostering in the boys a higher aspiration for literary attainments.

As an incentive to a more zealous application in the pursuit and acquirement of literary culture, a prize will be awarded, at the close of the collegiate year, to the student belonging to the English Department that shall present to THE ARCHIVE for publication the best literary production upon any subject related to the School of English.

Special attention will be given to the reviewing of new books, especially text-books. In this Department, THE ARCHIVE promises to keep its readers well posted on new books as they come from the press. Arrangements have been made with some of the most prominent Publishing Companies to keep us informed as to the most important works that are being issued. The reviews will be just and impartial, setting forth the defects as well as the merits of a book. All criticisms upon text-books will first receive the sanction of the Professor, under whose department the

book may be included, before it shall be published. It is our purpose to make this department of special interest to teachers, inasmuch as it will doubtless be in many instances, a valuable aid to them in the selection of their school books.

In the exchange columns will be found comments upon articles clipped from our exchanges, but these clippings will be read with a view rather to the thought contained in them than as mere exercises for correction.

The Local Department is intended as a reflex of College life. All the incidents in and about the College will be carefully noted, and in no case will anything be published that will in any way cast a reflection upon any one, or that is calculated to injure one's feelings. The locals will be highly interesting to every old student who loves his *Alma Mater* and delights in hearing of the rapid and permanent progress she is constantly making in reaching the exalted position to which she is destined in the near future. Amusement as well as information will be aimed at in these columns.

Another source of peculiar pleasure and gratification will be afforded through the Alumni Department. In

this will be conveyed information concerning old students—where they are, what they are doing, &c., which cannot fail to be of interest, especially to college and class-mates who are now scattered to the four corners of the earth. In this connection THE ARCHIVE avails itself of the opportunity to solicit and earnestly request the graduates and ex-students of this Institution to forward us at any and all times information relative to their location and occupation or a change of either.

Besides the features above mentioned, THE ARCHIVE will contain in each issue brief and pointed editorials upon current topics, and the living questions of the day, written fearlessly, and in a non-partisan and non-sectarian spirit. Essays, written by the students on subjects of importance to those who are seeking literary culture, will be published in each issue.

With this partial and imperfect outline of the plan of work which THE ARCHIVE will faithfully strive to execute during this year; fully appreciating the cordial reception tendered, and the complimentary notices given by the Press of the State; sincerely grateful for the liberal patronage with which it has so readily met, and truly hoping that it shall maintain not only its past

record, but that it shall attain to a higher standard of literary excellence, perfection and usefulness, THE ARCHIVE makes its bow to its readers and again launches forth upon the billowy sea of journalism.

X ~~~~~
The Trinity College Athletic Association has renewed its duties, and again may be seen on the college campus all manner of athletic games and sports. Trinity is greatly in need of a well-equipped gymnasium. It is the object of the Association to secure this to the college. May they be successful in their endeavors to found a *school* where the physical man may be trained and developed and made a fit habitation for the abode of a powerful intellect and an immortal soul. X

X ~~~~~
We know no reason why the schools and colleges of North Carolina cannot organize a system of inter-collegiate games of base-ball, foot ball, la crosse, etc. There are many arguments in favor of such games. They are calculated to encourage among the students of the several institutions a desire to excel in the contests. This will, of course, lead them to pay more attention to physical training and development, which is woefully neglected in our Southern institutions, but which should

be made a requisite. When regular and systematic exercise is taken, the mind becomes freer and more active; when it has expanded and become matured, it will be rendered the more august, the more imposing by the beauty and symmetry of its habitation. Also the spirit of emulation excited by these games would extend itself and embrace the standard of scholarship, of oratory, and—let us at least hope it—of morals as well. But what is the chief reason given for opposition to these games? They say that the boys will drink, that they will become drunk and boisterous and perhaps a feud will follow. What! Do they thus under-rate the true manhood of the young men of North Carolina! Do they believe they have lost the honor, the integrity, the virtue that has come down to them as a sacred heritage! It cannot be so. Surely they are not speaking their feelings. Let us try a series of these games. They cannot do any harm. We believe they will do good.

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The faculty, we are pleased to note, are taking steps toward aiding the students to regulate better our library. In the past, this library has been of great value to students both for reference and for pleasure reading, but now the faculty propose to bring out from

under the "dust of decades" books, whose value in historical, biographical and scientific research, is almost inestimable, and not only to place them before the students for their careful study, but also to teach them how to use these books to the best advantage. Many indeed are those who read and handle valuable books, but those who use them rightly, advantageously, how few. Happy the day for Trinity, or any other institution, when the use of books shall be judiciously directed. This is a day which has been long wished for and is hailed with delight by the students of Trinity.

We are in receipt of a complimentary ticket to the State Fair, to be held in the city of Raleigh, October 18th-19th, under the auspices of the State Agricultural Society. The exhibits of horses, cattle, hogs, poultry, fruits, &c., are to be finer than any yet recorded. The railroads of the State have reduced their fare to one cent per mile, thus putting it within the reach of almost every one to attend. We think that these fairs should be attended more largely by our people, for here, as no where else can the Western counties learn of the products of the fertile East, and the East know of the unbounded resources of the "Sky-

land." When by these comparisons our great possibilities become known, not only will the votaries of the Agricultural art be inspired to more effectual work, but also men of ability and means, so much needed in the development of our State, will be drawn hither.

The abolishing of the Preparatory Department, instead of being, as a good many feared that it would be, a detriment to the College, has resulted in many advantages both to the Professors and the students. Its beneficial effects are already plainly observed in the comparative ease and rapidity with which the college machinery has been set in motion. The difficulty heretofore experienced in the arrangement and the classification has to a great extent been obviated, thus saving time, labor and trouble. For the benefit of those students in attendance last year who were irregular in their course, and who desired to return to school, provision has been made by means of which they can have the necessary preparation for entering the College classes. It is to be hoped that in a short while all the old students will have fully entered the classes, and then the occasion for the frequent occurrence of conflicts in recitations, which have always characterized the opening of the term, will be obviated.

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## Reviews.

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W. J. HELMS, *Columbian*, } EDITORS.  
G. K. WEST, *Hesperian*, }

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A COMPENDIOUS GERMAN GRAMMER by William D. Whitney, Professor of Sanskrit and Comparative Philology and Instructor in Modern Languages in Yale College. Sixth Edition, thoroughly revised and with new exercises. pp. xii., 472. New York: Henry Holt & Co. 1888.

This edition of Prof. Whitney's grammar is decidedly superior to its predecessor. Its revision seems to have had a tendency to render it a purely and rigorously scientific treatise. Each grammatical principle or department has a comprehensive "topical" exposition; all the essentials of German grammar have been thoroughly considered, and none of its non-essentials—and to the English mind the German speech seems to be mainly composed of these—have been omitted. The book is too complete to prove convenient and serviceable to the average elementary student. The undergraduate student cannot devote his time unsparingly to any one subject; consequently he prefers some brief practical statement of just so much matter as will enable him promptly to break the rough ground of whatever field of study he starts to cultivate. For these reasons, such book as the *Joyes-Meissner* grammar and *Sheldon's* will undoubtedly be more useful to the crowded and hurried undergraduate disciple. How-

ever, enthusiasts and specialists will find rich and appetizing food in Prof. Whitney's scholarly production. To have leisure to study German through such a medium should be the beginner's high aspiration, for future years. For the present he will generally have to depend on less thorough-going guides. To summarize the merits of the book in a few words: "It most abundantly reflects the science, the scholarship and the genius of its compiler."

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LESSONS IN ENGLISH, adapted to the study of American Classics. A text-book for High Schools and Academies. By Sarah E. Husted Lockwood, Teacher of English in the Hill-house High School, New Haven, Conn. Boston: Ginn & Co., Publishers. 1888. pp. xix., 403.

There seems to be a demand for omnibus books, which authors and publishers take care not to neglect. It may be termed omnibus because there is a tendency to crowd the whole English course into one small volume; yet, where time is limited, this is perhaps a pardonable effort. Among such books, *Lessons in English* is the best that has appeared. It is well adapted to use in young ladies' seminaries, where the pleasant, half-way conversational tone will insure interest, while the minds of such authors as Whitney, Lounsbury, Marsh, Earle, Green, Freeman, Angus, Hodgson, &c., from whose works it is an evident compilation, will have their influence upon the mind of the pupil.

This book, like many others germinated in school-rooms, is the direct outgrowth of a set of conditions which may not find their exact counterpart elsewhere. Hence, in trying to cover several departments, it runs the risk of frequent rejection because there is hesitation in making a pupil buy a book containing a goodly portion of matter that is not desired. Moreover, the examples under such heads as *Common Errors, Diction, Sentences, &c.*, must be every year renewed by the teacher. To our fair friends, who just must graduate in "Language, Composition, Rhetoric, Literature," by the time they are sweet sixteen, we say, by all means try *Lessons in English*.

~~~~~

EARTH, SEA AND SKY, or Marvels of the Universe, being a full and graphic description of all that is wonderful in every continent of the globe, in the world of waters and the starry heavens, etc., etc. By Henry Davenport Northrop, D. D., pp. 864. H. E. Grosh & Co., Richmond, Va.

This is a book for the masses rather than for the scholar. As the title suggests, it is divided into three parts. Part I. begins with the old legends of the creation. It describes the Antediluvian World, the pre-historic monsters, the primeval forests, etc. Then follows a description of earthquakes, volcanoes, and their phenomena, with an account of the most important of these on record. The reader is then led among strange people and savage

tribes where he observes their habits, customs and superstitions. He next sees the curious and remarkable types of animals found in all parts of the earth. He watches the habits of the feathered tribe, and investigates insect life. He now becomes a botanist and turns his attention to the vegetable kingdom. Part II. is a description of the world of waters, marine life, shipwrecks and ocean adventures. Part III. points out and considers the phenomena of the heavens, such as meteors, comets, nebulae, auroral displays, eclipses, etc. It very briefly covers the field of descriptive astronomy. Old astrology with ancient superstitions and grotesque beliefs are likewise noticed. The book is gotten up attractively, the style is interesting, and its pages are embellished with 300 engravings.

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THE BEATITUDES. By Louise S. Dorr, Boston: McDonald, Gill & Co., 1888. pp. 56.

This little book is attractively written. The authoress, after quoting a beatitude (to which a page is given, like a card) proceeds to give an illustration of it. The story is told in verse. The praiseworthy characteristic of the book is its purity of thought and expression.

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We would call attention, especially of teachers, to an article in the September *Century* on Uppingham School.



## Among the Exchanges.

W. B. LEE, *Columbian*,  
PAUL WELBORN, *Hesperian*, } EDITORS.

In *The Thompson Student*, under the head of "Sowing and Reaping," some very true remarks are made. Yes, the young man may say, "In my youthful days, I will sow wild oats, and five or ten years hence, I will reform and work for God." But the author has very appropriately added, "Young man, you must reap, and the longer the seed have been sown, the greater will be the increase; you will have to gather it in the cyclones, in the blizzards; and in the winter, when the snow is deep, and the north wind cold, you must reap that harvest sown in the sweet morning of life."

*The Practical Student* contains a short but good piece of advice to young men beginning college life: "Start right, keep right, and you will make a success."

Work done without thought is not worth doing. The man who does not think, is contented, but it is the contentment of vermin that fatten on the industry of others. Somebody thinks out everything that is done in the world. The greater the number of thinking men, the greater the freedom. The man who thinks is the sculptor, the man who does not is merely a tool

in the hands of him who does.—*The School Teacher*.

In the August number of *The Oak Leaf* appears an article of merit entitled, "Use of Time." The author asks to be pardoned for using such an old subject. He certainly should be pardoned, for the subject is of no less importance for being old. If it were only practised more, there would not be so many houses broken into and the ragged tramp would not abound in the land. The author has well said, "It is impossible to make up lost time." Just as well talk about calling the sun back from his daily journey, for time misspent is lost forever, since while you are trying to make up this lost time, you are taking your present time to accomplish neglected work of the past, instead of which you should be doing present work with your present time.

Don't make the mistake of thinking college life solely a process of preparation to do something after awhile. What you will do after you get out of college can be pretty accurately prophesied by what you do in college.—*Haverfordian*.

In *The Oak Leaf*, there is an article entitled, "Do your Best Always," that contains some valuable advice: "Whether you preach, study, sell goods, till soil, saw wood, clean lamps, cook food, or milk cows, do your best.

There is no task so small, no honest occupation so common or menial, that it cannot be dignified and ennobled by the character of the doer."

Doing admirable things is quite different from doing things for the sake of being admired. While it is true that admirable deeds do not always bring admiration to the doer, it is also true that admiration for the doer does not always signify that he has done admirable deeds. The one thing certain is that nothing is admirable which is done merely for the love of admiration.—*Ex.*

In the city of Worcester, in 1840, there were thirty persons engaged in the eight leading manufacturing interests, of whom twenty-eight began as journeymen. Fourteen failed and fourteen have, or died having, property; while only three of their sons have anything. In 1850 there were seventy-five persons engaged in substantially the same industries. Sixty-eight of these were journeymen. Forty-one failed, and twenty-seven have, or died having, property. Six of their sons were prosperous men. In 1860, there were 107 manufacturers, of whom 101 began as journeymen. Forty-three failed, and only eight of the successful ones had sons who gained any property. In 1878 there were 176 manufacturers and only 15 were sons of wealthy men. The truth that these statistics estab-

lish is obvious to all. It is a well known fact that when a man's pecuniary resources consist in intellectual wares he is more successful than when he has coffers of gold and vaults of silver to draw upon from his youth. Therefore let no young man be discouraged because his inheritance is small. Poverty is often the best legacy a father can leave his son.

We are glad to notice that the recent District Conference at Shelby raised \$3,100 for Trinity. An institution that bases its standing upon the character and ability of such men as compose our faculty, must, from the very nature of things, command the attention of the intelligent public.

In the *Davidson Monthly* we notice some "words of wisdom" on Politeness in College. We feel like giving your hand a shake, Brother. It is a deplorable fact that a College student thinks he has the right to ignore all the laws of gentility whenever and wherever they conflict with his "privileges." He fails to see that the same rules of politeness apply to him that apply to his father. Students have many other wrong ideas of their "liberties" and "honor," that we would be glad to hear you speak out against, for we have not only "cooled down," but grown timid. Yet we have an ungovernable curiosity, and should like to ask if "As It Is Now," in your June issue, was meant for a burlesque on love, or a defense of flirtation, or a—*a little r-o-m-a-n-c-e.*

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## Alumni.

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E. K. WOLFE, *Columbian*, } EDITORS.  
 R. H. MITCHELL *Hesperian*, }

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x J. S. Bassett, '88, has accepted a position as assistant principal of the Durham Graded School, and is trying to "teach the young idea how to shoot." The Durham Graded School is to be congratulated in obtaining the services of a young man so thorough and so well informed for one of his years. He has THE ARCHIVE's best wishes for the "Bear-man's" success.

J. R. Overman, the winner of the "Wiley Grey Medal" in '87, has been residing for the past year near Goldsboro, where he has acquired a very desirable reputation as an imparter of knowledge to the young. The democrats of Wayne county have shown their appreciation of his genius by placing him on their ticket as candidate for the Legislature. A ticket composed of such as he cannot but succeed.

x A. Anderson, after leaving Trinity, was elected principal of Middleburg Male Academy, which position he satisfactorily filled for three years, and it was with much regret that the trustees accepted his resignation. After leaving Middleburg, he attended medical lectures at the University of Virginia, where he obtained his diploma in half

the time it generally takes. He is now established in Wilson, where he is practicing his profession.

J. J. White lives at Trinity, N. C., and is one of Randolph's most successful farmers. The preparation which he makes for his crops in the fall and his fields of golden grain in the spring always attract the student's attention when he takes his evening stroll. He also holds a conspicuous position on the Democratic ticket as a candidate for the Legislature.

R. T. Crews is living in Henderson, N. C. After leaving Trinity, he taught school a while. For the last few years he has been one of Granville's successful growers of the "Golden leaf." At present, he is in business in Henderson.

J. C. Pinnix, of the law firm of Parker & Pinnix, of Yanceyville, has achieved success as a lawyer of one year's standing. He is a representative of the class of '86.

Greek O. Andrews, class of '86, is city editor of the *Raleigh News and Observer*, a leading daily and organ of Democracy in North Carolina. He is succeeding well, as every one who knew him would prophesy. He is a rising young man, and THE ARCHIVE predicts for him a bright future.

P. J. Kernodle, '76, is the principal of the Suffolk Collegiate Institute, Suf-

folk, Va. He has a good school and gets along well.

James F. Brower, '78, has charge of *Oak Institute*, Mooresville, N. C. Mr. Brower has been teaching since he left Trinity. He was principal of Farmington Academy, Davie County, Brevard High School, Gaston County, and Rock Spring Seminary, Lincoln County, in turn. His school at Mooresville is in a flourishing condition. He says some of his pupils are coming to Trinity soon. Send them on, the sooner the better, after they are prepared to enter the Freshman class.

D. C. Roper, '88, is one of the Instructors in Palmetto Academy, Ad-amsville, S. C. Mr. Roper did faithful work for THE ARCHIVE while on its staff, and made many warm friends while in Trinity. The Palmetto Academy is to be congratulated in securing the services of Mr. Roper. THE ARCHIVE is informed that he is contemplating matrimony.

J. A. Monroe, '72, formerly principal of Monroe High School, Monroe, N. C., has taken charge of Lumber Bridge Academy, Robeson County, N. C. He has a promising school, and is well pleased with his new location.

W. W. Staley, '74, is a minister in the Christian church and resides in Suffolk, Va. After leaving Trinity, Mr. Staley took charge of Graham High School, Graham, N. C. and kept

it three years; he then spent one year at the University of Va., returned to Graham High School and kept it three years longer. He was Superintendent of Public Instruction of Alamance Co. when elected pastor of the Christian Church, Suffolk, Va. Mr. Staley has held several important positions in his church. In 1887 he attended the American Christian Convention at New Bedford, Mass., as a fraternal messenger. In June, '87, he delivered the address before the Alumni Association of Trinity College. Although a member of another denomination, he closes his letter by saying, "I rejoice in any progress that Trinity makes."

Julius Hathcock, '87, is principal of Troy High School, Troy, N. C. After completing the regular course for the degree of A. B., Mr. Hathcock returned to Trinity as Tutor in the Preparatory Department, and to take some past-graduate work. His school is flourishing and is liberally patronized by the town of Troy and the vicinity. Mr. Hathcock says that one of the staunchest men he has met in Troy is W. R. Harris, who left Trinity about June, '82. For several years Mr. Harris taught school very successfully at Ophir, N. C. He was afterwards elected clerk of the Superior Court of Montgomery County. He performs the duties of his office very satisfactorily to the people.

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## Locals.

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W. I. CRANFORD, *Col.*, }  
 O. M. WADE, *Hes.*, } REPORTERS.

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What are you going to do when you get your diploma? Be buried alive?

Trinity is surely progressing. She now has a livery stable, and the boys of a certain boarding house add—a piano too.

Boys, who spent the last nickel in his possession when he went to Lexington? and *how?*

Misses Nellie Edwards and May Carr are attending that popular institution, Greensboro Female College. Don't worry, Walter, they will come home *occasionally*.

Mr. Price, the newly-elected Instructor of French and German is here. To this his classes can attest. THE ARCHIVE extends a hearty welcome.

The plan of the New Society Building can now be seen at Prof. Armstrong's. It is THE ARCHIVE'S opinion that should all the loyal Columbians and Hesperians see this plan, they would begin immediately to perfect arrangements for its completion.

Work! Work! So say some of the Sophomores and Juniors who have recitations from 4 to 5 P. M. How about base<sup>3</sup>ball?

More than one hundred boys enrolled and still they come.

Do you ever yell "Newie"? If so, then in your dreams, where they can not hear.

Student, very anxiously—"Prof., is love one of 'The Seven Deadly Sins'?"

Why do the boys from all parts of town invariably pass by the "Hotel de Peppaire" when going to the Post Office?

Mayor White is a candidate. Wonder if the boys can shoot in town now?

A surveying corps is now at work on the contemplated (?) R. R. from High Point *via* Trinity to Asheboro.

Where are the rooms of the "Trinity Fruit Company," and when do the stock-holders hold a meeting? Why not invite THE ARCHIVE staff?

Among the various internal improvements is the brick pavement in front of "Uncle Benson's" store.

Prof. to Pol. Economy student:—"Why do you study Pol. Economy?"  
 P. E. S.:—"To gratify curiosity."

Mr. Frank Stanback, of Richmond county, spent a few days in Trinity on a visit. Mrs. Stanback has been spending the summer with her mother, Mrs. Robbins.

Prof. Bandy spent a portion of his vacation at the University of Va., while Profs. Pegram and English made a trip to our National Capital and to Baltimore. In the latter city they devoted especial attention to the various departments of Johns Hopkins University.

Every member of "The Elephants" must attend chapel *in a body*. So says one of the members.

Base Ball and broken noses!

Blues became almost an epidemic during the recent rainy days.

The "Newies" are looking well and feeling better. The longer they stay the better they like it. So it is with all who come to Trinity.

The Literary Societies have entered upon their labors with renewed energy, especially in the "drumming" business and the "Newies" seem almost surprised at their own *popularity*.

The present Freshman Class is doubtless the largest ever enrolled at Trinity.

† The Societies have arranged for the Faculty to appoint one of its members Librarian-in-chief, who will be assisted by the regularly elected librarians. By this arrangement there will ere long be a decided improvement in the order and management of the libraries. President Crowell has been appointed. †

"Bony" says he had just a *good sweet* time during vacation. Ah me! the most cautious will *fall in* sometimes.

Many were surprised, as well as delighted, a few days ago to shake hands with Mr. L. L. Burkehead. "Dick" is a jolly good fellow and has many warm friends at Trinity.

We hear that President Crowell went to the room of two dignified Seniors the other night and mistook them for

Juniors. We suppose they had their caps off.

Not many days hence Trinity will have the best reading-room in the State.

A "Newy," looking with intense interest upon a passing Senior bearing on the *outside* of his head his most distinguishing characteristic, turned to his companion and said, "Jim, did you see that fellow with a *slate* on his head?"

Those who heard them say Judge Fowle "cleaned up" Col. Dockery at Lexington.

A few evenings ago a Professor was seen coming home laden with spoils. We would say to the bushy-tailed animals, climb higher, there *might* be danger.

Mr. E. J. Poe talks of going to Vanderbilt University.

THE FAMILY EDUCATOR.—Webster's Unabridged Dictionary is a great family educator, and *no* family of children ought to be brought up without having ready access to this grand volume. It will answer hundreds of questions of each wide-awake child. It is an ever-present and *reliable schoolmaster* to the whole family.

Prof. Gannaway, after a few days of severe illness, is able to meet his classes again. It is hard to do without him.

Mr. Fred Harper has just emerged from his room where he has been confined for some time.

Mrs. Moos has been very ill, but we hope she will soon be well again.

The "Y. M. C. A." at this place is certainly *paying*. May it continue to grow in numbers and usefulness.

Rev. Mr. Sharpe reports a glorious revival of religion at Randleman where he has lately been attending a meeting.

On the evening of the 20th of Sept., the ladies of Trinity met and partially organized a "Woman's Missionary Society." Mrs. Edwards was elected President and Mrs. Albright, Secretary. The organization will be completed at next meeting. Much success to the grand cause!

The members of the Y. M. C. A. were entertained a few days since with a lecture by Dr. Parker, of Trinity, upon the subject, "Physical Reverence." The Doctor treated the subject very entertainingly.

Prof. Armstrong has moved his quarters from the Hundley House to Prof. Pegram's where he has engaged a *suite* of rooms. Can it be that the Professor is anticipating matrimony?

When Mr. Helms is not to be found at his room, please call at his *office*.

Clark—"Well, I will declare! Smithers, how you have picked up lately." Smithers—"Yes, yes; things were bad enough with me a little while back, but I happened to run across the advertisement of B. F. Johnson & Co., of Richmond, Va., and they put me in position to make money right along. If you know of anybody else needing employment, here is their name and address."

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As likely as not a boy who studies in a sod schoolhouse, in the far West, will carry off an L. I. Prize. To be sure the Harvard Annex girls, and Wellesley and Vassar, the Latin schools and High schools, the young men in Yale and Harvard, and Michigan University, are "very much stirred up" about the competition,—but genius is genius wherever the sun shines.

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It may be an essay, story, anecdote, poem, verse, sentiment, proverb, sentence, a bright and pithy saying, a humorous trifle, a happy hit—a bit of description, natural, unaffected, apt and adequate, stands as good a chance to get a prize as the most ambitious performance.

Anything important to Americans that people are talking about. Pick up your newspaper. There is politics. Young people would read politics if some common-sense articles were written for them. We would like an article of two thousand words that would show the benefits a TARIFF is supposed to ensure us, and another (same length) that would show the advantages of FREE TRADE. Make both theories clear to us, please.

Subjects are as thick as blackberries. Who will describe the CAUCUS? Who will tell about the machinery of the TOWN MEETING? Neither of these manuscripts must be over a thousand words long. We want to publish plain, short statements of the duties of the President of the United States, of the Vice-President, of the Secretary of the Treasury, of the Secretary of State, of the Secretary of War, of the Secretary of the Navy, of the Postmaster General, of a Representative, of a Senator. Each of these nine articles must be brief, not over one thousand words long.

WIDE AWAKE wants some good, stirring, ringing stories of school-life. A serial story of thirty-five to forty thousand words, or short stories of individual experience, are alike desirable in this competition. On one of the vexing questions of school-life there are always

two opinions and great confusion. *Shall a pupil speak up, or not, when a teacher requests the school to inform him of a culpable deed? Is it honorable or dishonorable to tell?* This is one of the subjects on which prize essays are invited both from instructors and pupils.

We want a good, bright plan for a Weekly News Class in the Grammar and High Schools, with the use of maps. We want a good practical article on "The Use of the Newspaper in School." We want a good helpful article showing our young folks how to use the libraries in connection with their studies. Probably this class of manuscripts must come from the teachers instead of the pupils.

For particulars about the competition, amount of each prize (the whole sum set aside for distribution is \$2,000), how to send manuscripts, and for previous hints, get the June, July, August and September numbers of WIDE AWAKE. 20 cents each, Address

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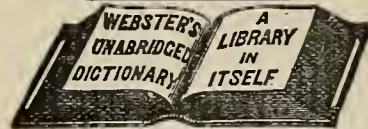
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TRINITY COLLEGE, NOVEMBER, 1888.

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## THE ENGLAND OF SHAKESPEARE'S TIME.

—

Every age in the history of the world has had its own great men, developed by the genius of the times and by the demands and influences of the age in which they lived. Seditious and turbulent times have ever produced men of daring, fitted to grasp the rod of empire, and, heedless alike of the feelings of humanity and of the name of tyrant, to steer with a steady hand the ship of state across the billowy main. But in the solemn lull and peaceful calm that follows in the wake of such a storm, men of thought have ever arisen and erected monuments more durable than granite and inscribed with memorials more renowned than were ever engraven upon sculptured marble.

During the turbulent times of Henry VIII., Edward VI., and "Bloody Mary," England had been convulsed by internal strifes, political intrigues, and foreign wars. In the throes of religious controversies, she has vibrated, like the pendulum of a mighty clock, from

extreme Catholicism on the one hand to extreme Protestantism on the other. Her religious, as well as her civil government, was decided either by the imperious will of her monarch or by the arbitration of the sword, and both alike ignored the "golden mean." In the midst of such a drama, Elizabeth, with a power no less despotic and a will no less imperious, steps upon the arena of action, grasps the sceptre of empire, and by her superior wisdom and unyielding firmness, quiets the nation's troubled sea.

With the return of civil order and of comparative safety from the under-current of ambitious factions within, and from the angry threatenings of foreign wars, a literature, "as varied as it was great," sprang up as if by magic. Great minds pushed out into the fields of inquiry in the investigation of the truths of science, philosophy and religion. The mind of man was becoming more comprehensive in its grasp of nature and of nature's God. Such men as Bacon, Sydney, Spenser, and a host of contemporaries, enriched the

literature of England with gems of thought, and being inspired by a love of nature themselves, infused the spirit of their own feelings into their works, and thus left a legacy to succeeding generations as enduring as the mind of man.

Not only did this interlude of peace give men time to think, but it gave opportunities also for travel and commerce. By the dispersion of the Armada in 1588, England had gained the mastery over the seas, and the sails of English vessels were being unfurled to the breeze of every clime. Drake had circumnavigated the globe; America had opened to England a new and broad field of commerce over which the British sceptre was destined for a time to reign supreme; and Raleigh, to whom the capital of our own beloved State is a living monument, founded colonies, unfortunate though they were, upon the stormy coast of North Carolina. A new and livelier spirit of commerce quickened English life and English thought. Her seamen became renowned throughout the world for their bravery and skill. Her voyagers carried home wonderful stories of their discoveries and deeds of daring. All these had their influence upon the mind of England, and have ever since been felt in the literature of fiction and poetry. Men began to feel that England, as a nation, had passed her childhood days. The impulsive outburst of

thought, the wilder romantic spirit, and the more passionate love of boyhood, settled down into the steady enthusiasm of a nobler manhood. Love of country and a love of the queen were the foundation of an Englishman's character. Upon this common ground, religious partisans of discordant faiths could lay aside their prejudices, and pay homage to a common queen. With such a people, is it surprising that the literature of Romance, Chivalry, Religion and Love should be succeeded by a literature of Patriotism. In such men as Sackville it had its birth—in Shakespeare its culmination. This greatest dramatist of the world, moved by the spirit of patriotism, turned from the subject of love to write his series of historical plays. Upon the stage of the Globe Theatre, the social, political and court life of the Plantagenets passed in complete review, while "the play of Henry VIII is a noble dramatic song to the glory of England."

But, in this cursory glance at the England of Shakespeare, the influence of the classics must not be omitted. Greek and Roman authors, who, in the gray dawn of the morning of literature, won undying fame, were being studied and their words anglicized. Virgil, Ovid, Cicero and Demosthenes began to live anew in England, and laid the foundation broad and deep for that elegance of style and accuracy of expression found more fully developed

in the later schools of Dryden and Pope.

But above all the other masters of this age, who revel in the field of thought and pluck the golden flowers of wisdom from the garden of knowledge, Shakespeare moves in an atmosphere congenial to his soul, where no "vicious hearts fume frenzy to the brain." He bows, with an eastern devotion, at the shrine of Nature, and characters, real as life, stand out against a back ground of English thought and feeling. In memory to his name, loving friends have erected a simple monument beside the altar where he used to worship, but when that marble slab shall have fallen in decay, his works, borne along upon the heaving, restless bosom of the ocean of time, shall still live, an imperishable monument to his name and to the England in which he moved.

CEPHAS.

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QUEER SIGNS AND NOTICES.
 —

FUNNY THINGS SEEN WALKING THE STREETS
 OR READING THE PAPERS.

—
 [Memphis Avalanche.]

"Did you ever notice the peculiar ways some people have of wording and punctuating signs and notices?" said a gentleman in Chattanooga to a reporter the other day.

"Don't know that I have," replied the pencil-pusher.

"Well, you notice as you go along

the street, or notice the advertisements and headlines in some papers, and you will be surprised."

Following this cue the reporter began to cast his eyes about him in his walk along Market street. The first sign that attracted his particular attention was one that hangs in front of a hat-renovating establishment, and which makes the following announcement:

"Your hat blocked while you wait for 50 cents."

It fails to state how long you must wait for 50 cents, and, therefore, the exact time at which the "dicer" will be returned to its owner is rather vague.

A little farther on and a commission house was reached, where a large piece of pasteboard swung out to the breeze, upon which, in letters that evidently emanated from the marking pot, appeared the words:

"Goose Feathers Marked Down."

Now, as to just whether this was a little practical joke, on the part of the merchant, the reporter did not know, but as "down" comes from a goose, and is goose feathers, they can very appropriately be marked "down" without any false representation on the part of the seller, or without conveying the fact that they are any cheaper than they have been before.

Then the reporter began to scratch his intelligent cranium and sauntered back to the office. As he crossed the

street near the pants factory he saw a small sign hanging to a post, and going a little closer read the startling intelligence:

“Female Pants Makers Wanted.”

Comment was unnecessary and the scribe went on his way.

A few minutes later he picked up a Richmond (Va.) paper, and in the “want” column read the advertisement of a tobaceo manufacturing firm, which was worded in this way:

“Wanted—Four girls to strip in a tobacco factory.”

Just underneath this was another small “ad.” stating:

“For Rent—Two rooms furnished with a young widow.”

Ye Gods! The reporter’s brain began to reel, and in spite of himself he began to wonder what the world was coming to. He had been raised in a Christian community and his cultured mind failed to grasp the sanctity of the situation.

In despair he turned from the advertising columns, and imagine the harrowed state of his feelings when he read an account of a double murder, in which it was stated that “John Rice was shot in the abdomen; the other man was shot in the saloon next door.”

And thus it runs throughout the various exchanges and on them any signs. One paper that was looked at conveyed the intelligence that “several dogs were shot in the west end.” Not being

thoroughly familiar with the dog anatomy, and totally unaware as to the direction in which the dogs were headed, the reporter can not say whether getting “shot in the west end” was any more fatal to their dogships than to be shot in the head or neck.

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**EPIGRAMS.**

—  
**MY IDOL.**  
—

My idol fell down and was utterly broken,  
The fragments of stone  
Lay all scattered apart;  
And I picked up the hardest to keep as a token—  
Her heart.

—  
**FALSE HAIR.**  
—

The golden hair that Galla wears  
Is hers: who would have thought it?  
She swears ’tis hers, and true she swears,  
For I know where she bought it.  
—*Exchange.*

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FRENCH SARCASMS ABOUT WOMEN.

[Current Literature.]

All women are equal—in love.
Woman conceals only what she does not know.

Trust your dog to the end; woman—till the first opportunity.

Women distrust men too much in general and not enough in particular.

Who takes an eel by the tail, or a woman at her word, soon finds he holds nothing.

A beautiful woman is a paradise to the eyes, the hell of the soul, and the purgatory of the purse.

To make a pair of shoes, take for the sole the tongue of a woman: it never wears out.

Editorials.

S. J. DURHAM, *Columbian*, } EDITORS.
G. T. ADAMS, *Hesperian*, }

That student makes a great mistake who thinks that he can accomplish, either at college or in after life, anything worthy of an honest, persistent effort without *hard, well-directed labor*. It is a sad fact that too many students fail to realize this until it is in many instances, too late. Livingstone, the great missionary explorer, when addressing the spinners of Glasgow, said: "I find that all eminent men work hard. Eminent geologists, mineralogists, men of science, work hard and both early and late." There is too great a tendency among students to shirk duty. They are too willing to be content with small acquisitions, and these very often vague and indefinite, often resulting in more harm than good in the cultivation and development of the mental faculties. One important truth *clearly seen* and firmly grasped, one fundamental principle thoroughly comprehended, one good book *closely read* and *well-digested* is worth more to the student than a host of facts, principles, and books of which he obtains only a shadowy, and uncertain idea. It were better for a

young man not to go through college at all than, having gone through, to come out thus equipped; for almost invariably they become conceited, egotists, and to use the familiar term by which Solomon designates them, "fools." All this can be avoided, provided there is the willingness on the part of the student to put forth the mental exertions necessary to the possession of correct and valuable knowledge. Let every one who is actuated by a desire to attain to success in any sphere of life which he has adopted remember there can be no success without *hard work*.

No man ever accomplished anything really great or good without close application and persistent effort in a certain direction, without having a *clear-cut, well-defined purpose*. There is no problem more serious, of more infinite importance with which a young man, just entering upon the threshold of life, is confronted, than the decision upon what kind of work he is to do in this world. The proper solution of this problem demands the closest examination into one's natural inclinations, powers and capabilities, and the maturest and most prayerful consideration; for upon this decision depends

to a great extent, his future success and usefulness. The earlier this point in life is reached and settled upon, the better. While too great haste is to be avoided, there is danger of deferring the matter too long. It is a sad sight to see a young man of fair intellectual and physical endowments frittering away the golden season of his life in idle wanderings, aimless, purposeless. He is like a ship at sea without a rudder, tossed to and fro wholly at the mercy of the waves. Thrown upon the stormy sea of life, he cannot hope to enter the harbor without some steadfast purpose, some special object to accomplish. The Creator gives man strength but for one purpose, and that is to expend every particle of it in pursuing wisely the work which he finds himself fit to do. Decide upon some profession that is worthy the most earnest efforts, and the highest aspirations of a noble manhood, one of which you shall never be ashamed, and one upon which you can cheerfully lend all the energies of your nature in your *one purpose* to accomplish the highest possible good for yourself, for humanity.

The announcement by telegram of the sudden death of Capt. John W. Young, which occurred at his home in

Portsmouth, Va., on the morning of the 8th of October, brought much grief and regret to the hearts of his many friends in Trinity. On account of his many admirable traits of character, his sterling worth, he was held in high esteem, and was looked upon as a man in whom were combined all the elements that constitute a noble manhood, and a high-toned gentleman of the old Virginia school. He was genial, kind, and courteous and was most loved by those who knew him best. In his domestic life, his even and equable temper, his kind consideration for those about him, his warm-hearted hospitality to his friends, and his loving devotion to his family shone forth with peculiar lustre. He leaves an honorable name and an unsullied reputation. THE ARCHIVE extends its sincere sympathy to the family in their sad bereavement.

We desire to call the attention of the High schools and Preparatory schools of North Carolina to the importance of *doing better and more thorough work in Mathematics*. If we are honest in our efforts to discover truth, causes, or effects, then observation and experience are, perhaps, the best means to employ. From observation during the past

three years in college, we are enabled to say that very few young men, who leave the preparatory schools and enter college, have attained a desirable degree of advancement in algebra. Now this is the more lamentable, not to say shameful, when it is stated that the degree of attainment should be a good analytical knowledge of arithmetic and a knowledge of algebra *through equations of the first degree*. Is this too high a degree of requirement? Arithmetic and algebra through equations of first degree? Yet in an institution in North Carolina in which there were thirty-nine applicants on the above conditions, only five were found efficient, and some of them not too much so. Careful examination and work with the remaining thirty-four have revealed the fact that they are not wanting in algebra only, but also in arithmetic. Now, some of these thirty-four were able to read Junior Latin. We do not by any means undervalue Latin. It is right to study it. But why neglect Mathematics? Do you not regard it as a means of culture? Can you ignore the fact that to reason soundly is one of the most desirable objects of all information because so frequently demanded? Can you deny further that Mathematics, *when properly taught*, is best fitted for the development of rea-

son? Yet practically, it seems that this is what is being done. Now, permit us to make a few suggestions in the spirit of kindness, for this is intended for a benefit and not a criticism:

Teach arithmetic analytically. Do kill out *rules* and *pump-handle* principles, which cover up reason and science. You can not afford to content yourself with mere results regardless of *how* they were obtained. It takes *labor* to learn analytically, but this is its highest recommendation. What is worth knowing that does not cost labor? Teacher, if you can not undergo this patient labor with your student, get out of the school room. Keep the boys on arithmetic longer. The tendency in this rushing age is to leave arithmetic too soon. Give it a plenty of time, but be sure to teach it analytically. Then the boys can appreciate algebra; then, geometry.

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It was our pleasure, a few days since, to be present at a gathering of the voters, of this township, of the Prohibition party. We were highly entertained by the speeches of the occasion and were glad that we had the privilege of hearing the doctrine of the party so thoroughly discussed. It is not our purpose here to attempt a refutation of the arguments there promulgated, but there is one

clause in their platform that we do desire to notice: "The right of suffrage rests upon no mere accident of race, color, sex or nationality." Can our men who now have the privilege of exercising the great American right of suffrage declare by their ballot that they are willing for our women to be pulled down from their high social position and at every election to be contaminated by and to become associates with the debauchees of all *nations*, of all *races*, of all *colors*? Are they willing for them to lose the holy influence which now surrounds the very name of woman? Are they willing that she should lose the influence which she now so surely exercises over the ballot of this nation by herself becoming biased by the corruption of politics and being unable then to exercise an influence which she ought to have? Yet these are the inevitable results of woman's suffrage. For just so long as politicians have the nature which so many of them now have and which they will continue to have until the dawn of the millenium, politics will reek with the rottenness incident to political strife. Woman by her ballot will become a supporter of this corruption as well as of the good contained in her party's platform. This being seen by the public, the evil result will follow. God grant that upon us at least may never dawn the day in which the right of suffrage, which is now a curse to so many, may be the means of lowering our high social standing and of lessen-

ing the influence of the most effective element in the cause of the church on earth.

What are the concomitants of Republican supremacy in North Carolina? They are simply these: A Republican Supreme Court and legislature, which means, unless they renounce their former career, the payment of \$30,000,000 worth of bonds issued during the carpet-bag rule in North Carolina and bought by Morton, Bliss & Co. after they had been repudiated by an honest legislature; negro supremacy in the eastern counties; negro judges who, in their turn, will preside over the courts in the western as well as eastern counties, and a step toward social equality between the races. White men of North Carolina, can you afford to stand idly by and see your commonwealth impoverished by the unjust demands of a modern Shylock? to see the white race, your own race, made politically subordinate to the negro race, and socially put on an equality with it? to see your civil institutions, which were planted and have been fostered by the white race, the sole divinely endowed champion of the christian civilization, torn down by political demagogues and negroes for the purpose of self-aggrandizement? You certainly cannot. This is a menace to society which it is your sacred duty to ward against. Disregarding party differences, keeping in view the good of home, vote so as to preserve the honor and integrity of your State.

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## Reviews.

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W. J. HELMS, *Columbian*, } EDITORS.  
G. K. WEST, *Hesperian*, }

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SKETCHES OF PROMINENT LIVING NORTH CAROLINIANS, by Jerome Dowd. Raleigh, N. C.: Edwards & Broughton, Printers and Binders. 1888. pp. 320.

This book contains short biographical sketches of 147 prominent men of our State. Every North Carolinian should be acquainted with the biographies of the men who are to-day making the history of his own State. All who would inform themselves on this subject can do so by reading Mr. Dowd's book. The author gives sketches not of politicians alone, but of our best teachers, preachers, lawyers, editors, physicians, merchants, and manufacturers. Among the many names treated are those of Ransom, Vance, Jarvis, Scales, Fowle, Dockery, Waddell, Henderson, Nichols, Rowland, Alexander, Clark, Stedman, Schenck, Abernethy, Polk, Pritchard, Daniels, Kingsbury, *et al.*

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BERRY'S TRIUMPH. The Story of a Georgia Cracker. By Rev. Geo. G. Smith, Author of "Harry Thornton," etc. pp. 192. Macon, Ga. John W. Burke & Co. 1888.

The Georgia "Crackers," a class called *poor white* elsewhere, are misrepresented, the author tells us. Al-

though they dress in homespun, speak in a provincial dialect, and are unacquainted with the etiquette of the *élite* society, yet they are not that shiftless, unenergetic class which they are generally regarded to be. "Berry Wood," the hero of the story, belonged to these "Crackers." The author, by the triumph of Berry, has endeavored to show how boys imbued with the spirit of right may always succeed. The book is well worth the perusal of every youth. Mr. Smith is one of the most gifted writers of the M. E. Church, South, and his book, no doubt, will find its way into most of our Sunday Schools.

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A COLLEGE ALGEBRA--By G. A. Wentworth, Professor of Mathematics in Phillips Exeter Academy. Boston: Ginn & Co. 1888. pp. vi. 494.

The "College Algebra" is, as the author claims, "An Algebra for Colleges and Scientific Schools." It, like all of his works, is full of examples and problems, a feature which of itself is sufficient to mark it as meritorious. This last assertion is the more applicable when we consider that the only way to learn mathematics *is by working at it*. The first part of the book is a review of equations of the first degree. So much of this subject as is necessary to refresh the student's mind with its principles is noticed. Then follows a full treatment and discussion of quadratic

equations. This subject is, as are all the other subjects, presented in a remarkably clear manner. Much light respecting this subject is afforded the student by the great number and variety of examples and problems. The subjects of Choice, Chance, and Binomial Theorem, are treated more fully and clearly than by any other American author. Series and the General Properties of Equations have likewise received proper attention. The subject of Determinants, which has been noticed in Algebra by no other author, is also treated. This, when the frequent use which is now made of Determinants is considered, is a new and important feature of the book. The whole book, in matter and method of treatment, has the most modern touch of algebraic analysis that is now attainable.

INTRODUCTORY LESSONS IN ENGLISH GRAMMAR For Lower Grammar Classes. By Wm. H. Maxwell, M. A., Ph. D., Superintendent of Public Instruction, Brooklyn, N. Y. New York & Chicago: A. S. Barnes & Co. 1888. pp. viii, 151.

This, as its name implies, is a primary text-book and a great improvement upon the botch-work called grammar, usually found in the schools. In criticising it, we cannot refrain from quoting several excellent expressions found in the Preface: "In a word, the value of grammar as a study for children is first of all disciplinary, and only secondari-

ly practical." . . . "If a child is unable to grasp the meaning of the terms *subject* and *predicate* of a sentence . . . the study of grammar should be deferred until his powers are more mature." . . . "There never was greater pedagogical nonsense than that which tells us that children should be required to frame their own definitions—a task the most profound philosophers find difficult of accomplishment." It is pleasant to see that he has broken from the trammels in defining "Pronoun," for which there is no more misleading definition than the old one. Also there are improvements elsewhere in definitions. The author is especially to be commended for recognizing the fact that there is no such thing as a *Potential Mood*; but it is to be regretted that he did not still further follow "the results of the investigations of the philosophic grammarians" by recognizing the dual nature of the Infinitive (which . . . is not a Mood), by leaving off conjunctions in congregating the Subjunctive Mood, and by acknowledging that Mood in principal clauses. ("To love thee *were* to love myself."—*Par. Lost*, IX. 959; "It were long to tell."—*Byron's Giaour*.) In spite of a few such blots, the book is to be commended, because it takes a long step in the right direction. The publishers have, with their usual excellence of typography, reduced to a minimum mechanical difficulties in the way of the pupil.

## Among the Exchanges.

W. B. LEE, *Columbian*,  
PAUL WELBORN, *Hesperian*, } EDITORS.

There are many people skilled in various accomplishments, who, however, know but little of their own tongue, which must be used in every word they utter. There are men who pursue the study of the classics with extensive research, taking years to accomplish it, yet they have given no thought to their own language. The Philosopher studies nature in all her forms; the mechanic gives all his thought and energy to solve the most difficult problems both in pure and applied mathematics; the chemist makes many and varied experiments, yet none of these have given "Mother Tongue" their thoughts for more than a brief time. The writer of the article, "Mother English," in the *Wake Forest Student* says: "Many boys fail to get proper training in English in preparatory schools, and after they go to college the most they get is what they "pick up." This is very true, but it might be added, that, if the boy would go to the right kind of college, he would get more than he *picked up* by mere accident; he would have some knowledge of English drilled into him, and then, when he went out into the world, he would be competent to teach to others that which had been taught

him by a competent professor. The time would then soon come when the preparatory schools would not send out boys lacking preparation in English.

"Shall It Be Entirely New?" is the title of an article in the *Vanderbilt Observer*, in which the writer speaks of changes in the South. The changes must come about, as the writer says, but whether it is to make the South entirely new is a question which has puzzled the wise in the past, and is likely to be a stumbling block to them in the future. The South must imitate the North in the use of machinery. There must be many and varied changes, but are they to be such that we must forget that "there is something in our past that is worthy to be conserved"? No, such a change must never be experienced, as to forget the old Southern customs, the Southern geniality and the Southern hospitality! Such as this shall never be experienced so long as men read the history of the past, and study the lives of their forefathers.

*Wide Awake* tries etymology: "The word 'daisy' was formerly used in the Eastern counties of England as an adjective, meaning 'excellent,' 'remarkable,' as, for instance, 'she is a daisy lass to work,' meaning 'she is a good girl to work,' and 'I am a daisy hand for pudding,' meaning 'I eat a good

deal of pudding.' Here is only another curious example of the fact that what we call 'slang' is often only a revival of the old English; and the American youngster's 'you're a daisy!' is simply old provincial English."

One of our exchanges speaking of a certain institute's graduating a negro man, says: "It is an honor which we have not yet had." We do not fully comprehend this idea of honor. It is not our purpose to condemn his standard in the least, but there are some things that we *can't* understand. The light of the nineteenth century reveals the fact that there is such a thing as an overweening magnanimity, or that thousands and thousands of those people who were once noted for their refinement, æsthetic taste and high sense of honor, have become strangely warped, for we do not consider it an honor to graduate in a white institution a negro, merely because he is a negro.

The *Middleburgh School Herald* contains this week a good article on "Reading Books." It says that the object in view should not be the last page, but the benefit we are to gain. How much some people read and how little they are benefited is astonishing. It is a good plan to keep a tablet at hand, and, when a forcible construction, or a beautiful thought occurs, to make a note of it. Then, at some leisure time, the extract may be analyzed and the

reasons for its force of beauty discovered. The Professor of English suggests that a record of the books that we read should be kept and a short criticism made upon each. If this method were followed, it would most assuredly tend to stimulate close reading, and that is the only kind that pays for the time it consumes.

It is pleasant to receive such compliments as the one lately paid THE ARCHIVE by the *Charlotte Chronicle*. THE ARCHIVE has worked under many and serious disadvantages, and is glad to know that its labors are not entirely vain in the eyes of others. It is the high aim of THE ARCHIVE to make itself a fit representative of this grand old institution for which Braxton Craven lived and died, and in whose interest President Crowell's steady hand is ever lifted up.

The following North Carolina papers, for which the Reading-Room Committee desire to return thanks, have through the courtesy of the publishers been placed on file in the Reading-Room:

*The Hillsboro Record, The Gold Leaf, The Wilson Advance, The Columbus Recorder, The Home, The Bulletin, Laurinburg Exchange, Fayetteville Observer, The Caucasian, Rockingham Rocket, The Montgomery Vidette, The Winston Sentinel, The Forsyth Budget, Ashboro Courier, Middleburg School Herald, Windsor Public Ledger, The College Visitor.*

## Alumni.

E. K. WOLFE, *Columbian*,  
R. H. MITCHELL *Hesperian*, } EDITORS.

Thomas B. Crawford, who took a diploma in the Business Course last year, is helping his father in the hardware business in Winston, N. C. "Tom" is an exemplary young man of good business qualities and has many warm friends among the old students here.

W. E. Fink, '88, is engaged in teaching school at Orangeburg Court House, S. C. THE ARCHIVE wishes him much success.

S. J. Welsh resides at Monroe, N. C., where he is doing a profitable business as a druggist. After leaving Trinity he attended medical lectures at the University of New York, and took a diploma in medicine. He located at Monroe and in one year established a flourishing practice. He then went into the drug business, in which he has since continued with much success.

Alfred H. March, who was here last year, is in the employment of P. H. Hanes & Co., tobacconists, Winston, N. C. He is a wide awake young man.

Paul Jones, '85, has received license to practice law. He is a talented young man and will certainly make his mark. He won the Wiley Gray

Medal in his class. He has manifested his interest in Trinity by subscribing fifty dollars to the library building fund. THE ARCHIVE is informed that he has not yet decided where he will locate, but expects he will remain at his home in Tarboro, N. C. His younger brother, J. W. Jones, is in college.

I. L. Wright, '54, L. D. Andrews and W. P. Andrews, '87, have charge of Monroe High School. They have greatly extended the course of instruction and have employed assistants fully competent for the new departments. They give general satisfaction. This school is the largest Monroe has had for some time, numbering at present one hundred and twenty pupils. The above named gentlemen are staunch friends of Trinity.

George N. Raper, '88, has charge of the sixth and seventh grades of Winston Graded School. Mr. Raper took not only the first honors of his class, but all of its honors and even more. In his Sophomore year he won the Bodie Medal given for the best declamation in his class at Commencement; in his Junior year he won the Braxton Craven Medal given for the best yearly average by any regular student in the A. B. Course; in his Senior year he won twenty-five dollars in gold given to that member of the class, who should write the best thesis on a subject in politico-Social Science; also the Wiley Gray Medal given for the graduating oration, in which there is the "best com-

bination of composition and declamation," and the Valedictory. Some one has said that the valedictorian is seldom heard of after commencement day. This cannot be the case with a man who has the elements of manhood so embodied in him as has Mr. Raper; he will be heard and his influence felt for the better. Trinity's roll book cannot boast of a more faithful student.

J. J. Scarboro, '88, resides at Allensville, where he is principal of a school. While in college he was the successful contestant for the Debaters' Medal in his Society and had the honor of being chief Manager on Commencement in '87.

T. W. Lawrence is in the Machine Shops in Philadelphia, and will obtain a certificate of efficiency a year hence. He was here in '86. We predict a bright future for you, Tom.

N. M. Journey is an active member of the North Carolina Conference. He is stationed at Main Street Methodist church in Durham. The progressiveness of his church and the large congregations which regularly attend the services attest his deserved popularity and the efficiency of his labors.

N. Crews, after leaving Trinity, cast in his lot with the farmers of Granville county. His farm is situated near Oxford. Like most young men, not being satisfied with the single estate, he bettered his condition by marrying Miss Victoria Burroughs.

W. E. Ormand is assistant principal of the Hookerton High School, and has filled his position to the satisfaction of all concerned.

Eugene Johnson measures calico in Littleton, N. C. Though young, his qualifications are such as to insure success. He has THE ARCHIVE'S best wishes.

The citizens of Randolph and Moore counties have placed on the ticket as a candidate for the State Senate the name of a Trinity graduate, Mr. M. Bradshaw. THE ARCHIVE wishes him success.

J. A. Williamson, '60, is a first-class farmer of Caswell county.

W. F. Black, *alias* "Beefy," resides in Raleigh. He is agent in the department of General Delivery in the Post Office.

C. C. Miller is in Philadelphia where he will obtain a druggist's certificate as soon as he serves out the time of apprenticeship. He is in the apothecary establishment of Frank E. Morgan, Philadelphia.

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Now that the rush of the summer work is somewhat over, we desire to call attention to some matters looking to profitable work for the fall months and through the winter. Write to B. F. Johnson & Co., 1009 Main St., Richmond, Va., and they will show you how to do a grand work, which can be made a *permanent thing*.

Locals.

W. I. CRANFORD, *Col.*, } REPORTERS.
O. M. WADE, *Hes.*, }

The wood wagons are often seen on the streets, proving that winter is near at hand.

We think if Sam's girl were to visit this neighborhood often, he would soon be foot-sore, for some one says he has already worn out his shoes *plum* up to his knees.

Lucius goes to Mount Vernon not oftener than every Sunday evening, and comes home about the time Sunday is giving place to Monday. All this *may* mean nothing, but, as a rule he is not a deceitful boy.

Rev. M. D. Hix was in town a few days since. He has been assisting Rev. Mr. Wood in some of his protracted meetings. Mr. Hix contemplates joining conference this fall.

X Foot-ball is getting to be a very popular game at Trinity. It is good for the health of its votaries in more than one way; for those who play it never need to be bled by a physician, nor need their clothing ever be perforated for the sake of ventilation, because both these wants are inevitably supplied on the ball ground.

X Mayor White is out on the campaign, and is doubtless making it warm for his opponent. Who will be our mayor when he goes to Raleigh?

The Farmers Alliance meets here right often, and seems to be well attended by the best farmers. It will no doubt go on to the accomplishment of much good to them.

The Athletic Association is becoming more thoroughly organized, and will doubtless soon supply a long-felt want in the physical training of Trinity students.

Pres. Crowell lectured at High Point on the evening of October 16. Several of the boys went out to hear him, and say they were amply paid for their long walk.

Dan wrote two letters—one to his girl and the other to a gentleman—but by mistake sent the gentleman's letter to his girl, and *vice versa*. He seems to be a little anxious about the matter, though he says he never wrote anything very *sweet* to her.

"Dr." Barker went to the State Fair and the Durham meeting. "Dr." will have a good time if there is any to be had.

It is reported that we are to have a new store in Trinity before long. Hasten the time when we shall have more new ones.

Once upon a time, two lively Trinitarians, George and Edgar by name, set out with hopeful hearts toward the South-west, and hastened on to the place in which they desired to be. But alas! They soon returned with sore feet and aching hearts, for they found the parlor and the hearts of

their girls preoccupied by country rivals. They say they had a good time but don't want any more like it.

THE ARCHIVE wishes to know how many apples can be put into a large pair of pantaloons with their lower extremities well secured by a cord.

The Literary Societies have recently made new purchases of books for their libraries; and new books are constantly coming into the Reference Library. Thus the old room will soon be filled to overflowing and the demands for a new one increased.

President Crowell has bought another fine horse, and may frequently be seen in the saddle going forth to refresh both body and mind.

Dr. Jones, formerly of South Carolina, by invitation of President Crowell, delivered a lecture in the chapel on the 15th instant to a large and appreciative audience. Subject: "Ourselves." For two hours and a half he highly entertained them, commanding the closest attention. His lecture, interspersed with humorous illustrations, was practical and sensible, evincing a thorough knowledge of the subject. We hope to hear the Doctor again.

The Trinity foot-ball team has sent a challenge to the Chapel Hill Eleven. What'll they do with it?

Rev. V. A. Sharp's family are visiting relatives in South Carolina.

Mrs. Edwards has a flourishing preparatory school in the south end of

town. She has the reputation of being a good teacher.

The county candidates spoke here on the 18th of last month. All parties were represented, and we were favored with some good speeches.

On the night of October 18th, Sam. Bradshaw, of Asheboro, addressed the citizens of Trinity in a rousing speech composed of pure solid facts.

Any student wishing to become more proficient in the art of driving, on general principles, over a rough road at night may apply to Mr. J. F. Jones, Hundley House, who will take pleasure in imparting, free of charge, all necessary information.

There was fun for the sleepy man (the "driver on general principles") when he witnessed the tall and dignified Senior climb into the upper berth of a Raleigh sleeper, and there saw him go through the process, familiarly known as doubling, in order to make his own dimensions, especially in length, correspond to those of the berth, they being unduly proportioned.

"Foul tackles" and rag-pickers are in copartnership in these Rugby-ball days.

The boy who undertook to define milk, recently, is indeed a *precocious* fellow.

Have the colleges of the State yet considered the idea of an Inter-Collegiate Athletic Association, and have they taken the proper steps towards accomplishing this object?

Aided by the President, the boys are perfecting arrangements for the equipment of a gymnasium. Every one wishes that their efforts may be crowned with success.

Prof. Heitman and family went to Durham last week on a visit to relatives.

Pres. Crowell visited recently his former home. While there some friend made a present of some apparatus for the departments of Professors Bandy and Pegram.

Several boys attended the State Fair, and, while the crowd in attendance seemed large enough, still some of them appear rather blue over it. Did the Fair represent North Carolina?

The match game of foot-ball between the University and Wake Forest, in which Wake Forest won, seemed to be enjoyed by all.

The attention paid to the art of love-making is by no means decreasing, as can be clearly seen by calling on one of two boys who have recently been carrying a book entitled "The Art of Love Making Made Easy." Girls, take heed; perhaps one is auburn-haired.

An ARCHIVE reporter, searching diligently for something reportable, crept into the Reading Room to see who could be found therein.

At the west end of one of the long desks stood three or four boys, all reading the *New York Times*; and right near them were three more perusing

the *Tribune*. Just up the lines a little further stood one viewing, thoughtfully, a picture of Mr. Morton. Then he went around to the other side of the desk, and there saw several boys, some reading politics, some one thing, some another; while over by a second desk stood a little fellow reading a large paper as carefully as if he were going to make a speech in the Senate the next day, on the subject of Tariff. Beside the table stood a large fellow in light-colored pants and blue coat, who was so deeply interested in his paper that he had unthoughtedly put on his hat, but in a moment a professor came in, and the fellow in the blue coat took off his hat so quickly that you wouldn't have known he ever had on a hat in his life. Looking over in another corner, he saw a dignified Senior making a close examination of some of *Puck's* illustrations, and, in spite of all his dignity, he had a grin on his face, which to have broadened would have necessitated a removal of his ears to the hinder part of his neck. Around the next table there was a crowd of boys reading the great periodicals; some reading for curiosity and some for information.

Just as the reporter was taking note of another crowd at still another table and starting over to see what they were reading, the bell tapped and called him away to give an account for his idle thoughts about his lesson.

Y. M. C. A. NOTES.

At the last business meeting of the Association, the following officers were elected and duly installed: President, G. T. Adams; Vice President, W. B. Lee; Secretary, S. J. Durham; Treasurer, E. E. Rose; Marshal, R. H. Mitchell.

The work of the last term has been characterized by zeal and earnestness, and has been attended with gratifying results.

The membership continues to increase.

The devotional meetings held every Sunday afternoon are well attended, and the opportunity there offered for short, pointed, and appropriate talks is embraced by a good number.

God's blessings are bestowed upon these meetings, and the power of the Holy Spirit is felt.

The association is here to stay. It is firmly grounded in the hearts of the young men, and the influence it exerts in encouraging them to overcome temptation and to lead exemplary christian lives is realized and acknowledged by the Faculty. The question is often asked: "What would we do without it?"

The week of prayer for young men, beginning November 11, will be observed according to the program laid down by the International Committee.

The following are the topics, with

the names of the leaders, for the devotional meetings during the month of November:

Nov. 4.—Leader, E. W. Dixon; subject, "Evil Associates." Prov. xxiv. 1-2.

Nov. 11.—Leader, J. R. Moose; subject, "Have you seen Him?" John i. 29.

Nov. 18.—Leader, J. L. Cornelius; subject, "Lifting up Christ." John xii. 32.

Nov. 25.—Leader, J. H. Holderby; subject, "Divine Sympathy." St John xi. 35.

A GREAT POWER.—More than thirty-two thousand public schools of the United States have each been supplied with a copy of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary. Think what that means. If there is an average of 50 scholars to each school, it means that constantly a million and a half of American youth have the privilege of consulting and studying this great work in the course of their education. Who can estimate the power for intellectual stimulation and development which is thus actively at work all the time? The preëminence of the American people for general accuracy and facility in the use of the English language is not likely to be lost. Well and truly has Noah Webster been called THE SCHOOLMASTER OF THE REPUBLIC.

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MONTHLY.

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MANAGERS' NOTICES.

Correspondents will please send all matter intended for publication to Prof. J. L. Armstrong, Trinity College, N. C.

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THE
TRINITY ARCHIVE.

Published under Supervision of the Professor of English.

TRINITY COLLEGE, DECEMBER, 1888.

POETS OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

The literature of a nation at any special time is always a fair exponent of the feelings and conditions of the people of that nation during the time under consideration. It is a vast mirror which reflects with wonderful clearness the varied scenes enacted in the country which gives it birth. Two great forms of composition exist by which man may express his thoughts and feelings—prose and poetry. It is not for the *will* of the writer to determine which form he shall employ, for his *nature* alone says whether he shall write in instructive prose, or in moving and charming verse. It is a well known fact that the poetic soul possesses greater power to enlist the attention and move the feelings of mankind, than does the soul which responds only to prosaic sentiments, although the latter may be far more instructive. The poet may by a single song cause his name to be adored by a multitude; while the prose-writer often finds that the only return which he receives from

the world is the comment that his productions are highly esteemed as an *anæsthetic*. In the limits of this essay, however, none but the *poets* of the nineteenth century will be considered.

These will be classified, not by treating them according to the exact times in which they wrote, as is the usual custom, but according to the subjects which engaged the attention of each. First are to be noticed the English poets, and afterwards, the poets of America.

During the first quarter of the nineteenth century, the whole world was rife with revolutions; and, although the tread of warring millions did not resound on the shores of England, yet the spirit of freedom penetrated her borders almost as powerfully as it did those countries which were the immediate scenes of bloody contests. This gives rise to the first class of writers to be noticed—those who enlisted their energies in the cause of liberty, and either advocated or condemned resort to revolution. Under this head may be included the names of Byron, Shel-

ley, Campbell, Wordsworth, Coleridge, Southey, Landor, Mrs. Browning, and perhaps a few others of minor importance. Yet, while Liberty and Revolution may be considered the chief theme of these poets, the fact that they wrote on various other subjects should not be lost sight of in making up an estimate of their characters. However, in classifying them, their *chief* characteristic must form the basis.

The fact that these men contributed their soul-stirring songs in behalf of the poor and oppressed of other nations, causes mankind involuntarily to kneel at their shrines and pay them homage as noble benefactors of the human race. Yet, in honoring them thus, many times adoration is changed to regret, when by turning from the pages on which are transcribed these noble sentiments of justice and liberty, there may be seen on other pages, just as prominent, thoughts not altogether pure, not altogether characteristic of the noblest manhood. In some of Byron's writings, all the elements of his strange, and it may be said, impure character, stand out even more prominently than the thought which he desires to express. The vilest passions seem to form his favorite theme. Voluptuousness is his heroine, before whom Virtue and Modesty are humiliated. For a while, Byron's name was wafted abroad as the brightest light of English literature of his day; but, sullied by

the thoughts of a corrupt mind, his poems are now very little read; and, were it not for a few pieces, they would doubtless be forgotten before very many decades. In his *Childe Harold*, however, is found some of the finest description ever penned by man. It shows a powerful intellect and a vivid imagination, and, as long as man's soul can be moved by scenes of nature, Byron's name can never be blotted from that great scroll which bears the names of England's honored dead.

In the next class of poets to be considered are those whose chief subjects were Love, Nature and Patriotism. It may be objected that this class has too wide a scope; yet, when it is remembered that all the poets to be treated under this head, wrote almost equally upon the three themes mentioned, it is very evident that a more minute division would only be confusing. Under the class here chosen can be grouped all the more important poets not treated under the first head. These are Keats, Hunt, Hood, Scott, Mrs. Hemans, Moore, Mrs. Browning, Robert Browning, and Tennyson. Most of these poets lived in times of peace and prosperity, and only occasionally used their pens in the discussion of the political subjects of their day. Their songs soothe the earnest heart of the lover, animate the youth by the recital of deeds of valor, and furnish food for the hungry souls of the

romantic, by carrying them into the bosom of nature and picturing her wild scenes in glowing colors. A few of these men, it is true, such as Keats, Hunt, Hood, and Scott, lived at the time when the influence of the French Revolution was felt in England, yet they were very little affected by the spirit of their time, and are rather exponents of the literature of to-day than of their own age. Of all this class of poets Tennyson is perhaps the most universally admired. Some of his shorter songs have never been, and probably never will be surpassed. If a man has no chord within him, which can be touched by his *Break, Break, Break*, or by his *Bugle Song*, you may put him down as a man dead to all poetic sentiment, and deserving to be tied down for life to the dullest and most prosaic prose ever written by the most lifeless of earth's scribblers.

The question has often been asked, 'Has America produced a poet?' An unprejudiced man will surely answer, 'Yes.' It is true that, as yet, American literature can boast of no Shakespeare or Milton, yet on its pages may be seen the names of men that any nation might feel proud to class among its poets; and probably after a few more years have passed, this country, now comparatively in its literary infancy, may yet give to the world a second Shakespeare or a second Milton. But while that blessed day, which shall bring us

such intellects as these, delays to dawn, it is an ill reward to those that have written, to forget their merits. Americans generally are not ready enough to recognize the literary worth of their fellow men. There seems to be an idea prevalent that all good literature must come from foreign lands. This should not be the case. Home authors should be brought into prominence by a recognition of merit wherever it is found, that the world may learn that America, too, has her literary men.

To classify American poets is a difficult task, owing to the variety of the subjects which they have treated. However, it seems most natural to divide them into poets of the American *Renaissance*, and poets of whom Man and Nature form the favorite themes. By the American *Renaissance* is meant the time when, in this country, thought was beginning to take a new turn, when various theories of metaphysics and religion were being advanced, and when everybody seemed to be taking a more active interest in all questions affecting the human race. Under this head may be grouped the names of Whittier, Emerson and Lowell. These men entered earnestly into all the leading questions of the day, advocating reforms, and discussing theories of metaphysics and religion in well-studied and polished verses. In their writings may be heard the battle cry, the "voice of

freedom," the spirit of religion, and the love of humanity ringing in tones as clear as ever were heard in the songs of an English poet.

The poets next to be considered are those who wrote of man and nature. Among the most important of these are Longfellow, Poe, Halleck, Bryant, Haynes, and Lanier. As in the case of the English poets, this classification is not exactly rigid, but serves the purpose of bringing out their chief characteristics. The subjects, Man and Nature have always been an inexhaustible fountain from which poets of all ages have drawn their sweetest inspiration. Chords of human life have been made to vibrate with increased rapidity, and scenes of nature have been made to proclaim with clearness the power and glory of God. As these themes pervade every nation, it may naturally be expected that in some authors of different countries there may be traced a striking resemblance. Thus, Bryant may be called the Pope of America, for in the finish and polish of his verse he stands pre-eminent and alone in American literature, just as Pope does in that of England. Poe may be called America's Byron, for his life was about as restless, about as varied as was that of the English poet, and all through his poems may be seen that same wandering, restless spirit, but not so much viciousness as is seen in the writings of Byron. The most neglected poets

of this class, but still those that ought to be dearest to every Southerner, are Haynes and Lanier. It is a sad fact that, while Southern libraries are crowded with other poems, those of Haynes and Lanier are scarcely ever seen. They should be read by every American, for they are true exponents of Southern feelings and ideas, and from their sonnets may be drawn a clear idea of some of the most picturesque scenery, and pleasant homes south of Mason and Dixon's line. All through them is traced that desire to wipe out sectional hatred, and to join North and South in an inseparable union of common interests; and, notwithstanding the fact that they have passed under the lash of harsh critics, it can never be said that they are not worthy of a place among the poets of the nineteenth century.

In this essay an attempt has been made to bring out the most striking characteristics of the English and American poets of the present century, and to discover the state of things of which their writings were the outgrowth. It has been seen that the influence of poetry has always been very great, but to-day verse compositions hold a lower position in literature than they have for several years past. This is not necessarily because of deterioration in the quality of poetry, but because poetical taste seems to be dying out of people everywhere. At the present rate of decline, it may not be long until the song of the poet will be heard but faintly for many years; and then, as was the case during the middle ages, some crisis or reformation may be necessary in order to wake up the sleeping Muses, and cause them to tune their harps for coming generations.

SADINO-EL.

Editorials.

G. T. ADAMS, *Hesperian*, } EDITORS.
 W. J. HELMS, *Columbian*, }

Why is it that of the large number of young men who are to-day entering the ministry, so few take the time necessary to prepare themselves for their work? It is a lamentable fact that, though within the last three years there have been at least twenty-five ministerial students at Trinity, only one has graduated. The majority have never risen above the lower classes. Does the ministry not need educated men? Most assuredly it does. Those young men who think that God will make up for the deficiencies of their ignorance will be sadly disappointed when they come to face the people of an age noted for its culture and criticism. No higher responsibility rests upon any man than upon the preacher, no work is more important than his; hence he above all others should thoroughly equip himself intellectually. Do not conclude, young man, that, when God calls you to the ministry, you have nothing to do but to leave the plough-handle and enter the service. It required thirty years for Christ to prepare himself for his ministry, and surely you can afford to devote to your preparation, four in some good college.

It is generally believed that students come to college with worse preparation in mathematics than in any other branch of study, but experience and observation have demonstrated the fact that there is as great deficiency in English as in this branch, and those colleges where students find no difficulty in entering the English department are usually of a low order in scholarship. The great difficulty with our preparatory schools lies in their methods of teaching grammar. Success in methods has seemed so small that many teachers have concluded that it is not worth the time and labor required. In such cases, the teacher often gauges his success by wrong or by imperfect standards. He is anxious to see the results of his instruction too soon. He expects too much from immediate tests in writing and speaking. In the first place his conception of the primary object of grammar is often erroneous. The primary object is not, as Lindley Murray states it, to teach pupils to "speak and write the English language with propriety." No wonder that so many are discouraged! Teaching a child *to know* that an expression is incorrect is not half the battle. The Herculean task is to get him *to use* the correct expression, and this is only partially the duty of the teacher, for

he has neither time nor opportunity to attend to it wholly. Every hour of the day, the child needs to be corrected over and over again for the same offence, and this can be properly done only at home. If space allowed, much could be said here upon the disposition of parents to shirk their duties by pushing them off upon the teachers in the day schools and in the Sunday Schools. The real object in teaching grammar (as it should be in everything else) is to discipline the mind. This is the primary object of education, and, as a part of education, grammar instruction is valuable. It only *helps on* to the practical goal, as set by Murray, which could be attained later by a careful study of models. Another very practical goal, however, is attained by the grammar pupil, of which his grammar teacher is not always aware, and this is the greater ease with which he learns to punctuate, and to comprehend rhetoric, and with which he surmounts difficulties in other languages. The teacher in these departments well knows the advantages of having pupils thoroughly trained in English grammar.

Parsing is the soul of grammar, but its expansion into such a terrific machinery as is found in the usual text resulted in a revolt which was expressed in "Language Lessons" in a hundred

forms; but this did hardly any more for correct speaking and writing, and amounted to nothing for discipline. The soul of parsing consists in telling the parts of speech and their relations. For example, if the word is a noun, it is sufficient to tell its case and why, without burying these essentials under a mass of minutiae. "English as She Is Spoke" is hardly a greater parody than some grammars. The results of modern study have been incorporated into but few of them. Each of them however, have generally broken through the crust of time-honored ignorance in some places, and only by taking a concensus of these (if the word be allowed) can the teacher arrive at a satisfactory treatment of grammar. "A logical mind, acting in a common-sense manner, will go far toward making the study of grammar useful as well as ornamental."

FOOT BALL.

Ten years ago the name 'Foot-ball' was aptly applied to that rough and tumble game, in which it seemed to be the sole object of each player to kick the ball and the shins of his opponent. That was before 1878 when Harvard introduced the Rugby game into this country. Since then, Foot-ball has made rapid strides each year; so great

indeed has been the progress that even in England the lovers of the game are beginning to look with envy upon our success. We say *our* not because of any share we have taken in bringing about this success, but because we are as proud of Yale's victories as if we lived in New England. During the last few years the game has become a more scientific one and the present indications are that it will soon come in for as large a share of public attention as Base-ball. Thousands of people flock to the Polo Grounds to see those games of the American Inter-collegiate Association (Howard, Yale, Princeton, and University of Penn.) which are played in New York.

The writer is rejoiced to see the interest manifested in the noble game by both students and Faculty at Trinity. Though this is the first year that we have held ourselves down to the rules of the above-mentioned Association, we have a team that would do honor to any college. At the present writing, our team is doing some good work, preparatory to playing the University eleven at Raleigh on Thanksgiving Day, and before this number of THE ARCHIVE issues from the press, the battle will have been fought. Whatever may be the result let the public remember:

1. That Trinity proposed the game to Chapel Hill before their game with Wake Forest at the State Fair.

2. That the game will be entirely different from that one, because it will be played according to the rules used by best American colleges.

We will go to Raleigh with confidence in the playing ability of the men who compose the "Crowell Team" and we hope to return to Trinity victorious. If the University team wins, it will be a victory of which they can be proud. The following is the make up of the "Crowell Team":

Rushers—Johnston (*Captain*), Durham, R., Crowell, Fearington, Nicholson, Roberts and Sharpe; *quarter back*, Durham, S.; *half-backs*, Daniels and Rahders; *full-back*, Jones, J. W.; *substitutes*, Mitchell and Harper.

Mr. J. F. Jones, Manager of the "Crowell Foot-ball Team," desires to return thanks to those who so liberally assisted the team in purchasing their handsome canvas uniforms.

The organization of the North Carolina Inter-collegiate Foot-ball Association, to be effected between the University, Wake Forest and Trinity teams at Raleigh on Thanksgiving Day, meets with the hearty approval of THE ARCHIVE. We suggested such a move-

ment in our October number and are glad that these institutions have taken up the matter. It was hoped that Davidson would send delegates to Raleigh; but, from present indications, it seems that their entire Faculty deem the plan unwise. While our Faculty are aware of the abuses to which such a series of games as we propose is open, they see also that these may be guarded, and recognize the advantages to be derived. The "Crowell Team" fully appreciate the confidence placed in them by the Faculty, and THE ARCHIVE thinks that the result will prove that they were justified in doing so.

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The scope and amount of work done by the North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station is not generally known. This institution has been in existence eleven years. Besides analyzing fertilizers, agricultural chemicals, composts, soils, marls, mineral waters, and many other things, it is engaged in experimental work in the field, the stable, and the laboratory; the collection and distribution of meteorological data; experiments in the dairy business. The Station has been of great value to the farmers in the matter of dollars and cents. It has discovered frauds and adulteration in fertilizers and has been the means of stopping their sale. It has furnished

formulas for composts. It has studied the nature of plant growth in our State and discovered its most favorable conditions. The experiment farm is one of its recent improvements. In the future it will make a special study of the cow, by means of numerous experiments, with a view to the future development of the dairy industry. The officers of the Station have been instrumental in disseminating information among the farmers by attending their Institutes, addressing them on topics of interest, and by sending out numerous publications. Dr. H. B. Battle has just issued the tenth Annual Report, which contains much valuable information.

~~~~~  
An indication of progress is found in the fact that our people are beginning to give more attention to the history of their own State. The students of Trinity were given a new impulse to research in this direction by a lecture delivered in the College Chapel, Nov. 27th, by Col. W. L. Saunders, our State Secretary, on "North Carolina in the Revolution." Col. Saunders has made a special study of Colonial History, and hence is thoroughly a master of his subject. His lecture is a valuable document both on account of its historical researches and for the attractive presentation of the subject.

Reviews.

G. K. WEST, *Hesperian*, } EDITORS.
S. J. DURHAM, *Columbian*, }

THE ELEMENTS OF ENGLISH COMPOSITION.
A Preparation for Rhetoric. By Miss L.
A. Chittenden, Teacher of English language
and Literature in Ann Arbor High School.
Fifty-fifth Thousand Chicago: S. C. Griggs
& Co. 1888, pp. xi, 174.

The purpose of Elements of English Composition is, as the name implies, to give the student the first rudiments of rhetoric, so that he may take up fuller works and study them more advantageously. Beginning with punctuation and capital letters, it gives all the principle rules in a clear and concise manner, illustrating every rule by examples. Then the transformation of Elements is taken up, showing how the same thought may be expressed in different forms, which enables the writer to express his thoughts clearly and easily. Principles of Expression then follow. In this chapter, the author has shown how much confusion arises from an improper and excessive use of pronouns, and from adjectival and adverbial expressions placed in such a position in the sentence as not to convey the meaning intended, and has given adequate rules for preventing this confusion. After this come a few remarks on letter-writing, while the work is closed with some appropriate hints on paraphras-

ing. This is an excellent work for beginners. Every rule is expressed in the clearest and briefest manner; its examples are well chosen and very appropriate to show what they were intended to show. Young minds do not contain the necessary matter for writing. Memory is active in early stages of life; invention comes later. It is necessary, then, to furnish material to beginners that they may practice putting it into shape, so that, when they are able to invent, their thoughts may be put into good form. For this purpose, the selections in this work are very good.

WESTERN CHINA. A Tour to the Great Buddhist Centre of Mount Omei. By Rev. Virgil C. Hart, B. D., Fellow of the Royal Asiatic Society. Boston: Ticknor & Co. 1888. pp. x, 306.

Rev. Virgil C. Hart, in this volume, very interestingly portrays the habits, the customs, the occupations, and the amusements of the Chinese. Having been a missionary to China for more than twenty years, he has acquired a thorough knowledge of the language and various dialects, which enables him, in visiting the different provinces, to discourse freely with the natives, and to investigate ancient records and inscriptions of which little has hitherto been known. He has made it a volume of travels, chiefly in the upper valleys and mountains of the Yangtze river. Putting it in the form of travels gives

it an additional charm, as it reveals facts to the reader just as he would observe them in taking the same route. An interesting account is given of a protracted visit to the ancient Buddhist monastery, on Mount Omei, which is believed to be the greatest centre of the Buddhistic religion in the world. Mr. Hart describes, with enthusiasm, the scenery of mountains, hills, and valleys along the Yangsze river, and also gives a minute description of the temple worship. Whoever delights in books of travels will find this work quite interesting and full of information about Buddhism.

THE SOCIAL INFLUENCE OF CHRISTIANITY, by David J. Hill, LL.D., President of Bucknell University. Boston: Silver Burdett & Company, 50 Broomfield Street. 1888.

This volume consists of eight lectures delivered before Newton Theological Institution by the author. The lecturer supplemented his general preparation as a teacher of political economy and sociology during the past ten years, by six months of travel and observation in the principal countries in central and southern Europe with these lectures constantly in view, and by six months of special reading in the literature collected before and during his journey. Hence the book, written by an able man, with the aid of the best modern literature, and a close observation, is of great value and deserves a liberal support. It is written in a clear and concise style and deals with such questions

as 'the influence of Christianity upon society,' Christianity and the problems of labor, of wealth, of marriage, of education, of legislation, etc. The book is neatly bound and is printed on excellent paper in large, clear type. Withal it is a book clearly printed, substantially bound, and containing matter of a high grade.

A DOZEN BE'S FOR BOY'S, by Jennie Fowler Willing, Author of "From Fifteen to Twenty-five," "The Potential Woman," "Diamond Dust," "The Only Way Out," "A Bunch of Flowers for Girls," etc., etc. Boston, Mass.: McDonald, Gill & Co. 150 pp.

"Be Right," "Be Faithful," "Be True," "Be Brave," "Be Honest," "Be Gentle," "Be Polite," "Be Industrious," "Be Pure," "Be All Right," "Be Happy," "Be Somebody," are the "Be's" which the authoress treats in her admirable little book. The frontispiece is a fine engraving of the writer. Her face indicates a high degree of intellectuality with a large amount of good-nature. This book cannot fail to ennoble the character of the person who reads it. If such books formed the libraries of the great number of boys who occupy themselves with such literature as "Peck's Bad Boy," "The Police Gazette," detective stories and dime novels, the character of those boys would be far purer and better than they are. The writer's aim is a noble one, and her book merits the praise of all who would have pure literature placed in the hands of the youth of our country.

Among the Exchanges.

PAUL WELBORN, *Hesperian*, } EDITORS.
W. H. JONES, *Columbian*, }

Among many good articles in the November number of the *Roanoke Collegian*, there is one entitled "Distinguished Men in College." It combats the prevalent idea that a man who wins honors at school never makes a great man in after life. There are many examples cited of great men who were honor-men at College—such as Daniel Webster, Hon. Wm. E. Gladstone, Longfellow, Prescott and various others. "Why this opinion has gained credence is not known. It may be on the theory that the honor-men think they can rest on their oars after they leave College. But the man who has had enough ambition, while at College, to tax his energies to such a degree that he may overcome his brilliant rival . . . having his powers once awakened, is not likely to allow his activity in College life to degenerate into a state of passivity." There is an excuse for those who hold this "no account" theory concerning honor-men. Many of these exhaust themselves physically and mentally in their effort to win, and if they live any time thereafter, are but wrecked promises. Moreover, as not every graduating class contains great luminaries or even one *facile princeps*, it is too much to demand of

Colleges that they shall turn out every year two or three Websters or Gladstones or Longfellows.

The *Oak Leaf* comes out this month with a bright new cover and much better paper. Its appearance has been vastly improved thereby.

There are two especially good editorials in the last issue of the *Davidson Monthly*. "The Use of Profane Language" should be read by every boy who uses or is inclined to use profanity because "it is so expressive;" and a perusal of "The Object of a College Magazine" should be the means of swelling the subscription list of every College paper, and especially of THE ARCHIVE.

In most of the exchanges there appear efforts on the part of students in fiction and poetry. Some of them are very creditable. It seems that there is one College in this State which can boast of a poet among the students—one who now has a volume of his poems in the press. There is no better place for gaining experience and practice in writing than in a College Magazine; for, while the reader expects something good, yet he overlooks mistakes that are inevitable in a student who has had no experience. So, boys, take the hint and improve your opportunity before it passes away.

The *Wake Forest Student* is one of the few College magazines that maintain throughout a high literary tone. The November number contains some interesting matter. The departments of *Current Topics* and *Literary Gossip* make quite a new feature and add very much.

A writer in the *College Visitor* on the subject, "Croaking in Society," begins by saying, "Harmony of action is always effected by the accomplishment of an end." He verifies this statement by giving an example of the relation of a teacher to his pupils. When the pupils are at variance with the teacher, and show it at all times in all possible forms, the state of affairs has then come to such a condition that success is impossible, and failure is already at hand; when a teacher ceases to command respect, it is best for him to step out of that position. What pleasure would there be in a city divided into hostile camps? What success would men reach in commercial affairs, if they were to work against one another in every possible way? Why, there would be an utter failure in every case. It is to be regretted that this is carried into the church. Some persons, it is said, naturally have pleasant dispositions, while others are constituted just the reverse; but it is very probable the former have cultivated and restrained evil tempers, while the latter have been indifferent, or perhaps have cultivated the bad, and the consequence is,

that they are a displeasure and annoyance to every one who has anything to do with them. If some people would exert more of their reformatory energy on self and less on others, there would be less trouble and ill feeling between men.

A Vassar girl, who lost a button from her shoe, remarked, "There has been an inadvertent elimination of the prehensile attachment with a perforated ferruginous protuberance, necessary in fastening the integument of my pedal extremity."—*Ex.*

President Seelye, of Amherst College, is gifted with a remarkable memory. He is able to greet by name every living graduate of the College, whom he has ever met, and Freshmen who have not been in college a week are surprised to hear the President address them by their first names.

Bishop Goodsell recently thought it his duty to express himself publicly in regard to a minister's becoming a candidate for any political office. While he did not see fit to remove the offending brother from his position as Presiding Elder, he expressed his disapproval of the brother's course, hoping the latter might find some honorable way to adjust his political candidacy to his duties as elder.—*Ex.*

The November issue of the *Davidson Monthly* is on our exchange table. It discusses some of the live subjects of the day. There seems to be a general improvement in this magazine.

Alumni.

R. H. MITCHELL, *Hesperian*, } EDITORS.
W. F. WOODS, *Columbian*, }

T. S. Harrison is a farmer in Caswell County, N. C.

R. A. Miller, '61, is a large dealer in leaf tobacco in Danville, Va.

V. B. Swarm is a real estate agent and cotton commission merchant at Seneca, S. C.

T. M. Anderson is one of South Boston's successful tobacco-warehouse men. He was in College before the war.

A. E. Walters, '61, is engaged in the manufacture of smoking tobacco at Reidsville, N. C. He is a member of the well known firm of R. P. Richardson, Jr. & Co.

J. C. LaPrade has charge of a good school in Halifax, Va. He owns a beautiful farm on which he spends his leisure moments, and is achieving success not only as an instructor, but also as a farmer.

W. T. Swarm has been in the banking business in Danville for twelve years. Besides being a banker, he is a member of the firm of Swarm and Holland, fire insurance agents. He received his diploma in 1870.

Jos. M. Brown is farming near Comfort, N. C. He has his "own barn and

meat house," and with a pretty little wife is enjoying life as only a farmer, surrounded with such comforts as a farm affords, can.

J. G. Steed lives at Auman's Hill, Montgomery County, N. C. He was in College last year and expects to come back in the spring term. His friends were agreeably surprised to see him here two weeks ago.

A. E. Frazier is at home, a few miles from Trinity. He is superintending his father's farm and also studying dentistry under his father, who is a graduate of Trinity and who has a good business in the surrounding country and villages. Eugene was in College last fall term.

E. C. Hackney is editor and proprietor of the papers *The Daily* and *Weekly Recorder*, *The Southern Tobacconist* and *Manufacturer's Record*. Besides being an editor, he is a lawyer and has his shingle hanging out in Durham, N. C. He is a representative of the class of '76.

D. M. Litaker, who was here last year and the year before, has been filling the pulpit in Salisbury Station while the pastor was sick. He expects to join the N. C. Conference this fall, and says that he is not married yet but doesn't expect to remain single all his life if it can be avoided. Mr. Litaker is certainly a talented young man and will no doubt make a success in preaching the gospel. THE ARCHIVE extends its best wishes.

D. E. Perry, '80, is one of Kinston's best lawyers. In addition to his law practice, he owns two farms and is doing well both as a farmer and as a lawyer. He takes also an active part in politics.

Rev. W. L. Cunningham was in College from the fall session of '73 till December '75, going half way through the Junior class. Afterward he spent one year at Vanderbilt University in the Theological Department. He joined the N. C. Conference in December, '79, since which time he has been in the regular work of the Conference. He has been in Wilson County, Weldon, Halifax and Raleigh performing the work for which he was ordained and is now stationed at Oxford.

E. J. Poe, who left us this year, after completing the Sophomore work, to go to Vanderbilt University, is, as he says, safely housed on the fourth floor in Wesley Hall. He seems to be delighted with Vanderbilt, and says he intends to stay there three years and then join the N. C. Conference. He recommends Vanderbilt to every one who wishes to pursue a higher course of study than is afforded by our colleges. Mr. Poe, while here, won the Mathematical Medal and the Pinnix Medal also. Mr. A. R. Surratt, a former student of Trinity and Mr. E. S. Gunn, of '84, are students at Vanderbilt.

F. B. Watson, '61, lives in the town of Chatham, Va. He graduated about

the time the war commenced. W. F. Watson, his brother, who graduated in '59 with first honors, was considered while here one of the best speakers or debaters in the Columbian Society. He commenced the practice of law, but was called to his last home in June, 1863. Thos. J. Watson also, a younger brother, was a student of Trinity, but died in '66 while at college. Mr. Watson has been living in Virginia ever since he received his diploma. Although he has not been to Trinity since '66, he would be welcomed by students and citizens.

A. R. Wortham left here in 1874. After leaving college, he went to Warrenton, N. C., where he studied law under the late Hon. Wm. Eaton. In 1875, he obtained license and began the practice of law in Oxford, N. C. After the formation of Vance county, he moved to Henderson, its county seat, where he has successfully pursued his profession. He has confined himself entirely to law, and is a member of the wide-awake law firm of Edwards and Wortham. He is married and has three fine boys whom, we hope, he will send to Trinity in the near future. In his reply to a card of enquiry he spoke of writing for THE ARCHIVE his "Recollections of a College Life," which will be welcome at any time. He closes by saying, "I'm as happy as any Trinity boy."

Locals.

O. M. WADE, *Hesperian*, } REPORTERS.
T. C. DANIELS, *Col.*, }

Miss Kate Craven spent several days in Winston last month.

Mrs. Young and daughter have decided to make Trinity their home. THE ARCHIVE says "Welcome."

A number of "newies" are expected at the beginning of next term. It is as good a time as any for those who couldn't get here in September.

"The study of short-hand would indeed be interesting; but Phonography—may the good Fates shield me!" So says a learned Fresh.

The members of the two foot-ball teams should be thoroughly acquainted with the immediate(?) vicinity of the College as they have been indulging in the cross-country paper-chase of late.

"Mr. S.:

Owing to the inclemency of the weather I must decline. I think the Y. M. C. A. meets at 3 o'clock. Are you not a member?—"Anonymous."

The above was found on Nov. 4th. Wonder who "Anonymous" is? Hope Mr. S. appreciates the information given.

Was the Professor badly "taken off" when the concert at Thomasville proved to be only a "Bright Jewels' Enter-

tainment"? THE ARCHIVE opines that about twenty boys were exactly there, too.

The College returns thanks to the Goldsboro Book Store for valuable books donated the library. A list of these will be published in the next issue of THE ARCHIVE.

The *newy* will ever manifest his greenness by allowing himself to be caught up for the "mock court" lawyers to haggle over. Well, he will ever be so, and it would appear that a visit from the "Fool-killer" would now be in order.

Mr. D. R. Davis was ill for some days but is now able to attend college duties. Was it any special kind of illness, such as usually strikes the unsuspecting Soph?

Conference convenes as THE ARCHIVE goes to press. We regret to lose Rev. Mr. Sharpe, whose term on Trinity College District is out. He has our best wishes.

Match game of foot-ball between Trinity and University teams in Raleigh on Thanksgiving day. More of the game later. It can well be said that there was hard playing on both sides.

Mr. J. G. Steed, a former student, was at the college during the last month, bestowing his broad grins on friends and his inquiring glances upon the newies. It is to be hoped that none were terrified by his oral gymnastics.

“Touch-down!” “Half-back!” and other expressions equally enigmatical, strike the ear of the observer, if he chances by the “old campus” in the afternoon. This is not all; he sees what appears to be a boy running at full speed, while at his back may be seen streamers, numerous, long and fantastic enough in shape and size to gratify the taste of the most fastidious Zulu warrior.

The first catalogued lecture of the session, before the students, was given by Judge R. P. Dick, of Greensboro, the 28th of October. On the Saturday evening previous, the Judge gave a *talk* on “Jerusalem,” and, although intended to be prefatory to the lecture, the talk presented Jerusalem to the mind so graphically that one could see the grandeur of the Holy City as vividly as though it arose before the eyes with its temple of former glory and “wailing place” of present ruin. The impression then formed was but to be deepened by the thoroughness, the elegant composition and the continuity displayed on the following day.

The audience assembled in the Chapel on the afternoon of the 28th, and gave the closest attention while the history of the Jews was spread out before it in a panoramic view, as it were, from the time of Abraham’s journey from Chaldea to Canaan, to the present.

Their joys and sorrows, prosperity and afflictions, triumphs and defeats, were depicted with equal beauty and pleasing brevity. As a fit climax and close, the Judge dwelt briefly upon the French and English policy towards Turkey, which prevents the annihilation of that barbarous power and thus the fulfilment of the prophecy and the millennial dawn of Hebrew History.

Every student was expectant on Nov. 15th, when Prof. Henry Louis Smith, of Davidson College, was booked for a lecture on “Physical Science.” No one was in any wise disappointed, for, after a few introductory remarks, the Professor proceeded with his subject, and, as a beginning, he stated that he should treat the Fourth State of Matter. Following a brief sketch of the three other states of matter, the state to be considered was dwelt upon by means of both explanation and illustration, which, while rendering it highly instructive, tended also to add to its interest. With the help of electricity and some very fine apparatus, molecular forces, which hitherto have been obscure and difficult to comprehend, were clearly explained.

In behalf of the students THE ARCHIVE would say that by this lecture another phase of interest in science has been added and further that the Crowell Foot-ball Team and the Second Team, as well, return thanks for the kind words said for them.

Y. M. C. A. NOTES.

The week of prayer for young men was duly observed. Every meeting was well attended. As a result, six young men signified their intention to lead a consistent Christian life. A new spirit of religious zeal was infused into the members of the Association.

Efforts are being made to secure in behalf of the Association the services of popular lectures for the ensuing term. This series of lectures will comprise both religious and literary topics.

We note with pleasure the ready willingness of the Professors to assist in promoting the interests of the Association by delivering lectures and conducting devotional meetings. Pres. Crowell will deliver a lecture on "The Study of the Bible in Colleges," at the regular meeting, Dec. 16th. We venture to say that this will be highly interesting and instructive, and it is especially desirable that every student hear it. The public also are invited to attend.

The following are the topics, with the names of the leaders, for the devotional meetings during the month of December:

Dec. 2.—Leader, L. S. Massey; subject, "What doest thou here?" I. Kings, xix: 9-18.

Dec. 9.—Leader, Parker Holmes; subject, "Christian Growth." Mark iv: 28.

Dec. 16.—Lecture by President Crowell; subject, "The Study of the Bible in Colleges."

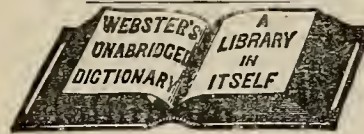
Dec. 23.—Leader, G. T. Adams; subject, "Our Record." John xix.

Dec. 30.—Leader, W. J. Helms; subject, "What Benefit has the Y. M. C. A. been to me in 1888?"

"The Gods give no great good without labor," is an old proverb, and a true one; the hardest labor is not always that which is best paid, however. To those in search of light, pleasant and profitable employment, we say write to B. F. Johnson & Co., Richmond, Va.

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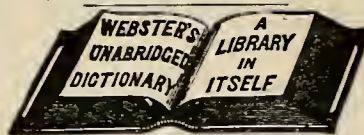
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TRINITY COLLEGE, JANUARY, 1889.

HISTORY IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

—
Either to form an adequate conception and to acquire a thorough knowledge, or to have a proper appreciation, of the history of the nineteenth century, it will be necessary to make a brief survey of the history of the past from its earliest dawn on through its various phases and stages, and to compare it with that of the period to which this essay is limited.

In the strictest sense of the word, History is the prose-narrative of past events, recorded with such accuracy as the fallibility of man permits. That ancient History, according to this definition, and in comparison with modern History, is very defective is evident, as will be shown. The first history of which there is any record is that of the Jews in the historical books of the Old Testament, written 4,000 years ago. Before theirs was completed, was ushered in that of the Greeks, which was immediately followed by the History of the Romans, and until this day the historical thread has never been entirely broken, though in some periods it became much weaker than in others. One

of the chief characteristics, as well as a chief defect, in early History, beginning with that recorded by the Greeks, is the evident lack of a critical, painstaking interest and method in the investigation of facts. As a consequence, inaccuracies are numerous. Its ideal standard was an artistic form, having for its object rather the charming of the fancy and the excitement of the emotions than the improvement and development of the mind. Thus, it was but natural that, in its efforts, to attain to this ideal perfection, the imaginative element should not only largely enter, but should predominate to an excess. Such was the History written by Herodotus and Froissart. The increase of practical knowledge, observed in the other departments of literature, led to a more careful and accurate scrutiny into historical data, which added a new charm to History, without sacrificing any of its original artistic form. This style of History is seen first in the works of Thucydides and Tacitus. The Old, or Artistic, type remained the ideal until the latter part of the eighteenth and the beginning of the nineteenth century, when it was

supplanted by the New, or Sociological, type. One of the chief distinctions between the two consists in the absence in the former of any conception of society as an organized whole, and in the ignorance of the social forces which underlie the entire fabric. On account of partial blindness as to what constituted the true basis of History, everything was sacrificed to the acquirement of elegant literary form, of weighty and dignified phrases. Although this was a serious fault, yet, when the wonderful insight into true harmony, beauty, grace and proportion, so characteristic of the Greek mind, is taken into consideration, it occasions no surprise. Patient and diligent research into the old manuscripts and dusty archives of the past is nowhere visible in Old History, while in the New this characteristic constitutes its best feature. The New pays little attention, comparatively, to gaudiness of literary form and less to moral reflexion, but with laborious and indefatigable industry collects and collates facts. It evinces a clear, vivid conception of society as an organism, and also a knowledge of the fundamental laws by which it moves and the forces which originate the events to be described. One quite noticeable fact in the history of History is its gradual but rapid decline immediately following upon the decline and fall of the Roman Empire, its almost total extinction during the Middle Ages, and, even during the seventeenth and up to the middle of the eighteenth centuries; its want of discernment and acuteness

of insight into the customs, manners, and religions of the past ages. About the middle of the eighteenth century, History, as a department of literature, was resurrected and rapidly advanced by the extraordinary historical talent exhibited by Hume, Robertson, Gibbon and Voltaire. Although this brilliant array of historical writers undertook to treat the history of the early ages, all of them save Gibbon, were lacking in perspicacity. However, by the eloquence and vivacity of narrative, by the beautiful descriptions of events and the portrayal of characters, they gave a new form to the thread of History, suddenly strengthening and increasing it. But the History of these writers is not without its defects. Collier says of Robertson: "The fault of this great historian was one common to the writers of his time. Filled with an exaggerated idea of the dignity of History, he trembles at the thought of descending to so mean a thing as daily life. The Emperor moves before us in all his grandeur, the rich velvet of his train sweeping in stately waves upon the marble that he treads. We know many of the laws that he made, the wars he waged, the great public assemblies and pageants of which he was the brilliant central figure; but we know little of the man who dwelt within the gorgeous wrappings . . . Of the many-hued life the people lived, we hear next to nothing." History had received a great impulse, but it was reserved for the nineteenth century to give birth to the historians that should carry

it on to seeming consummation. The idea of growth and development pertaining to all social, religious, and political institutions, which came in with the dawn of the nineteenth century, and with which the History of this period became so deeply imbued as to distinguish it as one of its peculiar features, was unknown to ancient History, and was only partially embodied in that of the period just mentioned. But History and the means of historical research were not to remain much longer in this condition: the continuation of the radical change, just begun, in the feelings, and an increase in knowledge were soon to dissipate almost entirely the dark clouds that had for so long hovered around the narrow horizon of History. The science of economics in the latter part of the eighteenth century began to throw its brilliant light on historical problems hitherto obscure. In Europe, the Romantic movement, which was agitating the public mind at this time, resulted in awakening it to a higher degree of activity, as well in its relation to History as to politics, morals and religion. Cotemporary with this change in mental activity came also a change in the tastes. 'The middle Ages,' 'Gothic Architecture,' 'The Heroic Age of Greece,' and all Christendom, presented such fields of surpassing beauty, grandeur and interest that many earnest minds were eagerly turned into those channels—minds that were now being illumined by a rapid change in the condition of knowledge, which likewise fa-

cilitated investigation. These romantic scenes were peculiarly fascinating to Scott, whose love of the heroic and chivalrous led him to contemplate and study them with emotions of deepest interest. He may justly be considered as the chief source of that swift current which had begun and was destined soon to become a mighty stream, bearing upon its placid and enchanting bosom zealous laborers who now felt and saw in the past history of man themes worthy their most painstaking investigation and conscientious study. The part that the church also played upon the stage of public affairs opened a new and inviting field for study. With the great mass of materials which were now launched upon the world, and to which greater facility of access had been granted, the gradual and complete transition from the Old to the New History was but a necessary consequence. The progress and development of Institutions formed a fruitful and inexhaustible source of enquiry which brought much light and information to History. In 1811, Niebuhr's "Roman History" foreshadowed the *historical sense* which was becoming more prevalent as civilization advanced. It entered fully into the spirit of antiquity, "feeling and thinking as the Romans felt and thought." Macaulay, Hallam, and Buckle turned their minds to the investigation of the public records of European nations, now rendered more accessible, and recorded in a vivid, elaborate, and scientific form his-

torical events. With the superior advantages possessed by the History of the nineteenth century, the extraordinary impulse to accurate and thorough research, the inexhaustible storehouse of facts, the new channels of investigation, the practical, scientific,

and attractive style with which it is written, History is destined to become one of the chief departments in literature from which the world will derive entertainment and instruction.

TRIP.

CHRISTMAS.

Rise, happy morn, rise, holy morn,
Draw forth the cheerful day from night.
O Father, touch the east, and light
The light that shone when hope was born.

NEW YEAR.

Ring in the valiant man and free,
The larger heart, the kindlier hand;
Ring out the darkness of the land,
Ring in the Christ that is to be.

IN MEMORIAM.

Editorials.

G. T. ADAMS, *Hesperian*, AND W. J. HELMS, *Columbian*, EDITORS.

One of the most important, and generally one of the last things that Students learn is to economize time. Time is the student's capital. The employment which he makes of it is his investment, and the return which he receives is his interest. Nothing economizes time more than *systematic* study. Hours upon hours are thrown away by not having some well-defined plan by which to study. The student who has a certain definite portion of time allotted to each study, is generally the student who graduates with a disciplined mind and a healthy body. But the advantages of systematic study do not end when he leaves college. The habit thus acquired of doing things at the proper time and in the right way, fol-

lows him into whatever profession or occupation he may engage in. It becomes a part of his very character. It begets self-reliance. It teaches him the lesson of true success. No doubt Edward Young realized this when he wrote "Procrastination is the thief of time." The man who merely *spend* his time at his work without regard to system or purpose will accomplish very little in this life.

The College Congress is a new feature in the history of Trinity. It has been thoroughly organized and is now ready for work. Those in the Academic department constitute the House, and those in the Scientific, the Senate.

Parliamentary law is strictly and rigidly enforced, and business is conducted just as in the Congress of the United States. Messages are received from the President; bills are introduced and passed or rejected. All the advantages of such a congress cannot here be enumerated. It gives students a clear idea of the *modus operandi* of the U. S. Congress; it drills them in parliamentary law and teaches them how to conduct deliberative assemblies; it causes them, in preparing for the sessions, to acquaint themselves with the principles of government, the politics and the issues of the day; it creates a desire to know more of our government and its workings, and thus prepares students to make intelligent and useful citizens when they leave college. One session of this congress, which lasts only a day or two, will give the student more practical knowledge of our government than a month's theoretical study would afford.

Every good thing may be abused. No one, except those who look at things from a very narrow standpoint, will deny that the inter-collegiate football games, which are receiving the attention of so many institutions and educators throughout our country, result in good both to the students and to the institutions they represent; but even this may be abused by making it the means of a species of gambling.

This is contrary to the intentions and the wishes of those who originate these games, and it is to be hoped that no one will be so forgetful of himself, so disrespectful to the institutions represented by the teams, and so utterly thoughtless as to the object of such things, as to wager his money on the result of the games. Foot-ball is a diversion of which the students of the various colleges would regret very much to be deprived; yet if this evil grows, the college authorities cannot be expected to continue their favor; hence it becomes the imperative duty of every member of the Association of North Carolina to discountenance it.

No one can visit Trinity without being pleased at the use to which the reading-room and the library are put. Although our reading-room and reference library are only one year old, they would be creditable to any college in the State. The Students manifest a greater interest than ever before in them, and this is due to the untiring energy of the President and the Faculty. Realizing the importance of a large amount of such work in the College, they have succeeded in infusing their zeal into the students. The reading-room is kept open from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M., and such is the interest taken that it is often crowded in the afternoon, yet good order prevails. The

President spends one hour each day in the library in order to assist those who may wish books or information on any subjects or special lines of work. The libraries owned by the two societies are to be re-arranged and catalogued immediately, so that they can be more efficiently used.

The college paper is indispensable to the highest development of the college. It is the medium through which it communicates with the public. It is the expression of the life, thought, and work of the students. It is the organ through which those interested in the college may keep themselves posted as to its various phases. But one of the greatest advantages of such a periodical accrues to the students themselves. Without consuming a great deal of time it affords them rare opportunities for training in journalism. The college paper should differ in class from the ordinary newspaper; its matter is, in the main, literary. Especially in Southern colleges is there opening up a rich field for the students who contribute to the college paper. The literary, as well as the industrial, capacities of the South are yet to be developed. The signs of the times indicate that before the dawn of the twentieth century shall appear, many of the richest gems of American literature will be the product of our own

fair South land, and college students through college papers should not fail to secure their share of this honor.

LITERARY SOCIETIES.

A young man quitting college without having availed himself of the golden opportunities furnished by the Literary Societies will, when he enters upon the arena of an active public life, discover to his great regret that he has passed by unregarded one of the means of supreme importance in the development of the intellect. There can be no adjunct to a college that can take the place of the Society, for through it, and it alone, can be acquired that discipline of the reasoning faculties, that acute discernment of the mind, and peculiar skill in the art of logical discussion so essential to the achievement of success in many of the professions. Whether a young man has determined upon the pursuit of some avocation which necessarily calls into requisition the powers of argument, or not, can be said to be almost immaterial, since in this age of progress and educational enlightenment it is expected, and justly too, of any one who has been favored with the advantages of a college education that he be able to measure arms with his fellow-man in any sphere of life in which he may be engaged. How many students at college who, when

asked why they do not manifest a deeper interest in the work of their Society, reply, "I am not preparing myself to become a lawyer, therefore the Society can be of no special benefit to me." They seem to be ignorant of, or at least fail to realize, the fact that in after life they may at any time be called upon to discharge duties of a public nature, which can not be creditably performed without the exercise of those faculties of the mind which are almost exclusively cultivated and developed in the Literary Society. Of such vital import is the Society work, considered as a part inseparable from that of the college, that it can be looked upon as a fair index of the character and the quantity of work done in the colleges, for, as students pursue with zeal and earnestness the work of the Society, to the same extent will they, with possibly a few exceptions, apply themselves closely and assiduously to their studies. As a proof of the benefits derived by students who while in college eagerly seized every advantage offered by a well-organized and properly conducted Literary Society, THE ARCHIVE will be pardoned for calling attention to the comparatively large number of Trinity graduates and students who have attained distinction in the various professions, and who have been honored as representatives in the State Legislature. This quite noticeable fact can be accounted for in no other way than that,

since the foundation of the College, the students in attendance never failed to devote a proper portion of their time to Society work.

During Dr. Craven's administration, he strongly urged and greatly encouraged the young men to put forth vigorous efforts to become efficient in the knowledge of parliamentary usages, in clear, forcible, fluent expression of thought, and in the art of subtle reasoning and debating. In justice to his successors, it can be said that their assistance has been given to prevent any abatement of the accustomed interest, and THE ARCHIVE notes with peculiar pleasure the activity and fidelity which characterize the work done in the Societies by the present body of students. With the superior advantages now offered by free access to carefully selected libraries and well-equipped reading-room, Society work should be carried on with much more ease and with higher results attending it. Recognizing the practical importance of Literary Societies and the highly beneficial results accruing therefrom, no student should neglect to apply himself conscientiously to the achievement of these results; and leaving college, thus equipped, to meet with the stern realities of life, he is better qualified, and should aspire to become not only useful, but also prominent in his day and generation.

President Crowell lately made an extended trip through the southern half of the State, and brought back a report encouraging to Trinity. On twelve different occasions, education as the work of the church was discussed. The people of the places visited are by no means wanting in interest in the education of the youth, but their attention needs to be called to it afresh. Educators, by personal contact, can do more than any other class of people to stir up public spirit for education. We are pleased to hear him speak of a deepened and broadened interest in the future of the State and of a growing pride in his new surroundings. His enlarged acquaintance with the people not only gives him a great deal of pleasure, he says, but also enables him to assert confidently that, with the present rate of growth, the College will not go long without strong backing from individual favor and a more sure and intelligent support by the Conference. Some encouraging efforts were made to endow College chairs by Conference Districts, and arrangements were made to have an Alumni dinner in Raleigh sometime in January. There are many former friends of Trinity now looking to the College with new hope. The practical nature of the proposed development appeals to the great body of the people.

The time is here when the Methodist church should see to it that it has

less colleges and better ones rather than more of them and weaker ones. The need of the day is preparatory schools. There are too many youths, or young men, who cannot go far away from home to prepare for college, and who, therefore, never are prepared and never go. Most of those who get an education must get it near home. With greater facilities for preparation many more would go to college than do now. In a great many cases young men who intended entering the College in September last are now at preparatory schools getting ready for next year's entrance examinations for admission. No less than fifty students were lost to our attendance by abolishing the preparatory department. This step has received the almost unanimous approval of the public in general. Many preparatory schools, so called, make no special effort to encourage promising young men to go to college. This may make it advisable for the Conference to organize a system of preparatory schools which can be counted upon to prepare pupils directly for the Conference College.

Holidays properly used have their advantages. They afford opportunities for doing extra work, making up back work, or they are a delightful season of rest to the weary student. While they may demoralize, this need not be the case. Especially should students have at least a recess of a few days during the Christmas holidays.

Reviews.

G. K. WEST, *Hesperian*, } EDITORS.
S. J. DURHAM, *Columbian*, }

ELEMENTARY GERMAN, Part II, Grammar and Exercises for the Second Year. By Charles P. Otis, Ph. D., Professor of Modern Languages in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. New York: Henry Holt & Co., 1888, pp. vi, 144, 12mo.

This excellent little book is a continuation of the author's work in Part I., and goes further into the details, yet it is not complete, nor does it claim to be. The *Sprechungen* are not of the 'My-aunt's-great-spoon-is-more-beautiful-than-y-o-u-r-mother-in-law's-large-ladle' kind, but give practical lists of words and idioms. The treatment is clear, simple and trustworthy. It is to be regretted that there is neither index nor vocabulary, and to be hoped that both will be supplied, and the whole bound with Part I. Both Parts might well be finished in one year by an average class in the preparatory schools, and the pupils would then have at their command a fair amount of good, conversational German. Every teacher, who is not satisfied with the work he is using, should examine this. It is with regret that we read, in the last issue of *Modern Language Notes*, a notice of the recent death of this accomplished scholar.

CHOIX D'EXTRAITS DE DAUDET (Selected and Edited by William Price, B. A., Professor of French in Trinity College, North Carolina; Formerly Tutor in French in Yale University) is the title of a brochure recently issued by Charles H. Kilborn, Boston, in a list of "Select French Texts."

HOME AND SOCIAL LIFE. By H. W. Bolton, D.D. Introduction by Elijah Horr, D. D. Chicago: Fleming H. Revell, pp. 233.

This little book is written in a clear, attractive style, and its subjects are only such as deserve to be studied. No home library is complete without it, as it contains first-class instruction and advice. It shows how mankind is allured from the right path of life by various worldly evils, and teaches how these allurements may be shunned. If such books were substituted for the trashy and vicious literature that infests almost every library, large and small, the Hell-bound band would be greatly diminished, and the broad road would grow up and become as obscure as a mountain trail.

The *North American Review* comes, as usual, containing articles upon the current topics of the day, which are philosophical in their treatment, broad in their views and elegant, because simple, in their style. The ablest statesmen of America contribute to these columns discussions upon political issues which none are too young or too old to weigh carefully and considerately. It is to be lamented that there are not many other media of this type through which master intellects may discuss great problems and communicate with the masses. Many also of the renowned veterans of the Union forces of '61-'65 contribute reminiscences which are instructive as well as interesting. The issue of the *Review* for the month of December contains an article entitled "Our Postal System." This issue should be scattered broadcast over our land so that every one who can read may know the facts therein contained. Does it not seem

strange that a government, which can afford to hold in its treasury a surplus of over \$300,000,000, which has but 50,000,000 people to deliver mails to, cannot have so perfect a postal system as British India with 300,000,000 of people to accommodate? Surely it is possible for our country to have as perfect a postal system as any trans-Atlantic Nation. "In every town in

British India," says the *Review*, "Her Majesty's mails are delivered by local carriers." Then let the one importunate cry go up from every section of our country to our great head of government for a more perfect, a more extensive postal system. We recommend the *North American Review* to all who would read our best political, social and miscellaneous literature.

Among the Exchanges.

PAUL WELBORN, *Hesperian*, AND W. H. JONES, *Columbian*, EDITORS.

Here's to the health and prosperity of the *University Carolinian*! May it have a brilliant career and a big subscription list!

"Christianity's Work for the Children" is the title of a good article in the *Davidson Monthly*. It clearly shows the difference in the condition of childhood before and after the birth of Christ. It tells how cruelly the children were treated in the early history of nations; how the Greek boy was but a *thing* in his father's house, subject to be killed or sold into slavery without interference from any one; how the Hebrews were the only ancient nation that recognized the worth of a child. On the other hand, this is the age of Sunday Schools; of pure literature for children; the absolute power of the father in the home has disappeared. Summarizing, the difference already spoken of was caused by the religion of Christ, aided by philanthropy and the progress of civilization. The editor enters a vigorous protest against boys leaving College after the first two

years. Right you are there. Nothing could do a boy more good than for him to stay where he will learn how little he knows. The Junior Class is the very place for him.

Among the new exchanges received since our last issue are *The Starkey Seminary Monthly*, *The College Visitor*, *The Springfield Collegian* and *The Alger University*.

Another new exchange from the Old North State, is *The Guilford Collegian*. Judging from its present appearance, it is likely to take a high place among the College papers of the State. It maintains good literary tone throughout, and is to be congratulated especially on the manner in which the local columns are edited; they are much better than most of the exchanges can boast of. But this is no more than could be expected, as we find an old Trinity student at the head of this department.

It is not commonly known that, while

American students have fifteen or sixteen hours of recitations or lectures each week, students in the German Gymnasia, doing the same kind of work as our collegians, have thirty; and those in the Real-schools have thirty-two, partly to make up for fewer hours in ancient languages.—*Ex.*

The second number of the *University Magazine* is an exceedingly interesting one. The commemoration address by William B. Phillips on the erection of a monument in honor of the Rev. Elisha Mitchell, D. D., upon the spot where he was buried, is well written. The quaint poem in Scotch dialect is indeed a gem. It is a pleasant reminder of Burns.

The *Practical Student*, published in Delaware, Ohio, in criticising an article in THE ARCHIVE on the "honor of graduating a negro in a white institution," says:

"Not 'merely because he is a negro' do we think it an honor for a 'white institution' to graduate him, but because, being a negro, and thus necessarily placed at a great disadvantage in trying to attain the highest culture, the institution that throws aside its skin-deep 'refinement,' perverted 'aesthetic taste,' and sham 'sense of honor,' recognizes him as a *man*, and gives him a 'white man's chance,' in so doing does itself the highest possible honor by manifesting the spirit of Christ in the solution of one of the greatest problems of the age."

Being ignorant of the moral status of the negro in the vicinity of Delaware, O., we could not justly judge whether his presence would be edifying or demoralizing to the white people of that section. But this we know: In the South, the negro is greatly demoralizing to his associ-

ates; he cannot be otherwise until his ideal of cleanliness, of integrity, of duty, of honor is higher pitched. We know that education will elevate his standard of morality. Then we ask, Is it not better that the negro be educated in schools specially for him where as thorough instruction as he could attain in white institutions can be received, than to be allowed in college among white men, there to pollute by his filthiness and dishonesty the whole list of students? In the South, at least, the negro will ever be educated in schools apart from those for the white race, not on account of a "tow-string barrier of sentimental prejudice," but because a reality, not a theory, confronts us and we can see the thing as it is.

The minds of men are so varied as to give the world productions of different kinds. By this allwise arrangement, the wants and necessities of every nation can be supplied. Some devote their energies to writing poetry, thus supplying the desire of the sympathetic nature. Some have unfolded to the world the hidden secrets of mathematics, they have also recorded and handed down to successive generation the history of their native country. Others have made great invention, thus aiding in production of wealth, and affording means of pleasure to the gentlemen of leisure. *The Academy* says, "There are some that we may call *Master Minds* and a very great many that can by no stretch of the imagination be called *great*." It is very evident that many are spending their lives among the simple minded, and can in no wise be called great, but they are by no means in the minority, for the unwise is supplied with such,

Alumni.

R. H. MITCHELL, *Hesperian*, } EDITORS.
W. F. WOOD, *Columbian*, }

J. W. Lucas is located at Parrottsville, Tenn., where he is devoting his time to preaching and teaching. He has been conducting a high school, a private enterprise, for seven years, and is doing well.

D. B. Reinhart graduated in '79. He then attended a medical college and obtained his diploma. After short practice, his superior ability won for him the position as assistant superintendent of the Milwaukee Insane Asylum. At present, he is practicing medicine in Merrill, Wis.

W. A. Williams, familiarly known as "Dozens" while in College, is clerking for Frank Hart, the proprietor of the largest grocery establishment in Tarboro, N. C. It is needless to say to those who know him, that his jovial good-humor and original jokes are greatly missed. When the base-ball season opens, he will be missed, for he held the first-base well.

J. S. Betts, who was here last year, is clerking for his brother-in-law, S. F. Bennett, in St. Augustine, Fla. When the yellow fever broke out in Florida, the head of the firm sought a safer place, and left the burden of the business, the management of two stores, on his shoulders. Though very young to have such responsibility laid upon him, he managed the business satisfactorily to all concerned. He says that he is booked for Trinity College next fall. We are glad to hear that he is coming back.

J. W. Granger deals in wagons, buggies

and machinery in general, and is one of Kinston's leading business men. He represented his county in the legislature in '85-'86, and still takes an active part in politics.

M. A. Gray, '75, is a lawyer in Kinston. His talents are of a superior order and have won for him the esteem of his people, in proof of which, he represented his county in the legislature of '87-'88.

Frank Armfield, who was here many years ago, is Statesville's best lawyer. He has of late been appointed to the Superior Court Bench to succeed Judge Montgomery. The following is clipped from the *Daily News and Observer*:

"Col. Armfield's appointment to the Superior Court Bench to succeed Judge Montgomery, resigned, was one peculiarly fit to be made. Col. Armfield is one of the most thoroughly furnished lawyers in the State, with talents of a high order, and has occupied for years one of the most conspicuous positions in the rank of the legal profession in North Carolina, by reason of his ability, learning and deserved popularity. He has been one of the State's most influential public men, patriotic and devoted to the welfare of the whole people."

Rev. J. T. Harris, '70; F. L. Reid, of the same year; W. G. Burkhead, '76, and Judge E. T. Boykin, '74, were elected Trustees of Trinity College, at the last Conference, to fill the positions made vacant by death.

Mr. J. M. Rice, who attended College last year and the year before, is living at present at Ashland, N. C. Mr. Rice has many friends at Trinity who regret very much that he did not return.

The friends of Rev. L. L. Johnson were glad to see him in our village a few days ago. Mr. Johnson was a student at Trinity a few years ago and is now a member of the N. C. Conference. The conference has just transferred him from Alamance Circuit to Durham. Mr. Johnson is a nephew of Prof. Johnson, one of our citizens.

E. H. Davis, '80, is a member of the N. C. Conference and is stationed at High Point for another year. Mr. Davis was the valedictorian of his class and will no doubt achieve success as a minister.

In the last number of THE ARCHIVE it was stated that Mr. A. E. Frazier was at home studying dentistry. This is a mistake. Mr. Frazier is now at Vanderbilt University learning how to draw teeth. He is following the footsteps of his father.

Among the many graduates of Trinity who have done well is Mr. J. A. Cole, '61, who came to Trinity in '57 from Greensboro. Stokes county, N. C. is his native place. He received the degree of A. M. after he had served through the war. He removed in the summer of 1866 to Texas and was made Professor of Ancient Languages in McKenzie College; in 1868 he was married and in the following year elected to the Legislature, and in 1873 was elected Secretary of Senate. In 1876, 1877, 1878, Mr. Cole was President of North Texas Female College, and from '79 to '85 he held the professorship of English Language, Literature and History in the State Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, a part of which time he was President. Afterwards he was elected Superintendent of City Schools of Abilene, Texas, a position he still holds.

Alex. Greene, a graduate of the class of 1871, is a merchant in Wilson, N. C., instead of a physician in Stantonburg, as the College catalogue has it. THE ARCHIVE is always glad to correct such mistakes and especially is it glad to enroll Mr. Greene's name as a subscriber.

F. B. Loftin resides in Kinston, N. C., where he has achieved success as a lawyer. Several years ago he represented his county in the Legislature.

J. A. Ragan, '88, is teaching near Lexington, N. C. Not long since, while absent the house caught fire and was consumed together with its contents, among which were his library and medals. While in college he was the successful contestant for the Elocution Medal of his Society and the successful candidate for the office of Chief Marshal.

E. L. Ragan has charge of a school at Springfield, Randolph county, N. C.

J. P. Ardrey, who left Trinity in '86, is now engaged in farming in Mecklenburg county. "Biglow" has made some experiments in keeping "bachelor's hall," but THE ARCHIVE hopes that he will soon change this mode of living by taking unto himself a better half. He is happy in his chosen field of labor, and reasonable success is attending his efforts.

J. A. Bell, '86, is studying law at the University of Virginia. Success to you, Jim.

C. L. Jenkins, '86, is attending medical lectures at the University of Virginia.

L. P. Skeen, '86, has a lucrative law practice in St. Louis, Mo. He is delighted with the West.

Locals.

O. M. WADE, *Hesperian*, }
T. C. DANIELS, *Col.*, } REPORTERS.

—Xmas over—work resumed.

—New Year's greetings!

—"Cessation of studies" has taken the place of *holiday*.

—From the Bulletin-Board: "Wanted—To know who let his girl get left in High Point and if that is strictly according to 'Etiquette'."

—Will Robbins spent Xmas at home. Not a small portion of his time was devoted to thinning the ranks of the "feathered tribe."

—Mr. J. C. Watkins, one of the old boys, stopped over to see friends during last month. Come again, "Johnnie," you bring good cheer with you.

—Mr. James Mathews, an old student from S. C., spent a week here in December, as the guest of Will Robbins.

—The "Musical Prodigy" paid Trinity a visit on the evening of the 11th of December.—"Sho' nuff," he played upon six instruments at the same time, and successfully too.

—Rev. R. A. Willis and family stopped over in Trinity for a few days, on their way to Goldsboro, their future home. Misses Minnie, Jennie and Fannie Willis spent Xmas here, contributing greatly to the holiday pleasures; so say the boys who "sang their Christmas carols" in Trinity.

—A large number of the students attended the concert at Thomasville on Fri-

day night before Christmas. Wonder if it brought up old recollections, boys?

—Rev. Mr. Willis preached in the College Chapel Sunday morning, Dec. 16th, and Rev. Mr. Sharpe at night.

—Mrs. Gallagher was "let go" last week—at least it snowed anyway. Wish Mrs. G— would escape again so that sleigh-riding could be indulged in.

—The Will—is led (,) boys (,) to make embarrassing declarations, or at least it would be presumed so, could every one have heard an honorable member of the Senior class.

—Old campaign beavers are still in demand, judging from the number that are being worn. Whether a crusade against old hats is in order, is a debatable question.

—Misses Kate Sharp, Nellie Edwards and May Carr spent the Christmas holidays at home.

—Miss Dobbins of Virginia, and Miss Snow of Durham, are visiting Prof. Gannaway's family.

—Miss Nora Dodson of Winston, is visiting Miss Kate Craven.

—Prof. Weber of Bingham School, dined with President Crowell Christmas day. He is a very genial and entertaining gentleman, and THE ARCHIVE hopes that he will come again and remain longer.

Lost!—Two students, a Junior and a "Fresh," on returning recently from a visit to their "best girl" lost their course during a rain-storm. Any one finding the same and duly reporting to the College authorities will be liberally rewarded.

—The most pleasant event of the holidays was an oyster-supper at Prof. Bandy's, given by the young men on Xmas night. The feast, consisting of oysters, confectioneries and fruits, was enjoyed by all in attendance. The introduction of German games by Prof. Armstrong added a new interest to the occasion.

FOOT-BALL ASSOCIATION.

On November 29th, representatives from the University, Wake Forest, and Trinity met in the parlor of the Yarrowburgh Hotel, Raleigh, and organized the "North Carolina Inter-collegiate Foot-ball Association." After balloting eighteen times, Mr. J. F. Jones, of Trinity was elected President; Mr. W. C. Dowd, Wake Forest, Secretary; Mr. S. C. Bragaw, University, Treasurer. The constitution adopted was modeled after that of the "American Inter-Collegiate Association." A series of games will be arranged for next term.

FOOT-BALL.

(Reported for THE ARCHIVE.)

The first scientific game of foot-ball ever played in this State was played at Raleigh on Thanksgiving Day, between the University team of Chapel Hill and the Crowell team of Trinity. The rules were those of the "American Inter-Collegiate Association." These are the rules used by Harvard, Yale and Princeton. The game was called at 3:30 P. M. Trinity, winning the toss, chose the ball, the University taking choice of goals. After the first few minutes of the game, it became evident that Trinity had the better team. They gradually, by brilliant team work, forced their opponents within five yards of their

own goal. The battle raged for some minutes, Trinity trying to force through and Chapel Hill determined that they should not. After twenty minutes of hard playing, the first point of the game was made by "Stony" Durham, who secured a touch-down for Trinity, which resulted in a goal by a magnificent kick of Durham, R. The next point was made in a few minutes, after hard play, by Daniels, and resulted in a goal by another of Durham's fine kicks. After a few minutes' subsequent play, time was called for first half (45 minutes). Score, 12 to 0 in favor of Trinity.

After an intermission of ten minutes, the game was resumed. During this half, the ball was first in one territory and then in the other. The University boys seemed to take new spirit. They rushed the ball into Trinity's territory, where some beautiful drop-kicks were made by Graham of the University, but they failed by a few feet of securing a goal. The ball was now carried by the team work of Trinity into their opponent's goal, and after hard work the Crowells secured a touch-down, which was the last point made, however, as Durham R. failed to kick the goal. Chapel Hill, by dint of fine and hard playing, then kept the ball in Trinity's territory, where it remained until time was called. Score, 16 to 0 in favor of Trinity.

The players of the University team were: *Rushers*, Bragaw, (Captain), Little, Wharton, Shaffner, Blount, Dalrymple, and Headen; *Quarter-back*, Campbell; *Half-backs*, Graham, G., and Gilliam; *Full-back*, Love. *Referee*, H. B. Shaw, Chapel Hill; *Umpire*, J. F. Jones, Trinity.

In first half of game, Headen wrenched

his knee so as to have to stop, and Howell, L., was substituted. The half-back work of Graham, Rahders and Daniels was exceptionally good. The running and tackling of Bragaw, and Graham needs especial praise. Sharpe deserves praise for good work as Full-back. Captains Bragaw and Johnston deserve especial mention for the manner in which they handled their teams. also for their brilliant running and tackling.

+
X
COLLEGE CONGRESS.

SENATE—MORNING SESSION.

(Reported for THE ARCHIVE.)

Senate called to order by Chief Justice English. Credentials examined. Oath of office was administered by Chief Justice English. Senators Adams and Moffitt were nominated for President *pro tem.* Adams elected. Vote 11 to 10. R. L. Durham was elected Chief Clerk; T. C. Daniels was elected Reading Clerk; C. B. Cheatham was elected Serg't at Arms and C. C. Cheatham was elected Door-Keeper. The President *pro tem.*, administered the oath of office to clerks and officers, and the duty of each was explained by Senator English (Ind.): Senator Jones (Me.) moved that a committee be appointed to wait upon the President and inform him of their organization. An amendment was offered that a committee first wait upon the House of Representatives and inform them of their organization: carried. The committee appointed were: Sen. Nicholson (Tex.), Sen. Helms (S. C.), Sen. Wade (Cal.). H. E. Balance and J. P. Wood were appointed pages. Sen. Jones (Me.), offered Resolution making 2 P. M. the hour for meeting; passed third reading and was referred to the House.

EVENING SESSION.

Senate met, Sen. Adams, President *pro tem.*, in the chair.

A message from the House was read censuring the Senate for taking its officers from their body. Sens. Moffitt, Branson and Jones were appointed a committee to draft a reply. Senator Helms reported that the President's message would be ready by the next session. Roll of Senate was called and Senator Moffitt presented a Bill which was referred to the Judiciary Committee. Senator Jones introduced a Bill which was referred to the Judiciary Committee. Senator Wade offered a Resolution which passed three readings and was sent to the House. On motion of Senator Moffitt, the Senate adjourned till Jan. 9th at 2 P. M.

HOUSE—MORNING SESSION.

House called to order by S. J. Durham. A. H. Powell was elected temporary Chairman. Messrs. Davis, D. R., McCoy, Holland, Jones, J. W., Gregson, J. C., were appointed a committee on credentials; reported the seats of Messrs. Fearington and Daniels, of Texas, and Holderby, of Louisiana, contested.

Messrs. Crowell, Durham, S. J., Lee, Hester and Moyle were placed in nomination for Speaker. Mr. Crowell was elected. Vote, Crowell, 47, Durham 10. On motion, the House adjourned till 2 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

House met at 2 P. M., Speaker Crowell in the Chair. Sixty members were sworn in by Chief Justice English and the oath of office administered to the Speaker, and to Messrs. Lee, Reading Clerk, Powell, Chief Clerk, McCracken, Sergeant at Arms, and Massey, Chaplain. The committee

reported that the President's message would be ready on December 26th. Resolutions from Senate were read in reply to House Resolutions.

Roll of House called and Mr. Harper presented a memorial of the late General Sheridan. Mr. Durham introduced a bill to appropriate \$300,000 for a public building in Tallahassee. The House went into Committee of the Whole with Mr. Cranford in the chair; Bill passed first reading, 28 to 25. Mr. Moyle introduced a pension bill. A message from the Senate was read. On motion, at 4 P. M. the House adjourned.

Y. M. C. A. NOTES.

The Association is still growing in favor. On the occasion of President Crowell's lecture before the Association on the afternoon of Dec. 16th, a large audience assembled in the College chapel. The exercises were opened with a voluntary, "Come to Me," sung by the choir, the first and second tenor duet well rendered by Messrs. Mauney and Jackson. "Jesus Loves Even Me" was then sung with spirit by the entire audience, followed with prayer by Rev. F. H. Wood. The President of the Association then introduced President Crowell, who lectured for an hour on "The Study of the Bible in American Colleges," much to the gratification and instruction of all present. At the close of the lecture, prayer was offered by Rev. Leroy Johnson. The choir sang "The Bible," at the conclusion of which the benediction was pronounced by Rev. V. A. Sharpe.

The following are the topics, with the names of the leaders, for the devotional meetings during the month of January:

Jan. 6.—Leader, J. H. Holderby; subject, "Laying up Heavenly Treasures." Math. 6: 19-20.

Jan 13.—Leader, E. L. Moffitt; subject, "Christian Athletics"— Fighting and winning the prize." I. Tim. 6: 12-16.

Jan 20.—Leader, Prof. J. L. Armstrong; subject, "Am I my brother's keeper?"

Jan. 27.—Leader, S. T. Moyle; subject, "The Christian Temper." Phil. 2: 5.

—Mr. William White, who graduated from here in '57, and who now resides in Birmingham, Ala., spent Xmas here with his sisters, Mrs. Carr and Mrs. Edwards.

—It is thought by his many friends, that if "Bony" would immediately pay a visit to the Tonsorial Artist, he would be amply compensated by a decided improvement in his appearance.

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To the Editors of *The Archive*:

A new departure, and in the right direction—a pounding *in money*, and to the preacher's wife. To the Ladies of Trinity College, and through them to all contributing, the hearty thanks of the retiring P. E. and his wife, are tendered: and for uniform kindness, upon the part of the citizens of Trinity and vicinity, the writer begs leave to say, the blessing of God be upon you.

V. A. SHARPE.

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TRINITY ARCHIVE.

Published under Supervision of the Professor of English.

TRINITY COLLEGE, FEBRUARY, 1889.

A PLEA FOR THE MAN IN THE MOON.

That everything has certain inherent rights, no one with a spark of natural or acquired sense will essay to deny. The 'Tom' cat has a perfect right to come and sit beneath a lady's window for an hour and a half any moon-light evening and, out of the fullness of his heart, regale her with the symphonies of cat airs. A dog has a right to be kicked and artistically draw his barometer between his legs and sit quietly upon it, until he can no longer enjoy this rite alone; then he has a perfect right to lift up his voice and proclaim to the world the joys of administered foot; and, when his canine lordship's slumber is disturbed by the dull hum of troublesome bats, he has an inalienable right to charge through the front piazza, under the house and around the yard and express his indignation in whatever way he may deem best until, in his own judgment he has completely paralyzed his tormentors with fear, and then sit down upon the doorstep and sing, "O 'bat' where is thy victory!"

A horse has a right to stop at the foot of a magnificent hill and contemplate the scenery, theorize about the powerful internal forces that raised it to such a height and wonder why all hills were put in the middle of the road; and, should his mas-

ter so utterly disregard his reflections as to administer corporal persuasion, he has a legal right to amuse himself by sailing the vehicle behind him through the air, piece at a time. A man has a perfect right to invent a 'buzz-saw' that will run through the woods at the rate of forty miles an hour and 'saw up' every thing that comes within ten steps of it; provided, however, that he attach a whistle to give notice of its coming. He has a right to look into the muzzle of a gun and cock it with his foot, or to tickle the heels of a newly-shod mule with a straw, or, for aught I know, he may have the right to sit down in a pot of boiling soap. He has the right to make machines that will tell him how far it is to the sun or the moon or Neptunus or Saturnalia or any where else, but he has no sort of right to make any machine, whatever, with which to go probing into the private affairs of other people. All history, back to the 'time when the memory runneth not to the contrary,' clearly proves that he has no such right. He has the right to assume that his great-grandmother was a 'tad-pole' or a buzzard or a monkey or anything else, but he has no right even to suppose that anybody else's ancestors had any such proclivities. He has a perfect right to make a telescope that will bring the moon within sixty miles of the earth; however, this is a very

delicate matter, and no man should do such a thing without very great precaution. Now this is near enough for all practical purposes, as any fair-minded man will see at once. At this distance, we can see mountains and rivers, forests and fields, cities and canals and anything else that we need to see. Yet, in these corrupt times, men can never be satisfied until their curiosity has ruined them. Show some men a bank, and they can never be satisfied until they know just what's in it. Now there's an individual in California who's just that way about the moon. He's not satisfied to know that the moon is the moon and nothing else but the moon; that it's all right without his fooling with it; that it's right there and has been there since the time when Apollo passed that way with the sun, and that it's likely to stay there if he'll just keep his infernal machine off of it. No, he's not satisfied to know all this but he must make a machine that will bring it so close to the earth that he can actually see the people and tell whether their eyes are blue or black. And is that all? No; the miserable, eavesdropping wretch has even attached a thing by which he can hear their conversations! I am naturally of a smooth, even disposition and don't generally meddle with other people's business, but this is just a little more than I can stand. I believe in the eternal fitness and decency of things, and, when I see every known law of decency and common manners thus set aside, I feel called upon to denounce the man who does it. Why, from this time forth there will be no more privacy in the moon than there is on Broadway, New York!

A fellow can't even take a little evening

stroll with his sweetheart without being in full view of this nefarious machine and falling an unconscious and helpless victim to this California eavesdropper. No scandal, either public or private, but the morning papers will be full of it; no elopement will ever take place, but we in North Carolina will know it before the parents of the parties concerned. This is simply awful; the man in the moon has just as much right to privacy and to be let alone as any other man. No murders or swindles or business failures or woman's-rights lectures that will not be crowded into our newspapers to make us lose interest in our own affairs; no verdicts of juries or decisions of judges or theology of moon-divines that will not be scrutinized and criticised assiduously, while our own juries are being 'packed' and bribed, judges setting criminals free with a bonus, divines preaching frogism and playing 'She' in the pulpit without any body's ever knowing it. "Take care, O take care!" No man or people can thus infringe upon the rights of another without being injured.

There are a thousand reasons why the man in the moon should be let severely alone, but above all it's his *right*. It is very evident that this California man is trying to make a reputation; but can we sacrifice our sense of decency and the rights of every man, woman, child, beast and bug in the moon for the sake of one man's reputation? We have always looked upon 'scientific investigation' as an innocent 'humbug,' but when it comes to mean 'going right up into a moon man's back yard and taking the very words out of his mouth,' it is a monster, and ought to be crushed; for who knows how soon

our own privacy may fall a prey to this glass-eyed monster! When a citizen of the United States is not able to protect himself against insult and injury, the law provides protection for him, and it should not sit silent and see such outrages perpetrated upon the helpless, innocent man in the moon. The chivalry of this nation is at stake and she *must* maintain it.

I sincerely hope that this article will open the eyes of the Fathers of the Republic and lead them to look after their forward son in California; but, should it fail, know all men by the name hercunto affixed that I will never lay down my pen until this California wretch shall have turned his everlasting machine upon me.

B. O'NY.

THE RISE OF THE MODERN NOVEL.

Following the romance is found an interesting prose writing known as the Novel. As it took its rise in the first half of the eighteenth century amidst finished and perfect writings, the Modern Novel indeed effected a literary revolution. Especially is this seen in the effects it wrought upon the fanatically religious Puritans. Upon them it acted as if a new foe had been loosed among their flock. The heroes and heroines give evidence, as witnesses, of a state of society that was passing away. After reading the leading histories and becoming familiar with the pages of Hume or Macaulay, we are almost entirely ignorant of the manners, habits, and mode of life of our ancestors; of their houses and dress; of their domestic arrangements and amusements, of the state of religion and morality and all

that goes to make up the character of a people. Therefore it was absolutely necessary that something should fill this void existing in the minds of the people. This could not be done by a mere statement of dry facts. It would have effected nothing to have crowded these truths into a circumscribed space. But in personal experience it became above all the most interesting.

The Modern Novel, suited to the public tendencies and to circumstances of the time, an anti-romantic novel, the work of positive minds, of observers and moralists, was not intended to exalt and amuse the imagination, like the novels of Spain and of the Middle ages, nor to reproduce and embellish conversation, like the novels of France and of the seventeenth century, but to depict real life, to describe characters, to suggest plans of conduct, and to judge motives of action. It was a strange apparition, and like the voice of a people buried underground, when amidst the splendid corruption of high life, the severe emanation of the middle classes welled up.

It seems as if it were by chance that DeFoe, like Cervantes, lighted upon a novel of character. The writers generally wrote only novels of adventure; some of them knew life better than the soul, and the general course of the world better than the idiosyncrasies of an individual. But the impulse was given, nevertheless, and now the rest followed. Chivalrous manners had been blotted out, carrying with them the poetical and picturesque drama. Monarchical follies had been blotted out, carrying with them the witty and licentious drama. Citizen manners had been established, bringing with them do-

mestic and practical reading. Like society, literature had changed its course. Books were needed to read by the fireside, in the country, the family; invention and genius turn to this kind of writing. The sap of human thought, abandoning the old, dried up branches, flowed into the unseen boughs, which it suddenly made to grow and turn green, and the fruits which it produced bear witness at the same time to surrounding temperature and the native stock. Two features are common and proper to them. All the first novels were character novels. Englishmen, more than others, are inclined to the melancholy pleasure of concentrated attention and inner examination, find around them human medals more vigorously struck, less worn by friction with the world, whose uninjured face is more visible than that of others. All these novels are works of observation, and spring from a moral design. Men of that time, having fallen away from lofty imagi-

nation, and being immersed in active life, desire to cull from books solid instruction, just examples, powerful emotions, feelings of practical admiration, and motives of action. At this time appear the *Tatler*, *Spectator*, *Guardian*, and all those agreeable and serious essays which, like the novel, look for readers at home, supply them with examples and provide them counsels; which, like the novel, describe manners, paint characters, and try to correct the public; which, finally turn spontaneously to fiction and portraiture. This new work created a literary diversion on the part of writers as well as an interesting desert for the reader. Not only so, but those who would read no other book would be intensely engrossed with one of these dashing works of fiction. They presented perfect pictures of society which was passing or had passed away; accounted for it, justified it, made it glorious.

CORNY.

Editorials.

W. J. HELMS, *Columbian*, AND G. K. WEST, *Hesperian*, EDITORS.

No profession to-day is abused more than teaching. The illiteracy of our country permits men very incompetent to enter the teacher's ranks. Young men just starting into life make teaching the stepping-stone to the professions or occupations in which they expect to engage permanently, as if it were a secondary matter which could be taken up by any one. Frequently,

men who have made failures in every thing else fall back upon teaching as their last resort, as if teaching did not require our most energetic, most successful men. It is to be hoped that the day is not far distant when the intelligence of our people will be such that all who sponge upon teaching will be excluded from the profession.

The Methodists of North Carolina are considering the feasibility of establishing an orphans' home. Why not have one? The Baptists have one at Thomasville, and the last Synod of the Presbyterians, which convened at Goldsboro, decided that their church should have one. The Methodists are stronger in number and wealth than any other denomination in the State, and surely they will not allow other denominations to surpass them in the building of such noble institutions. Trinity College has been suggested as the site of this orphans' home. The suggestion is a wise one. No finer location could be found. The climatic advantages of Trinity are well known, and its healthfulness is surpassed by no place in the State. Here the lands are fertile and comparatively cheap. The people, the country, the scenery, are such as conduce to pleasant living. In making your selection, gentlemen, these are things to be considered. By all means let the orphans breathe the pure country air which envelops the village of Trinity.

"Cramming for examination" is a phrase familiar to almost all college students. By this they mean that process of memorizing and stuffing their minds, through which many of them

go just before examination in order to pass on their studies. This can and should be avoided. Every student should begin to prepare for examination when he begins to study. He should thoroughly master every topic, and then, when he has completed the study, take a systematic review of what he has gone over, and thus he will find himself not only prepared *to pass*, but completely conversant with his subject, and a stronger man mentally.

Some of our good friends are allowing their minds to be unduly agitated over the talked-of removal of Trinity College from its present location. To all such THE ARCHIVE would say, Give yourselves no uneasiness along this line. You need have no fear that anything will be done rashly. Before the College shall be moved, certain conditions will have to be complied with, and these conditions are such as would be advantageous to both the College and our people. The cities likely to offer some inducements to secure Trinity are Raleigh, Durham, Greensboro and Winston. No proposition has yet been made. If any one of the above places, or any other city or town in the State, should offer such inducements as would place Trinity in a more prosperous condition,

other things being equal, then prudence would dictate that such offer be accepted. If, on the other hand, such beneficial offers are not made, the College will remain where it is. Let the Methodists of North Carolina come to the support of the College as they should, and we will have a prosperous and praiseworthy institution, no matter where located.

TRINITY BOYS IN THE LEGISLATURE.

In every avocation of life, the Alumni of Trinity have distinguished themselves. Especially have they been prominent in all civic and political relations. From the statistics that we can gather, there have been far more men from Trinity in our legislative halls in proportion to the number of graduates, than from any other institution. The Editors have been able to obtain only a partial and imperfect list of Trinity boys who are in the present legislature, and would be glad if some one of that number would furnish them with a complete list. Among those in the Senate are W. D. Turner, J. T. LeGrande and J. J. White. Mr. Turner is for the second time representing Iredell and Alexander counties. He is a lawyer, a man efficient and skilled in legislative tactics, and is spoken of as the President *pro tem.* of the Senate,

Mr. LeGrande, also, is filling his second term, carefully guarding the interests of Richmond and Montgomery counties. A magnetic speaker, a fine parliamentarian, a popular and faithful representative, he will do the legislature and the people valiant service. Mr. White represents Randolph and Moore. He is a farmer, actively and officially connected with the Farmers' Alliance, enthusiastic and progressive in all matters looking to the improvement of the agricultural classes. In the House may be noted Messrs. R. D. McCotter, of Pamlico, J. R. Overman, of Wayne, and S. M. S. Rolinson, of Dare. Each of them is an earnest, energetic, practical man, who will use his talents in furthering the interests of the State. In addition to these, three offices are filled by Trinity boys. Mr. D. B. Nicholson is Reading Clerk of the Senate. This is the second term he has held this office. Mr. J. M. Brown is now serving his fourth successive term as Enrolling Clerk of both houses. Mr. Mike Bradshaw is Enrolling Clerk of the Senate. These offices are ably filled.

Among the many good things in Gov. Scales' message to the Legislature, was the following in reference to our public highways:

“Progress marks everything in North Carolina except our highways. They are little or no better, upon the whole, than they were one hundred years ago. The system is a failure, yet there is no amendment. For several months in the winter season all trade and traffic is suspended on account of the deep and miry condition of the roads, and even in the best of weather transportation is attended with much difficulty and expense. These roads, as they exist to-day, are in the way of progress, check immigration, detract from the value of the lands, and diminish to a great degree the value and quantity of the products of the soil. There must be a change and a radical change. . . . There is nothing upon which the country is so dependent; there is nothing which is more emphatically demanded by the people.”

Few things are more disgraceful to North Carolina than her public highways. How is the evil to be remedied? By educating her people on the subject of roads. How is this education to be effected? It must be done by our schools and colleges. The theory and practice of road-building should be taught to every boy in our land who is to become a citizen. Let the teachers of our academies and high schools, who want better roads, consider this

Let our colleges take immediate action. If our educators will take this in hand, not many years will pass ere the desired result will be brought about through our legislative halls. In this department Trinity leads the way. The subject of *Roads and Road-building* is thoroughly taught here. The student is not only taught the theory, but required to do actual field-work, make surveys, etc.

If our city fathers would walk through the city with an eye to improving it, they would find many places where a few dollars might be judiciously spent. In a rainy season the mud-puddles stand so thick that one stops to consider which one he shall wade, and, after passing through wishes he had taken the other route. Although the natural water-ways are quite marked, those through which the water should pass are very much obstructed.

The appearance of the College would be decidedly improved by enclosing the grounds with a good white fence. Until recently they were enclosed, but, the fence being in need of a little repair, the authorities not having what THE ARCHIVE considers a proper amount of æsthetics, decided that it

would be cheaper to have no fence at all than to repair the old one. Let us bear in mind that the appearance adds much to the popularity of the school.

Nothing would add more to the comfort of the boarding-house keepers of Trinity than a good market, and there is no reason to believe that it would not be a profitable business. The present system of supplying meats is very unsatisfactory; some days the town is full of beef-wagons while on others nothing fresh can be had, thus depriving us of our rare steak.

There is one lesson seldom learned at college, unless it be forced upon the student by unavoidable circumstances, and yet it is as important as psychology or mathematics. The economy of time is more or less thought of by every student, but the *supply* of money is

usually the only criterion by which the *outlay* is governed. While money-making should not be the sole object of one's existence, yet a reasonable knowledge of the art will be found useful in every position in life. Economy is the most important and, in fact, the first step in the art of money-making. What you fail to learn in college of first principles will, in all probability, go unlearned. It is quite an erroneous idea to think, "because my father is rich I will always be rich," and from this to infer that making money is of no importance. The fathers of the majority of the wealthy men of to-day were poor, and many men who in childhood reveled in plenty, are dragging out the more mature part of their lives in rags. Had they been taught to economize their money, such a fate might have been warded off; but, had it by accident come, they would have been able to win back a comfortable position in life.

Reviews.

S. J. DURHAM, *Columbian*, AND J. W. JONES, *Hesperian*, EDITORS.

ADVANCED GRAMMAR AND ELEMENTS OF RHETORIC.
By Calvin Patterson, B. S., Superintendent of Public Instruction, Brooklyn, N. Y.: Sheldon & Co., New York and Chicago. pp. x, 399, 8vo.

There are some patent nostrums that profess to cure everything from tooth-ache to stumped toe. The same genius that

invents machines to do at once the work of hundreds of hands, tries to engineer a royal road to learning by short-cuts. This reminds one of the computation by which one of America's great humorists shortens the Mississippi down to one mile, after a cycle of years. It is intensely American

to "calculate" machine work in this style. Yet Meiklejohn, our cousin across the sea, has out-Americaned us all, for he offers a whole course in English within the lids of one small book, while Mr. Patterson offers us only grammar, analysis, and rhetoric, done up together. Such books are to meet the demand to give the pupils of so-called High Schools a peep into all the *ologies* and *ics* which it is now possible to study. The Gradgrind theory of education is rampant. The almighty majority thinks that education is a machine to cram into the pupils facts that are, a year or two later, to be turned into hard cash, and it wants to get an inkling of just as many facts as it can. It is hardly to be wondered at, when pedagogues have drilled into one generation after another such materialistic ideas as that "Grammar is the science which teaches how to speak and write the English Language correctly." When it is more fully comprehended that education is not a cramming process, but a drawing-out one, one-half the load jammed into school courses will be dropped and teacher and scholar will concentrate their energies upon mind-training.

This book, which forms the second in Patterson's Language Series, presents no new treatment of any of the subjects discussed; it shows nothing of the result of modern research, and is consequently not a whit better than its predecessors as the foundation for a modern course in English. At the same time, it is no worse. The idea of grouping under one cover these various subjects is not new, but it is done after his own manner, and this manner may suit some teachers as a choice of the least of evils. It is worse than slovenly for publishers to omit the date from

the title-page, and date and name of publishers should both be found on the back. In other respects, Messrs. Sheldon & Co. are to be commended.

The Second Annual Report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the State of North Carolina, for the year 1888, has been printed. Many important facts in regard to the status of the laboring classes of North Carolina are brought to light in this volume. In glancing over some of the tables, one very significant fact is noticeable: The class of mechanics and machinists not only receive better wages, a large *per cent.* of which it accumulates, than any other class, but also the general condition of this class of laborers is better, it seems, than that of any other class. What is the inference to be drawn from this? Certainly either that the laborers in this field are very few or that North Carolina has turned her attention to the development of her resources, thus demanding a large number of this class. The former reason we know to be invalid; hence the latter must be true.

The *Forum* for January is before us. This magazine is ably edited and is one of the best of its kind. Although the larger part of this monthly is devoted to the cool and unimpassioned discussion of leading political topics, yet at the same time social and educational interests are ably debated and defended. THE ARCHIVE recommends the *Forum* to its readers not only for the valuable information that can be gathered by a review of its pages, but also for the high character of its reading matter.

The *Southern Methodist Quarterly Review*, for January, comes as usual filled with writings of the highest order upon religious topics. The men that contribute to these pages are men of indisputable

ability. We direct especial attention to the article of Prof. Richard Smith, of Randolph-Macon College, upon the subject: "The Revelation to the Greeks."

Among the Exchanges.

W. H. JONES, *Columbian*, AND B. B. NICHOLSON, *Hesperian*, EDITORS.

A certain writer, claiming to be well informed in all criticisms upon the inability of the Southern climate to produce literary genius, makes a long dissertation at the beginning of an article in the *Wake Forest Student*, upon 'some unlearned and unsophisticated people, possessing the quality of unmitigated ignorance and blind stupidity,' who claim that it is a false idea that the Southern climate is unfavorable to the production of literary genius. We agree with these 'deluded mortals;' we are of their number. Right well does he proceed to cite example after example which prove conclusively that these 'deluded mortals' are right: the Southern climate is conducive to the production of literary genius.

The students of Bryn Mawr are obliged to do "private reading" which takes their spare time on Saturdays and holidays. In every language, an amount of work nearly as great as any that can be gone over in class, is assigned to be read independently, on which a separate examination is given. For the first half of last year, nine hundred pages in German were assigned. The chief diversion permitted

the students is walking, while no musical instruments are allowed in the college buildings.—*University*.

A Common Fault, a very common fault indeed, is that of bestowing too much praise both upon the deserving and the undeserving. The newspaper editors are not the only offenders; the college magazines also devote too much space to this abominable practice. The editors of the latter need cautioning on this subject. Many of them will probably be newspaper editors in due season. Then, if they profit by the warning herein contained, suggested by an article in the *Wake Forest Student*, the purpose of this paragraph will be accomplished. The way in which some exchanges are criticised is really amusing. A certain issue of the magazine of a neighboring college, was very much complimented by several exchanges, and the editorial staff became very much elated over their success, when lo! there came one day an exchange, pitched in a very different key. It expressed its regrets that the issue of the magazine referred to, had fallen considerably below its former numbers. Now we

are ignorant of any malicious intent on the part of our neighbor's worthy exchange, but it is evident that the compliments and criticisms usually read in an exchange department are almost always mere words. It is not to be questioned that this way of filling up space is highly injurious. So let us have more true literary criticism displayed in this most important factor of the college magazine.

The Collegian, a monthly magazine devoted to the interests of undergraduates, is the title of an attractive magazine, edited by Samuel Abbott. An article on "The Influence of Athletics upon the Curriculum" contains letters from Cornell, Columbia and Dartmouth, giving conclusive evidence, that if athletics in any way influences the curriculum, it is for the best. It is evident that athletics is not declining in the northern colleges, as some insist in believing. Let this magazine be in every college reading-room.

The Amherst Senate, composed of four Seniors, three Juniors, two Sophomores and [two] Freshmen, chosen by their respective classes, is pronounced a glowing success. It treats of all questions of college decorum, and its decision, when approved by the President [of the college], is binding upon the whole college. Students and Faculty, alike, are loud in its praises, and speak emphatically of their satisfaction with its influence and work.—*Exchange*.

It is just as natural as nature can make it, that boys from an early age to full-grown manhood, anticipate rest or diversion in some form, after having exercised,

for a spell, themselves either physically or mentally, especially the latter. Whether that rest or diversion be employed in playing base-ball, tennis, foot-ball or any other game, the time should be granted to them by their parents or the parties *in loco parentis*, for "all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy." Now, we are unable to see any difference in the result upon the mind of the several methods of recreation, but our Western sister (Davidson) seems to think very differently from us. It appears from her last *Monthly* that she is of the opinion that *foot-ball* is one of the great evils of her sister Colleges; and to listen to her alone, one would think that both the faculties and the students of these colleges that are but following in the footsteps of older institutions, are dwarfing mentally, and becoming giant athletes, "the heroes." We are sure that, if our Western sister, who seems to be disturbed about the condition of her sisters had more experience in the game she would hold a very different opinion and she would not attempt to cope, in judgement, with older and wiser ones, such as Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Johns Hopkins and others where the foot-ball game has been thoroughly tested since 1876, as a college and university diversion, and where it has been pronounced superior to any known outdoor exercise. We would be very glad to have Davidson to join the North Carolina Inter-collegiate Association and will promise her a *very, very* lively time for every victory she wins.

We always welcome the *Randolph Macon Monthly*, and think it one of our best exchanges. Every issue furnishes much good reading.

Alumni.

W. F. WOOD, *Columbian*,
T. V. ROWLAND, *Hesperian*, } EDITORS.

T. P. Wynn, '83, is a popular physician and has identified himself with his profession in various ways. The Doctor has a lucrative practice at Noble's Store, Edgecombe County, N. C.

J. H. Williams, *alias* "Senator," can now be found in the Dike Book Store. We greatly miss the Senator's motion to adjourn.

Rev. C. W. Robinson, '86, is stationed at Plymouth, Washington county, this year. He says he is well pleased with his work, and is living among a kind and hospitable people. "Brother C. W." has many warm friends at Trinity, and will make them wherever he goes. Many thanks for your kind words in behalf of THE ARCHIVE, and success to you in your new field of labor.

W. P. Ivy has been placed in the insane asylum at Morganton, N. C., there to exercise his medical skill only. The Doctor graduated with the distinguished class of '76.

Albert Anderson, '83, has just taken, to share his fate, one of Wilson County's loveliest daughters. We congratulate both parties. Can't some other member of his class *spare a rib*? He is now practicing medicine in Wilson, N. C. We predict many honors and much pleasure for Albert.

J. D. Ezzell, '85, has been engaged in teaching in Clinton, N. C., since his grad-

uation. John's school is in a prosperous condition. He states that he is among a good people in a fair land. THE ARCHIVE bids him Godspeed.

L. C. Smith, who was with us last year, is now engaged in the drug business with his father at Polkton, N. C. Louie's college record is untarnished.

J. H. Scarborough, '86, is principal of Middleburg Male Academy. "Jim" has been rising rapidly; he has been elected principal of the Academy, treasurer of the Farmers' Alliance, and is now editing a paper. Don't get dizzy, Jim, if honors do come thick and fast.

L. S. Etheridge, who was with us last term, has done two of the best things man can do—married and gone to preaching. Success to you, brother E.

John P. McDowell is in charge of a large plantation near Tarboro, N. C. John has many warm friends in Trinity, some of them especially dear *at times*.

W. E. Ormond has just sent us a handsome newy. Can't every old student do likewise? Wilbur is conducting a prosperous school at Hookerton, N. C.

S. T. Moyle, who was in College last fall, is prevented from returning this term by trouble with his eyes. He says that if they get well he will return next year.

R. L. Smith, who took a partial course in Trinity, is principal of a flourishing school at Norwood, Stanley County, N. C.

Rev. R. P. Troy, '61, held a very interesting meeting at Archdale a few weeks ago. Many souls were converted under his ministry. Mr. Troy is a preacher of

great clearness and force, and is endowed with the spirit from on high. He seems to meet with success wherever he goes.

Rev. W. C. Gannon, '56, was lately sent to Pineville, where, upon his arrival, he was heartily welcomed. Mr. Gannon is well pleased with his appointment, and says that after such kindness and hearty welcome as he received, he feels renewed and can carry on his work with more zeal.

LEGRAND.—Hon. James T. LeGrand, of Richmond, the well-known Senator from Richmond and Montgomery, has arrived. Mr. LeGrand has represented his section in the legislature on many occasions before, and has made an enviable reputation as an eminent and intelligent law-maker.—*Raleigh Christian Advocate*.

Mr. LeGrand graduated at this institution in 1870, and since that time has been practicing law, and has farmed to some extent.

BURKHEAD.—Mr. W. G. Burkhead is now located in Raleigh for the publication of the *Prohibitionist*. We cordially welcome him to our city. The *Durham Plant* says: "Mr. W. G. Burkhead went down to Raleigh on the noon train. The *Prohibitionist* will be issued from Raleigh this week. Mr. Burkhead is a clever gentleman of high Christian character. He has made a legion of warm personal friends while living at Durham, and we hate to give him up. We recommend him to the Raleigh public (to whom he is no stranger) most cordially. Durham will always have a warm welcome for him when he chooses to return."—*Raleigh Adv.*

W. C. White, class of '58, is a successful broker in Birmingham, Ala. After graduating, he served four years in the war and was a brave and efficient soldier. Since the war he has lived in several of the Western and Southern States, and has been successful in business.

Locals.

T. C. DANIELS, *Columbian*, AND G. T. ADAMS, *Hesperian*, REPORTERS.

Mumps!!

Hurrah for the Rail-Road!

A new innovation—night recitations.

Mr. J. Thos. Hankins was with us a few days.

Trinity is on the boom! Another new store has opened.

The mumps have been having quite a sway for the past month.

The Spring Term opened January 25th, with encouraging prospects.

Boys, do your trading with those who advertise in THE ARCHIVE.

Another five months' work is done—with what success let the grade-books tell.

Messrs. J. Ballance and Brooks claim to be the champion *rabbit-hunters* of the College.

Gloria in Excelsis! first term's examinations are over and still we live, move and continue to have our being.

Come yourself and bring every one you can with you to hear Doctor Hume's lecture before the Association.

Mrs. Armstrong, of Front Royal, Va., is visiting her son, Prof. J. L. Armstrong. THE ARCHIVE welcomes her to Trinity.

Rev. R. P. Troy conducted a very interesting series of revival services of a week's continuance, in Archdale, during the last month. His efforts were crowned with great success, resulting in 47 conversions.

Examinations are over and many are the happy faces to be seen, while now and then there is an expression of anxiety.

We note with pleasure the arrival of our old friends, Messrs. Deans and Watkins. The base-ball boys are jubilant.

Blessed is he who expected to *fall*, for verily he shall not have occasion to go into paroxysms of frenzy over a disappointment.

The new carpet of the Columbian Literary Society is a beauty. We have never seen a finer one. It adds greatly to the appearance of the Hall.

We regret that Mr. W. Fearington has left College. The Crowell Team loses a valuable member. THE ARCHIVE wishes him success in all his undertakings.

Have you a few hours or a few days' spare time occasionally that you would like to turn into money? If so, then write quickly to B. F. Johnson & Co., of Richmond, Va., and they will give you information that will prove to be money in your pocket.

Were we dreaming, or was it the sound of Angel voices that we heard on the morning of December 31st, about five o'clock?

Mr. James Robbins has accepted a position as traveling salesman for Messrs. Reynolds Bros., tobacconists, Winston, N. C.

Extract from a letter written by a sentimental Senior:

*"Oh! mon Ame, Si bien faite,
Donne-moi ton cœur; ou je vas
Mourir—Mourir—Mourir!"*

Recitations at night are becoming monotonous, and the students are unanimous in the sentiment, "*away with them!*"

A full report of the College Congress, which convened January 25th, will be in our next issue.

Prof. Thos. Hume, D. D., of Chapel Hill, will deliver a lecture before the Young Men's Christian Association on the afternoon of February 10th, at 3 o'clock. Doctor Hume is a good lecturer, thoroughly acquainted with the Association work, and deeply interested in the welfare and the development of young men. The public are invited to attend.

Rev. P. F. W. Stamey, the new Presiding Elder for this district, was in attendance upon the District Stewards' Meeting, held in the College Chapel January 1st. He preached an impressive sermon to a large audience at night. Mr. Stamey will, no doubt, be popular on his new charge as a preacher and a Presiding Elder.

An ARCHIVE reporter, strolling by the campus recently, noticed with much pleasure the zealous work of the foot-ball team. Learning there were some vacant

places on the team, Captain Johnson was hunted up and in reply to questions said that there were several vacancies and that there was a number of good men ready to fill the places, from whom to select. He further said that the team would be much stronger than when they played the 'Varsity' boys at Raleigh.

Rev. P. L. Groome, who was valedictorian of his class, ('79,) was with us and conducted chapel exercises on the morning of January 5th. Mr. Groome intends setting out soon for an extended tour abroad, and will furnish THE ARCHIVE with lively sketches of the incidents of his travels.

Mr. John Shell has put in a new and well-assorted stock of merchandise in Mr. Rush's old store. Mr. Shell is a clever, courteous and genial young man, and will, no doubt, receive a just share of the patronage which he solicits. See his "ad." in this issue.

Upon entering the Reading Room, one's eyes fall first upon the conspicuously suspended foot-ball which was used in the University-Trinity game last Thanksgiving Day, and which is preserved as a trophy of that event. It has been daintily dressed in the colors of the two teams by Miss Mamie Young and is appropriately inscribed with names of players, date and score. The members of the club desire publicly to thank Miss Young for her kind assistance in the artistic arrangement of the ball.

Mrs. Wells, National Organizer of the W. C. T. U., delivered an entertaining lecture in the College Chapel on the evening of January 6th. Her illustrations were

new and apt, her arguments logical and forcible. Mrs. Wells has a graceful manner and speaks distinctly, with ease, earnestness and fluency. Her lectures will do a great work in the advancement of Temperance Reform. At the conclusion of the lecture, a W. C. T. U. was organized, consisting of 15 members, with the following as officers: President, Mrs. Wood; Vice President, Mrs. Pepper; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Pegram; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Indie Young; Treasurer, Mrs. Carr. The Society meets every Thursday at 3 o'clock, P. M. X

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 WANTED:—To know whether "The Arlington" will be removed to Raleigh if the College goes.

—The date on which our new railroad will be completed.

—To know how much has been given to the endowment Fund by those righteously indignant Alumni who oppose moving the College.

—An experienced tonsorial artist to assist in a search for "Cub's" newly-born moustache.

—More "grub" at — House.

—A self-adjusting recitation-schedule. The discoverer will be liberally rewarded and excused from all examinations for two years by the Program Committee.

—A watch that can be made to keep Janitor's time.

—A place of refuge, by the Local Editors of THE ARCHIVE, who innocently raised "Bony's" ire by making reference to his "poetical appearance." X

Trinity College Foot-Ball Association was called to order on the tenth of last month by President Adams, who stated the object of the meeting to be the raising of funds to meet the current expenses of the club, and to pay Trinity's dues to the State Association. Messrs. Dean, Cornelius, Dixon, Wade, Rose, Lamm, Davis, Helms, Powell, Holland and Myrick were received as active members.

On motion of Mr. J. F. Jones, a committee of one from each boarding-house was appointed to solicit membership. Messrs. Nicholson, Daniels, Davis, Hathcock, Groome, Moffitt, Crawford, Stevens, McCracken, Koonce, Sharpe, Mitchell, and Wells were appointed. The report of committee on Constitution was adopted without amendments.

On motion of Mr. Moffitt, each member was assessed 50 cents to meet the expenses of the Association.

The Association then adjourned.

G. T. ADAMS, *President.*

S. J. DURHAM, *Secretary.*

January 14, 1889.

[Reported for THE ARCHIVE.]

The most magnificent event of the season was the stag-dance on the Tennis-ground by moonlight a few nights since. The music on guitars and banjos was well rendered. The affair as a whole was greatly enjoyed by all present. Among those who participated was "Miss" Watkins, in turkish red calico and rubies; "Miss" Deans, in yellow silk and brass; "Miss" Harper, in green satin and emeralds; "Miss" McCrary, in black with gold trimmings; "Miss" Wade, in brocade silk and pearls; "Miss" S. Durham, in fancy gingham and diamonds; also, Col.

Durham, Capt. Blalock, Lieut. Moffitt, in full dress uniform, Sen. Branson, Sec'y. Jones, Hon. Mr. Daniels.

#### MARRIAGES.

CHEATHAM—SHAW.—Married, in Greensboro, on the 24th ult., by Rev. W. H. Pegram, Dr. Archibald Cheatham, of Henderson, N. C. and Miss Ida Shaw, daughter of Mr. M. Shaw, formerly of Trinity.

CHEATHAM—THOMAS.—Married in Henderson, on the 23rd ult., W. T. Cheatham, Jr., and Miss Maggie B. Thomas, daughter of the late Joel Thomas; both of Henderson, N. C.

THE ARCHIVE tenders its congratulations to all of Trinity's Alumni to whom such a felicitous event happens.

#### A TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom and goodness to remove suddenly from an active, useful life on earth our highly esteemed Brother, Mr. R. P. Dicks, who, while a student in college, was ever zealous, and faithful in the promotion of the highest interests of his beloved Literary Society, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, 1st, That, while the Hesperian Literary Society has lost a loyal, worthy and devoted member, we bow with humble submission to the will of God in this sad dispensation, and that we deeply feel and deplore the loss sustained in his premature death, not only by the Society, but also by the College to which he was attached by the ties of generous friend-

ship; by the Methodist church of which he was a prominent and consistent member, and by the community in which he lived, dispensing blessings so characteristic of his benevolent and Christian character.

*Resolved*, 2nd, That we will strive to imitate him in the purity of his life, the integrity of his purposes, his loyalty to duty, and the noble, Christ-like example he has left as a rich legacy to our Society.

*Resolved*, 3rd, That we tender our heartfelt sympathy and condolence to the family of the deceased, and pray that God's sustaining grace may be abundantly given to them in this hour of their sad bereavement.

*Resolved*, 4th, That the Society hall be draped with mourning for the prescribed time in respect to the memory of the deceased.

*Resolved*, 5th, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished the bereaved family, also, to THE TRINITY ARCHIVE and to the *Raleigh Christian Advocate* for publication, and that the secretary be requested to spread the same upon the minutes of the Society.

Respectfully submitted,

L. S. MASSEY,  
D. R. DAVIS,  
G. T. ADAMS.

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Y. M. C. A. NOTES.

The prospects for the progress and permanency of the Association are encouraging.

The meeting of December 30th, conducted by Mr. Helms, was largely attended and full of interest. Many testified that the richest spiritual blessings they ever enjoyed were experienced in the Association room.

Mr. L. A. Coulter, State Secretary, visited the Association January 16th. He met with the Association at night, made an interesting talk on Association work, at the conclusion of which he conducted religious exercises which proved a real blessing to all in attendance. Mr. Coulter seems to be in his proper sphere when he is laboring for the good of young men. He is an earnest, impressive speaker, and his devotion and unassuming manner at once wins for him the confidence and esteem of those with whom he comes in contact. He is consecrated to his work, and his zealous, intelligent efforts will, no doubt, be crowned with great results. The Association hopes to have him here again soon. A full corps of delegates will be sent to the Convention.

The following are the topics, with the names of the leaders, for the devotional meetings during the month of February:

Feb. 3.—Leader, J. A. Baldwin; subject, "False Hopes," Deut. xxxii, 37.

Feb. 10.—Leader, Dr. Thomas Hume.

Feb. 17.—Leader, J. H. McCracken; subject, "Necessity of Regeneration," John iii.

Feb. 24.—Leader, J. F. Jones, Bible Reading; subject, "Love." All are earnestly requested to bring their Bibles.

TRINITY COLLEGE,

TRINITY COLLEGE, NORTH CAROLINA.

TWO MAIN DEPARTMENTS: I. THE ACADEMIC, AND II. THE SCIENTIFIC.

I. THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT has three courses of study:

1. The Classical Course. 2. The Modern Course and 3. The English Course. Each of these courses extend through two years of study (Freshman and Sophomore.)

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION TO THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT. For admission to the Classical Course, examination is required in

1. Arithmetic.
2. Algebra—to Quadratics.
3. Geography—Political and Physical.
4. Physiology and Hygiene.
5. United States History.
6. English Grammar and Analysis.
7. Latin Grammar and 3 Books of Cæsar.

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THE

TRINITY ARCHIVE.

Published under Supervision of the Professor of English.

TRINITY COLLEGE, MARCH, 1889.

COLLEGE CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION, FRIDAY JANUARY 25, 1889.
(Reported for THE ARCHIVE.)

SENATE.

Morning Session.

Senate called to order by Vice-President English.

Prayer by Chaplain, Rev. C. M. Pepper.

Mr. Moffitt presented credentials of Mr. Watkins (Miss.) and Mr. Branson, those of Mr. Bradsher (Kan.), which were filed.

Mr. Branson challenged committees appointed by the chair, as being illegal, the law requiring that each committee be elected by senators.

Mr. Branson moved to strike out certain names on committee and insert others; carried. Party vote, 12 to 9.

After some changes, committees were accepted as they now stood.

Mr. Adams submitted resolutions to inform the House of readiness of the Senate to transact business and also that a committee be appointed to act with like committee from House to inform the President that both Houses were organized and ready to receive any message he desired to send.

Resolutions to have President's Message of January 19, 1889 printed, were adopted.

Upon motion, Senate adjourned till one o'clock, P. M.

Evening Session.

Senate convened promptly at appointed hour, Vice-President English in the chair.

BILLS.

By Mr. Moffitt: A bill to limit foreign immigration. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. Cornelius: To admit Dakota. Referred to Committee on Territories.

By Mr. Branson: To alter Senate rules. Referred to Committee on Rules.

By Mr. West: To amend Constitution. Referred to Committee on Judiciary.

By Mr. Branson: To amend Constitution. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. Turner: To discontinue pensioning Union soldiers. Referred to Calendar.

Senate took recess of 15 minutes to await action of Committees.

After recess, Mr. Wade, from Committee on Rules, reported favorably upon S. B. 2. Bill read and failed to pass second reading.

H. B. 1. was taken up and passed various readings.

Upon motion, Senate adjourned to 9 o'clock Saturday morning, Jan. 26, 1889.

HOUSE.

Morning Session.

House convened, Speaker Crowell in the chair.

Prayer by Chaplain, Rev. L. S. Massey.

The credentials of Messrs. Deans (Nev.), Bell and Baldwin (Cal.), Daniels and Ormond (Tex.), Barbee (Miss.), and Sessoms (Mich.), were presented and referred to Committee on Elections and Credentials.

Mr. Durham (Fla.), from Committee on Rules, read the report of that Committee, which was adopted.

Mr. Davis, (Ala.) from Committee on Elections and Credentials, reported favorably the credentials presented, and the members were sworn in by Chief Justice.

Upon motion of Mr. Durham (Fla.), Mr. Myrick was elected Chief Clerk; Mr. Deans, Recording Clerk; Mr. Blalock, Tallying Clerk. Oath of office administered by Chief Justice.

BILLS.

By Mr. Daniels: Relating to adjournment.

By Mr. Willis: Relating to the establishment of a Confederate Home.

By Mr. Gregson: To amend Constitution. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. Moose: To investigate Liquor Traffic.

By Mr. Harper: To repair Fort Caswell.

By Mr. Harper: To reduce Tariff. Referred to Ways and Means Committee.

By Mr. Holland: To investigate Fisheries in Columbia River, Oregon.

By Mr. Holderby: Relative to Post Masters.

CALENDAR.

Passed second reading—H. B. 1, To erect a public building in Tallahassee, Fla.; H. B. 2, To regulate salaries of Post Masters; H. B. 8, To erect a monument at Guilford, C. H.; H. B. 3, To erect a fort at New Orleans; H. B. 4, In regard to emig-

ration. Mr. Bell objected to the 3d reading of H. B. 2. After some discussion, upon motion of Mr. Gregson, the objection was sustained.

On motion of Mr. Powell, House adjourned to meet at 1 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

House convened, Speaker Crowell in the Chair.

Message from Senate read; placed on calendar. Mr. Holland presented credentials of Mr. Giles. Referred to Com. on Elections and Credentials.

Upon motion of Mr. Durham (Fla.), the rules were suspended and S. B. 5, was taken up, passed various readings and was engrossed.

Mr. Bell moved to reconsider H. B. 2. Carried.

Mr. Giles was sworn in by Chief Justice.

Mr. Durham (Va.), offered resolution to adjourn at 3½ o'clock; after some discussion, upon motion of Mr. Cranford, the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Bell called up H. B. 2, which, after some discussion, was amended, passed various readings, ordered to be engrossed and sent to Senate.

Mr. Durham (Fla.), called up H. B. 7, To investigate Liquor Traffic; passed 2d reading. Mr. McCrary objected to 3d reading. Amendments were offered by Messrs. Durham (Va.), and Daniels; objections sustained, 24 to 18. On motion of Mr. Bell, H. B. 7, was laid upon table.

H. B. 3, was read; after a heated discussion, motion to lay on table was lost. Bill passed; was ordered to be engrossed and sent to Senate.

H. B. 4, was called up. Amendment

was offered by Mr. Daniels to strike out words, "a committee appointed by the Government," and insert words, "the captain of vessel"; accepted. Bill passed final reading, was ordered to be engrossed, and sent to Senate.

Mr. Jones moved to take up H. B. 11; lost.

Mr. Daniels moved to take up H. B. 15; lost.

On motion of Mr. Durham, (Va.,) House adjourned to 9 A. M., Saturday, Jan. 26, 1889.

Saturday, Jan. 26, 1889.

SENATE.

Senate convened as per adjournment. Senator Adams, President *pro tem.*, in the chair. Prayer by chaplain.

BILLS.

By Mr. Adams: To erect monument to Braxton Craven; referred to Com. on Appropriations.

Calendar taken up, and S. B. 2, An act to alter the rules, was taken up and passed various readings, was ordered to be engrossed and sent to House.

Upon motion, rules were suspended and S. B. 6, To limit foreign immigration, was taken up, and after some discussion passed.

S. B. 4, was called up. Judiciary Committee reported favorably upon it; passed various readings; was ordered to be engrossed and sent to House.

Message from House was read and referred to committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Adams, from Finance Committee, reported favorably H. B. 1.

S. B. 5, to discontinue Pensioning Union Soldiers, was taken up, and, after a very heated debate, motion to lay on the table was lost. Bill passed various readings was ordered to be engrossed and sent to House.

On motion of Mr. Moffitt, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

House convened. Speaker Crowell in the Chair. Prayer by Chaplain.

Mr. Durham, (Fla.), from Ways and Means Committee, reported favorably H. B. 11. H. B. 5, To establish a Confederate Home, was called up. Mr. Willis made a very elaborate speech in favor of the bill. Messrs. Durham (Va.), Holmes, McCrary and Daniels opposed it; failed to pass second reading.

BILLS.

By Mr. Brooks: To abolish hanging; referred to Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. Holderby: To erect a monument to Robert Morris; referred to committee on Appropriations.

H. B. 8 and 9, passed various readings, were ordered to be engrossed and sent to Senate.

Messenger from Senate brought S. B. 3, which was read and referred to Committee on Rules.

H. B. 10, was taken up and passed.

H. B. 12, To admit Dakota, was called up. Mr. Daniels moved to amend by adding Washington and New Mexico Territories; accepted. Bill passed various readings, was ordered to be engrossed and sent to Senate.

Messenger from Senate brought S. B. 10, In regard to immigration; placed on Calendar.

S. B. 5, To amend Constitution, was referred to Judiciary Committee.

H. B. 13, To establish postal savings banks, was read; passed various readings, was ordered to be engrossed and sent to Senate.

H. B. 11 was taken up, and, after some discussion, Mr. Durham (Va.), moved to adjourn to 1 P. M.; lost.

Motion of Mr. Daniels, to adjourn *sine die* was passed.

Editorials.

W. J. HELMS, *Columbian*, } EDITORS.
 E. L. MOFFITT, *Hesperian*, }

The *Columbian* and *Hesperian* Societies will give a public debate on Friday night, the 12th of April, on the subject: *Resolved*, "That there Is More to Admire in the Old than in the New South." The *Columbians* have the affirmative side and the *Hesperians* the negative. This is a feature that has been long neglected at Trinity; but, judging from the interest taken by the boys in the coming contest, it will doubtless become an established custom. There is no reason why it should not, for it has been tried by all the other colleges of the State, and proved to be an occasion full of profit, as well as enjoyment; and, besides it will furnish relief from the long monotonous stretch between the opening and the close of the spring term. Let all who can, attend.

The University of North Carolina will celebrate her Centennial Anniversary on Wednesday of Commencement week, June 5th, 1889. This will doubtless be an attractive feature of commencement, especially to the alumni and former students of the institution.

An historical address will be delivered by an alumnus, and each class will be heard from through representatives. The entire programme is interesting, and promises pleasure as well as profit.

Work on the High Point and Asheboro Rail Road is being rapidly pushed forward. About six hundred hands may be seen at different points along the road shovelling dirt at such a rate as to indicate that Trinity may soon enjoy the advantages to be derived from railroad facilities. It will be completed as far as Trinity in about a month, and it is thought that the entire road will be finished by the first of June. This will make it much more pleasant and convenient for those attending commencement. A railroad has been needed in this immediate section for many years; it is strange that there should have been such delay, for the country which it traverses is one of the finest parts of North Carolina. Nearly one-sixth of the entire number of cotton factories of the State are situated in this county, and within a very few miles of the rail-road. Forests equal to any in the State, and minerals rich enough to fill the pockets of all who know how to get at them, are here in abundance. Notwithstanding

all these advantages, the resources of the county have remained comparatively undeveloped; and it has even been *reported* that in the southern part of the county—bordering upon Montgomery—the whistle of the locomotive will be like unto a strange voice crying in the wilderness, terrifying peaceful citizens and disturbing the night-owl's lonely hoot. "So mote it be!" Nevertheless, the rail-road will be a great blessing to the country thus opened up, and doubtless will soon be a source of wealth to the company. In the face of all the rustic and sylvan disturbances, Trinty says, let the good work move on, and she will be ready to raise her loudest cheer when the first whistle wakes the echoes in her streets.

Several of our exchanges have suggested the propriety of having inter-collegiate oratorical contests. In our opinion this would have a healthful, stimulating influence upon the colleges of our State. It would show to the public what is being done by each institution. It would develop a spirit of the noblest kind of rivalry—that of intellectual superiority—among the students of these institutions. It would give a new impetus to the cultivation of oratory, which at present seems to be waning in the South. Let both the

muscle and the brains of our colleges come in contact, and in close contact, that we may feel each other's strength.

~~~~~

With most correspondents and editors of news-papers, and with many of the writers of our school and college journals, the Adjective occupies a conspicuous place. THE ARCHIVE does not by any means condemn the use of these all-important words, but, as Mark Twain says, it does object to the "muchness" of them. What is still worse, there seems to be a tendency to put all these adjectives in the Superlative Degree. Every complimentary notice of any man, by the majority of our papers, no matter how insignificant may have been the act for which he is complimented, is sure to be inflated with them. He is made the *most successful*, *most liberal*, *most high-toned* gentleman in the community. Every new style of dress that a lady sees is "perfectly lovely," "most fascinating," "extremely beautiful," or else it is "awful ugly," "horrid." When college students hear a lecture it is either the *best* or the *worst* to which they have ever listened. Some writers can give an account of nothing without telling how the "king of day" climbed slowly up to the zenith in his meridian splendor, shedding his effulgent rays on the green

verdure of the distant hillside, or how he sank beneath the western horizon, and, as he bowed his majestic head behind the empurpled West, encircled the clouds with a silvery band of light. If it is a night scene, "pale luna" is tricked out in meretricious finery, as though the introduction of the sun and the moon in glaring colors would add to the description. All our writings, as well as our conversation, should aim to conform with rhetorical purity and precision and a high literary standard. It is only by giving diligent attention to these that such grave errors can be overcome.

One of the most interesting and instructive features in the Senior's course this term, is the series of lectures on Administrative Law, given every week by President Crowell. These follow a thorough course in Political Economy, and are intended to discuss the practical applications of economic principles and laws. This is something that every young man needs before starting out in life, and there is no better place to get it than in the school-room. It renders him more capable of exercising the rights of citizenship, and enables him successfully to forecast the probable economic effect of laws enacted, or customs adhered to. It gives him who intends to enter legislative politics

a better idea as to what laws are needed, and in what form they will be best suited to the wants of the people whom he represents. In the study of Political Economy the students were required to write sketches, parallel to, and practically bearing upon, all the important theories and principles treated; and now these lectures ably and critically prepared by the President will be a fitting and invaluable conclusion to this important subject.

Americans very often condemn the English for the value they place upon titles. Among them a man's title indicates his rank in society. To know a man's title is to know whether he belongs to the aristocracy or to the most humble class of peasants. There, one of the richest legacies which a man can bequeath his son is his title. Only in this way and by the special favor of the ruler can these titles of honor be obtained. After all, have they not a better way of managing this than the Americans? Contrast the systems. Almost every title here which has ever had any honor in it, has been so abused by bestowing it upon the most unworthy persons, that such things have no value or meaning to us. In the days of his childhood, the writer remembers that feeling of respect and reverence with



which he heard "Professor" mentioned. A professor he regarded as a kind of superior being—a man of the most profound learning. Those childhood hallucinations have passed away. What constitutes a "Professor" to-day? Cannot the veriest ignoramus who teaches a three-months' public school in the little log cabin at the X-roads in the back-woods, bear this distinguished title of respect, although the stock of his knowledge may be limited to Elementary Arithmetic, Primary Geography, Webster's Spelling Book, and Smith's English Grammar? Who could tell by the title whether or not *Prof. Whitney* (of Yale) and *Prof. Smith* (the public-school teacher) were men equally noted for their learning? What sixteen-year-old boy cannot go before a Quarterly Conference, and in less than an hour be transformed into a *Reverend*? So it is with all other titles. Let all our schools and school papers rise against this and institute a reform.



Every book that is read should be read with some special object in view. Never read a book merely to say you have read it, or because it has a reputation, or because some one else has read it. Promiscuous reading is of little

value to the reader. A book read for the purpose of writing a thesis, essay, oration, or for developing some special line of work will be remembered by the reader, when even its very title would have escaped his memory, had it been read otherwise. These facts have demonstrated, and experience has shown, that the most profitable reading which students do, is that which is parallel to their work. To college students, text-books should be merely suggestive. They should be the means of leading them into the great fields of investigation. Their views should be broadened and their knowledge extended by parallel reading. The primary object of text-books and of recitations is to discipline the mind. It is by reading that the great stock of knowledge must be acquired. Let a student learn everything that a work on Literature tells him about Scott, Marryatt, Thackeray, Dickens, Carlyle, and what does he know about the works of these authors if he has not read them? Really nothing. If, however, he takes his literature as he would a friend, to make suggestions to him in his work, he will study to advantage. The successful teacher in any department is he who can direct his pupils into the lines of work they should pursue, and teach them to investigate and think for themselves.

## Reviews.

S. J. DURHAM, *Columbian*, } EDITORS.  
J. W. JONES, *Hesperian*, }

A PRACTICAL RHETORIC for Instruction in English Composition and Revision, in Colleges and Intermediate Schools—By J. Scott Clark, A. M., Professor of Rhetoric in the College of Liberal Arts, Syracuse University. New York: Henry Holt and Company, 1888. pp. xiii, 381. Small 8vo.

In the words of the author (Preface, p. vii), "The book aims to be rather an application and a more practical adaptation of principles already announced." It is an excellent book for preparatory and high-school pupils. Its best feature is the numerous practical examples, and the next best, the complete indexes. This work is another attempt to teach how to speak and write the English language correctly. If this eighth labor is not accomplished, the teacher must not grow melancholy, for no one has yet succeeded, and this Practical Rhetoric will probably help him nearer his goal than will most of the professed aids, till — the corrected exercises have become common property. A teacher cannot teach Rhetoric successfully unless the pupils are made to put in practice the rules, and he must always be gathering material for his exercises.

Prof. Clark deserves the thanks of the guild for supplying a number of fresh examples. Part III. is much inferior to the preceding parts, for the reason that the feature in which they excel—examples—cannot be developed to any extent. It is a serious blemish that the author adheres to the cumbersome machinery of Latin verse, whose characteristic is quantity, in treating of English metre, whose characteristic is accent.

The February number of *The North American Review* contains an article, "Is House Keeping a Failure," which should be of utmost interest to all young people. It seems to have been suggested by the question so frequently discussed last year, "Is marriage a Failure." The editor of the *Review* obtained the views of various women on the subject. They all agree that, if it turns out to be a failure, the cause is to be found in the parties concerned, not in housekeeping. If it be permitted us to give our views upon the subject, let us suggest that those who sincerely desire the knowledge may have it by entering upon the holy state of matrimony.

THE HUMAN BODY.—An Elementary Text-Book of Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene, including a Special Account of the Action upon the Body of Alcohol and Other Stimulants and Narcotics—By H. Newell Martin, D. Sc., M. D., M. A., F. R. S., Professor of Biology in the Johns Hopkins University. Third edition, Revised. New York: Henry Holt & Co., 1889. pp. xi., 377, 8vo.

The study of nature in schools, even in primary schools, is rapidly increasing. The cultivation of the observing and the reasoning faculties is taking its proper place alongside of the cultivation of the memory. Prof. Martin's admirable book, in which he gives prominence to the modern scientific doctrine of the "Conservation of Energy" and to that of the "Physiological Division of Labor," has done much to promote this progressive movement. The modern system of teaching puts the student to work outside of the text. In accordance with this, a leading and valuable feature is the addition to each chapter of practical suggestions by which the student may greatly profit, by verifying many of the anatomical and physiological facts described in the text.

## Among the Exchanges.

W. H. JONES, *Columbian*, } EDITORS.  
B. B. NICHOLSON, *Hesperian*, }

In the opinion of the *Practical Student*, the test as regards its utility and efficiency, has been applied to theoretical journalism. Although we do not believe that theoretical study is better than practical study, still it is useful and efficient in preparing one for a better and more thorough practice. When a young man goes to a business college for a course in book-keeping, he does not expect to come back thoroughly prepared to manage an intricate and important set of books without practice, for it takes practice, and a plenty of it, to learn to do any thing well. But, having taken the course, he will be able to do more and better work than if he had not gone. So it is with journalism. Then, a properly conducted department of journalism should be a 'journalistic work-shop' as well as a 'journalistic school-room.' No college or university, especially in the South where there is such a great field for this work, should be without a department of theoretical and practical journalism, where the *embryo* journalist may receive training for the better performance of the work and duties that await him; the college paper furnishes the basis of such a department.

The literary tone, which usually pervades the *University Magazine* is fully sustained in No. 3. It contains some very interesting matter; noticeably, a brief biographical sketch of Hon. W. N. H. Smith, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, accompanied by

an exquisite, life-like steel-engraved portrait. There appears, also, a good article on Blackbeard, the Corsair of North Carolina; it is out of the usual order, but shows extensive research. Nevertheless, the magazine lacks one very important branch and that is a local column; this, when well gotten up, is undoubtedly the most interesting feature of a college paper to old friends.

An ingenious American grammarian thus conjugates the verb 'Buss, to kiss; rebuss, to kiss again; pluribus, to kiss without regard to number; syllabus, to kiss the hand instead of the lips; blunderbus, to kiss the wrong person; omnibus, to kiss every one in the room; erebus, to kiss in the dark.—*Ex.*

### ATHLETIC SPORTS IN COLLEGE.

The Faculty of Cornell take a rational and advanced view of college athletics, and the interviews with President Adams and a number of the Professors, published in yesterday's *Times*, will meet with cordial approval, not only from the Alumni of Cornell and other universities, but from sensible undergraduates as well. The question of athletics is becoming an important one in all higher institutions of learning, and it is one that will have to be settled very soon one way or the other by the different Faculties. When the students first began to row and play ball, the advantages of the exercises were admitted by all, but as the field of collegiate athletic sports has widened, and as inter-collegiate contests have become more frequent, abuses have grown up which threaten not simply to destroy whatever of good the

sports might accomplish, but to result in positive detriment to the discipline of the colleges. Under this condition of affairs the alternative is plain—the abuses must be reformed or athletic sports, as they are now understood, must be abolished from the college course of education.

It would seem that this was a simple proposition which every student of average intelligence—and it is presumed that there are no students below average intelligence—would at once accept. The primary object of attendance at college is to strengthen and develop the mind. This object can be aided by judiciously strengthening and developing the physical powers, which is the prime function of athletic exercises properly pursued. “A healthy mind comes of a healthy body” is an axiom the truth of which nobody will question. But to sacrifice the discipline of the mind to the training of the body is to destroy the very foundation upon which a collegiate education is based. Athletics can be engaged in as well out of college as in it, and if they are the main object to be pursued by the student, wisdom would seem to dictate that he save his tuition fees and expend them on shells and baseball outfits.

President Adams sums up this branch of the subject in few words. “I believe,” he says, “that a steady, careful, and persistent training [athletic] is quite compatible with a high grade of excellence in collegiate work, but this requires a good deal of exercise of will and self-control. Without such will and self-control intercollegiate contests are in danger of becoming an intolerable nuisance.” This is the whole story in a nutshell, so far as the interference of athletic sports with study is

concerned, and the logical inference to be drawn from it is that only students of strong will-power and self-control should be allowed a place on any college team. When this rule is adopted generally the complaints of Professors that the work of their classes is retarded by athletic contests will cease and there will be an end to the most serious of the practical objections which have hitherto been urged against them.

The other objection, that intercollegiate contests cannot be carried on without developing tendencies which are unworthy of gentlemen, it rests entirely with the students to meet by showing that it is not based on facts. That a generous rivalry for supremacy in athletic sports is incompatible with gentlemanly behavior is too transparent a fallacy to call for any argument in refutation. It is not the sports which tend to degrade, but when such a tendency develops it is caused by the character of the men engaged in the sports. Prize fighters by nature will adopt the methods of prize fighters, gentlemen by birth will always act as gentlemen, whether in the drawing room or engaged in an exciting football game. If students wish to make their sports gentlemanly they can do so, as the Presidents and Professors of Cornell say, but one main requisite to that end is the exclusion of all professional athletes and the abandonment of professional methods in their games. If the abuses referred to are remedied, as they easily can be, athletics will prove an invaluable aid to the cause of study in any college; if they are not remedied, the Faculties, for the protection of the colleges, will find it necessary to prohibit athletic sports.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

## Alumni.

W. F. WOOD, *Columbian*,  
T. V. ROWLAND, *Hesperian*, } EDITORS.

Thad. M. Jones is now in Raleigh. He is book-keeper for the cotton-seed oil mill in that city.

J. A. Lockhart, '73, is a lawyer in Wadesboro, N. C. He graduated with the degree of A. M.

James Gattis, Jr., is in business with his father in Durham, N. C. The firm's name is T. J. Gattis and Company.

C. O. Durant was in college in the fall of '84. He joined the Conference, and his address is at present Youngsville, N. C.

W. J. Exum, '85, is practicing law in Durham where he has been about a year. From all accounts, he is making a success.

Rev. P. L. Groom, '77, who is a member of the N. C. Conference, sailed from New York to take a trip on the other side of the Atlantic. His first destination is Egypt, thence to Palestine and other places in the Old World.

J. A. Rackley, more familiarly known as "Reckless John," has charge of a flourishing school at Eldorado, Montgomery county. He graduated with the class of '86. Success to you, "Reckless."

Rev. W. C. Wilson graduated in 1861. He is stationed this year in Thomasville. Mr. Wilson has a way of winning a place in the hearts of the people wherever he goes. The people on his charge are very much pleased with him.

Mr. A. H. Stokes, of the class of '70, is doing a good business in Durham. He is engaged in tobacco buying, and thoroughly understands it. A large amount of the tobacco that goes to Durham passes through his hands. It was not till a year or two ago that Mr. Stokes concluded that he had been single long enough.

The first annual banquet of the Alumni Association of Trinity College was held at the Yarboro House, Raleigh, on the 5th of February. Although there was not a very large number of the alumni present it was a pleasant and enjoyable occasion. Mr. D. B. Nicholson was elected chairman of the meeting. Those present were W. D. Turner, Levi Branson, Alex. Green, W. C. Wilson, C. P. Frazier, W. P. Bynum, Jr., W. G. Burkhead, F. L. Reid, B. C. Beckwith, Greek O. Andrews, D. B. Nicholson, J. T. Harris, M. L. Wood, Jas. T. LeGrand, Mike Bradshaw, W. R. Odell, Millard Mail, J. M. Rhodes, F. H. Stith, W. P. Mercer and others.

Among other distinguished gentlemen present were Messrs. R. T. Gray, J. T. Rush, Dr. Black, Hon. A. Leazer, Hon. A. A. Thompson, Dr. Crowell, Maj. S. M. Finger, John H. Small, Esq.

L. L. Burkhead is now living in Goldsboro, and is in the commission business with his brother. He left college last year and was in business in Huntsville, Alabama. "Dick" was universally liked by the boys.

W. H. Rhodes, a Junior in '87-88, is now prosecuting his studies at the University of Cal. Mr. Rhodes' health was such that he was compelled to seek a milder

climate. He writes that he is in land of perennial spring, and is having a good time. He has many warm friends at Trinity and will always receive a hearty welcome, should the tide of destiny waft him back to the "Old North State."

A. L. Wynn, '84, is now attending lectures in a medical college, Baltimore. He expects to complete the course next May. Andrew does faithful work wherever he is placed.

E. C. Exum was called away from college, while he was in the Sophomore class, by the death of his father in the spring of '84. Since this time he has been farming. He lives at Stantonburg, Wayne county, N. C. It is reported that his brother, John Exum, who also has been a student at Trinity, is to be married soon.

W. A. Atwater writes that, after leaving College, ('86), he has by dint of perseverance and hard work procured for himself a good position as clerk in the largest warehouse in Durham—Robertson, Lloyd and Company. "Luke" encourages THE ARCHIVE in the proper way; he sends subscription price for one year.

Rev. A. P. Tyre, who was here several years ago and was stationed at Pineville last year, has been removed to Monroe, where he has found a warm place in the hearts of his flock. Brother Tyre is a faithful worker and will always make friends wherever his lot may be cast.

W. J. Gregson, who attended College last fall, is now book-keeper for the Naomi Manufacturing Company. With his energy and business talent, he, no doubt, will give satisfaction to his employers.

G. P. Pell is in the *State Chronicle* office. "Dixie" is an active young man, who manifests a special interest in Trinity.

Will. Carr is in the machine shops at Fayetteville, and C. W. Collins in those at Raleigh.

The following is from the *News and Observer*, of the 6th of Feb.:

A number of the Alumni and the old students of Trinity College were present last night at the first annual banquet of the Alumni Association of that institution, held at the Yarboro House. The gathering, though not so large as might have been desired, was a most pleasant and profitable one in consideration of being the first one of the series of annual banquets and also the short time in which it was arranged. Enough was shown last night, however, to prove that the fire of interest is thoroughly kindled in the hearts of the old students of Trinity College and that the reunion of last night will be the first of many more such occasions of each successive year in the future.

Shortly after 9 o'clock the dining room of the Yarboro House was filled with a distinguished array of the Alumni of Trinity College and other distinguished invited gentlemen.

An elegant and sumptuous banquet had been spread for the occasion. On motion, Mr. D. B. Nicholson was elected chairman and master of toasts. Among the Alumni present were noted:

W. D. Turner, Levi Branson, Alex. Green, W. C. Wilson, C. P. Frazier, W. P. Bynum, Jr., W. G. Burkhead, F. L. Reid, B. C. Beckwith, Greek O. Andrews, D. B. Nicholson, J. T. Harris, M. L. Wood, Jas. T. LeGrand, Mike Bradshaw, W. P. Mer-

cer, W. R. Odell, Millard Mial, J. M. Rhodes, F. H. Stith and others.

Among other distinguished gentlemen present were Messrs. R. T. Gray, J. T. Rush, Dr. Black, Hon. A. Leazar, Hon. A. A. Thompson, Dr. Crowell, Maj. S. M. Finger, John H. Small, Esq.

Mayor Thompson, in a few well-chosen words, welcomed the Alumni of Trinity to the city, and said that the people of Raleigh had an especially warm place in their hearts for Trinity College. They hoped soon to have that noble institution within their own borders. He assured the Alumni that they would find a hearty welcome here, and hoped that this occasion would be one of many more such pleasant and successful occasions.

Hon. W. D. Turner, of Iredell, responded to the toast to "The Trinity Students in Law." He made a brief and ornate talk, paying a handsome tribute to the Alumni of Trinity College who had gone out from her walls and reflected honor upon their Alma Mater.

Hon. James T. LeGrand, of Richmond, responded to the toast to "Trinity College in Politics." He pointed in eloquent words to Trinity men who had distinguished themselves in the political arena. He referred to Hon. R. F. Armfield, of Iredell, and Hon. M. W. Robbins, of Iredell, as having reflected high honor upon her. He said that the sons of Trinity had gone out to our legislative halls, to our public offices and other places of honor. Mr. LeGrand in referring to the projected removal of Trinity College to Raleigh said that if her best interests demanded the removal, and he believed they did, that steps in that direction should be taken.

Rev. F. L. Reid responded to "The College and the Church." He said he could not have had two bigger subjects assigned to him. Both were close to his heart. He did not know where to start, and if he did he would not know where to stop. Mr. Reid spoke cursorily and briefly of the relations of Trinity College and the Methodist Church of North Carolina. He said if there was one thing in the State upon which the Church was a unit it was Trinity College, which was "her petted child." Maj. Finger, in response to the toast to the "Public Schools," made some interesting and well timed remarks relating to the public school system and showing its importance as a factor in the educational interests of our State. In concluding, Maj. Finger paid an eloquent tribute to the memory of Dr. Craven.

President Crowell responded in well chosen words to the toast to Trinity. He referred to her present and future, and pointed in glowing terms to the new life and the successful career which lay before her.

Dr. Crowell's address was eloquent and we wish we could present it *in toto*. Several other toasts were responded to, but in consequence of the lateness of the hour we are unable to note them in detail. The occasion was a happy success throughout and was thoroughly enjoyed by those present. The affair was admirably managed and reflected the highest credit upon Mr. Beekwith who has had the management from the beginning, and upon Mr. Raney of the Yarboro, who furnished the banquet. Upon dispersing all expressed the hope that they would be present at the next annual banquet.

X

## Locals.

T. C. DANIELS, *Columbian*, }  
G. T. ADAMS, *Hesperian*, } REPORTERS.

Hail, *Martius Mensis*!

"Blow, gentle winds *from the ocean!*"

Prof. Price recently made a flying trip to Richmond, Va.

Mrs. Holloman, of Raleigh, spent a few days last month with her mother, Mrs. Robbins.

Mrs. Ellis, of Durham, is visiting her father, Rev. F. H. Wood.

"Corny" says it is rather *damp* these nights.

Misses Nellie Edwards and May Carr, of Greensboro Female College, spent a few days at home during the past month.

A dignified Soph. desires to know what is meant by the phrase, 'For reasons best known to myself.'

An elegant French scholar in one of the higher classes translated, "*Elle riait de sa bouche edentee*," "She laughed in her bordered sleeve."

To the young, middle-aged, and old, to all that hear the invitation, THE ARCHIVE says, Come to the Public Debate on the evening of April 12th.

Messrs. B. B. Nicholson, of the Hesperian, and E. K. Wolf, of the Columbian Literary Societies were elected respectively Chief Manager and Chief Marshal for next commencement.

At a Business Meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association, held Feb. 19th, Messrs. W. B. Lee, W. J. Helms, J.

F. Jones, G. T. Adams, E. L. Moffitt, and S. J. Durham were elected delegates to represent the Association at the approaching State Convention, in Wilmington.

A public debate between the Columbian and Hesperian Literary Societies will be held in the College Chapel on the evening of April 12th. Exercises will begin at 7 o'clock P. M. Subject for discussion:

*Resolved*, "That there is more to admire in the Old than in the New South."

The following are the debaters:

*Aff.*—*Colum.*—S. J. Durham, W. J. Helms, W. I. Cranford.

*Neg*—*Hesp.*—L. S. Massey, G. T. Adams, E. L. Moffitt.

The exercises will be interspersed with excellent music furnished by the Trinity String Band. The occasion promises to be one of interest, and a large audience is expected to be in attendance.

A campus scene, as observed by the Poet of the Senior class:

The sun was just casting his parting beams  
O'er the campus where struggled the foot-ball teams.  
The "Crowells" were there for victory lined,  
And "Lupus's" gang wasn't far behind,  
But the thrillingest sight for the gazer to see  
Was "Bony" and "Cub," up a 'simmon tree.  
There they were sittin' on a wavin' limb,  
While "Bony" winked at "Cub" and "Cub" at him,  
But their happiness ceased when the limb did fall,  
And down came "Cub" and "Bony" and all.

During a visit from the recent contagion, one young man wrote letters of adieu to all his relatives and friends, destroyed his letters (girls, be thankful; he had several) and last of all wrote his will, in which he disposed of a Cleveland beaver, which he perhaps, bequeathed to Mr. Cleveland, and an old red bandana, together with a patent-medicine almanac and "sundry other articles too numerous to mention."

Later.—He is now convalescent, and



has destroyed his "last will and testament," and he furthermore says that the beaver and almanac may yet stand him in good stead. Congratulations are in order.

X President Crowell, during his recent visit North, was presented by Mr. Getz, of Reading, Pa., with a delicately graduated and magnificent pair of chemical balances costing \$50, as a donation to the College Laboratory. With increased facilities and superior advantages, Prof. Pegram is rapidly pushing forward the work in this department.

X The largest audience that has assembled in the College chapel since last commencement was present on the occasion of Doctor Hume's lecture before the Y. M. C. Association, on the afternoon of Feb. 10th. His subject was, "The Three Helps"—Companionship with each other, companionship with God, and companionship with books. The Doctor was full of his subject, and the large audience gave closest attention while he with language, beautiful, clear and forcible, impressed upon the young men the importance of using these helps in the attainment of a noble, upright, christian manhood. Space forbids a synopsis of this valuable and well-delivered lecture. Suffice it to say that it was highly appreciated by all, and especially profitable to the young men, in whom it was calculated to create a holier ambition, a loftier and more generous aspiration for a higher mental, physical and moral development.

On February 22nd, the Crowell Football Team, accompanied by about twenty-five other students, went down to Raleigh to play a game with the Wake Forest

team. Owing to the bad condition of the grounds, resulting from a heavy snow fall, the game was postponed. The trip was, however, a pleasant one. The Legislature was in session at the time—a novelty to some of the boys—and with Prof. English as guide, several other places of interest were visited.

There have been cases where men committed suicide for love, but the latest, from a college for young ladies, not a thousand miles from Trinity, takes the lead. A certain fair "Cousin" learning that a worthy *sub.* on the "Crowell Team" had in a practice game the misfortune to lose an eye, withdrew from association with her college mates and from attendance upon the dining-room for *one whole day*, and refused to be comforted because this honored young man would no longer be "pretty." THE ARCHIVE, though doubtless forestalled, hastens to assure the "Cousin" that the young man has undergone no disfigurement, but is as handsome as ever. Boys, don't you envy *that sub.!*

Who was it that walked to Archdale through the mud on Sunday night, the 24th, to mail a letter to his girl?

The "Arlington Boarding Club" seems to have been a great success during the first month of its existence. The expenses of the boys were only \$4.35 apiece. Hurrah for the "Arlington"!

Is sleighing an art or an evil? The gentleman in the Senior Class who went with a fair friend to High Point in a sleigh, stuck hard and fast in the mud and finally had to return to Trinity by "private conveyance," will discuss this question with all desiring such information.

**BOLD ROBBERY!**

TRINITY COLLEGE COMMERCIAL BANK ROB-  
BED.—CASHIER SEIZED AND GAGGED BY  
FOUR DISGUISED MEN.—\$30,000 TAKEN  
FROM THE BANK.

Reported for The Archive.

On Saturday night, Feb. 2nd, was perpetrated the boldest robbery that has ever taken place here. The Trinity College Commercial Department Bank was robbed of \$30,000, by four disguised men. The cashier, Mr. H. B. Holland, was called out by four men, holding drawn pistols, who demanded of him the Bank keys, and refusing to give them up, he was bound, gagged and taken to the bank, and there left. Some passers-by, hearing the men in the bank, went to investigate, whereupon the robbers took a hasty departure, leaving a plug-hat and a handkerchief behind. Upon being released, Mr. Holland recognized the hat as belonging to Rev. Jeremiah Holderby, and the handkerchief as belonging to Rev. Jachem Giles. The police immediately instituted search for Giles and Holderby, who were arrested a few miles from Trinity, and so probably deprived Canada of two valuable acquisitions. Both were arraigned and gave bail. They refused to give the names of their accomplices, and, indeed, attempted to clear themselves by criminating one of THE ARCHIVE reporters, whose innocent face of itself is, however, sufficient to remove suspicion. The police think they know the other parties, and will be able to put their hands on them at the right time. The trial will be heard by Judge English in the Commercial Court when it convenes. The criminals claim that the

object was to remove such a vast amount of money from the boys in order to prevent "dealing in futures."

MAJOR BINGHAM'S LECTURE.

Seldom has it been the good fortune of the students of Trinity College to be favored with such a sound, practical, common-sense lecture as was delivered by Major Robert Bingham in the College Chapel, February 24th. Owing to the severity of the weather and to the failure on the part of those upon whom devolved the duty of announcing it, the attendance was not so good as it should have been.

His subject was, "The Physical, the Intellectual, and the Moral in man." It will readily be granted that perhaps no other man in the State is more eminently qualified to treat such a subject successfully than Major Bingham. He began by saying that man is a triune being, and that the three essential elements—the Physical, the Intellectual and the Moral—constitute this God-like triunity. In speaking of the Physical man, he mentioned St. Paul as the model gymnast, and showed by citing quotations from St. Paul's writings that he revered his body, and gave special attention to its proper development. While he urged the young men to give due exercise to their bodies by availing themselves of the opportunities of a good gymnasium, by playing foot-ball, base-ball, and other wholesome games, he also cautioned them not to carry it to an excess, nor to develop disproportionately the physical by not duly appreciating the intellectual and the moral. "Exclusive gymnastic exercise," said he, "makes of man only a

powerful animal." He closed his remarks on the Physical by advising the young men *to preserve their health as a business.*

In speaking of the intellectual, he favored higher education, stating as a fact that the majority of the men of North Carolina who have attained a high degree of eminence are College-bred. He condemned the habit of miscellaneous reading on the part of students while in College, and told them *to stick to their text-books.* In concluding, he dwelt with earnestness upon the supreme importance of young men's possessing a religious character, for without this foundation no lasting superstructure could ever be reared by them, nor would they be able to respond to their country's call to-day for noble, high-minded, honest men. The entire lecture was interspersed with illustrations that did truly illustrate. A vein of rich and quaint humor, peculiarly the Major's own, added much to the enlivening of his discourse. His manner of delivery was easy, natural, earnest and impressive; his enunciation was distinct, and his words, pointed and spoken as with authority, carried conviction to the hearts of the young men.

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Y. M. C. A. NOTES.

The Association has learned from experience that, in order to maintain its prosperity and a continuance of its growth, it is essential that the order of the devotional exercises be often varied. In view of this fact, instead of the regular meeting for January 27th, there was held a Praise Service, which was much enjoyed and the results of which were permanently beneficial to the good audience present. The

following was the program, in which each speaker was limited to five minutes:

Opening exercises conducted by G. T. Adams.

Prayer—Scripture lesson, Ps. cxl. viii-cl. Song: "Praise Him."

W. B. Lee: "Thou hast led forth Thy people," Ex. xv. 1, 13, 17. Song: "He leadeth me."

J. H. Holderby: "He is the Rock." Deut. xxxi. 30; xxxii. 1-4, 31. Song: "Rock of Ages."

W. J. Helms: "My Refuge." 2 Sam. xxii. 1-3. Song: "Other Refuge have I none."

J. F. Jones: "Thou hast redeemed us."—Rev. v. 8. Song: "I will sing of my Redeemer."

L. S. Massey: "Glory to God in the highest."—Luke xi. 13-14. Song: "Glory to God in the highest."

E. L. Moffitt: "O Lord, revive thy work."—Hab. iii. 2. Song: "Revive us again."

J. R. Moose: "Almost Thou persuadest me to be a christian."—Acts. xxvi. 28. Song: "Almost persuaded."

Doxology: "God be with you till we meet again." Benediction by Rev. Z. Rush.

The following are the topics, with the names of the leaders, for the devotional meetings during the month of March:

Mar. 3.—Leader, J. F. Jones, Bible Reading; subject, "Love."

Mar. 10.—Leader, W. B. Lee; subject, "What must I do to be saved?" Acts xvi. 30.

Mar. 17.—Lecture by Prof. Armstrong; subject, "Amen."

Mar. 24.—Leader, E. E. Rose; subject, "The command of the Lord." 1 Kings xix. 7.

Mar. 31.—Leader, J. L. Cornelius; subject, "Christ's Teachings."

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6. English Grammar and Analysis.
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NOTE—In 1889, 5 books of Cæsar and 4 books of Vergil's Aeneid, or an equivalent amount, will be required, in Latin. In Greek the Grammar (Goodwin) and Greek Lessons (White's or Leighton's) will be required. The amount required for admission in 1889 will equal two years' work in Latin and one year's work in Greek.

For admission to the English or the Modern Courses, examination in

1. Arithmetic.
2. Algebra—to Quadratics.
3. Geography—Political and Physical.

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TRINITY COLLEGE, APRIL, 1889.

THE ESSAY.

The essay dates its birth from the time when the "memory of man runneth not to the contrary," and is the earliest offspring of written language. It has ever been the favored vehicle of thought, for the expression of opinion and the proof of argument, and by its means the best minds of all ages have enriched the literature of the world.

In the palmiest days of Greece and Rome—the Golden Age of learning—essayists reached the perfection of classical thought and diction. As if foreseeing the dark ages that should follow the fall of the Roman Empire, they carried to their ideal height their writings, making them the glory of past ages and the no less glorious examples to the sages who should live in other years to adorn the history of Western Empires.

With the lost arts, the essay slept in obscurity through the dark centuries constituting the Middle Ages. Those years, whose history is a blot on the past and a reproach to the future, when learning declined with the decline of empires, open no rich fields of thought to the inquiring mind. Darkness was again upon the face of the waters, and the dying, effete Roman civilization was wrapped in the gloom of ignorance and superstition.

The centre of learning, like the march of empire, trended westward after centuries of inglorious rest. The fires, first kindled on the Athenian shores, after burning in splendor for a thousand years at Rome, being extinguished by the Goths and Vandals of the west, were destined to rise again in greater brilliancy at the touch of the conquering Anglo-Saxon race.

In the beginning of the 17th century, Francis Bacon restored the essay to its pristine glory of the Augustan age, and English Literature was established as the distinct records of a distinct race. Up to that time, the ignorance of the people surpassed all belief. Few could write or even read; the higher branches of knowledge were almost unknown; books were written in Latin; only priests were allowed to read the Bible, and men having more than ordinary learning were thought to be in league with the devil, and were frequently punished for sorcery and witchcraft. Charms and spells were used to avert evil; the king's touch was thought to cure scrofula; signs and incantations were used to ward off diseases; birth, death, marriages and journeys were presaged and undertaken at the conjunction of certain planets; every incident of life was considered an omen of good or ill;

and, above all, an ignorant and overbearing priesthood burdened the people with doctrines and usages of a religion whose superstitions were less hurtful than the marked hypocrisy of its votaries.

The means of education were in proportion to the general ignorance. There were few schools, no newspapers, and scarcely any colleges and universities. Priests were the teachers, and convents and nunneries the schools of the age. There the debasing doctrines of the church were taught to the neophytes, with the prevalent superstitions of the age, by degraded monks, barely able to read the Latin prayers which constituted the devotions of their religion. In the castles of the nobles, drunken chaplains taught their vices to the youth, and perpetuated a system of cant and hypocrisy more injurious every day.

The common people found the gates of learning shut on them from their birth. Tradition was their history, wandering minstrels their teachers, and their textbooks were the Latin sermons of the clergy, scarcely less ignorant than they were themselves. With no accessible libraries, but few books extant and those few written in an unknown tongue and so costly as to be afforded only by the wealthiest class, their ignorance is easily excused. Their education was left to chance, and knowledge was a crime of which few were guilty. After long years of darkness and grossest ignorance, a better day was dawning. The new-born light of literature and learning, rising again from behind the clouds, was to shine for all people irrespective of race or caste.

The 17th century dawned on a new world. The human mind, grown stag-

nant by centuries of inaction, awoke in all its strength, and, forgetting those years of moral and intellectual starvation, repudiating the history of that age of crime and lust and mental darkness, responded again to the thrills of the divine afflatus. Men began to think.

With thought came reason, ushering in a new and better era, whose triumphs are celebrated in every land to-day. With the desire to learn came the means of knowledge. A craze for wisdom took the place of apathetic wonder. Whatever was mysterious, whatever was unknown, was questioned and doubted, denied and proved by the awakened intellect. Science and art awoke together, asking, seeking, knowing the truth. Invention and discovery walked hand in hand, investigating secrets, exploring fallacies, while theory and speculation marked the high-ways of thought.

There was a rage for books; men who had read nothing were ready and anxious to read everything. No matter how dull, how prolix a man might be, let him but write a book and readers were assured him. The essay was born again. There were poets, play-writers, novelists and theologians, but the reading world, not satisfied with the classic essayists, demanded new light for a new day, and the education of the age was incomplete without the great essayists. Bacon was first to see the need and first to supply the universal want. He "took all wisdom for his province." He excited the sluggish thought of his time with his *Novum Organum* and *Wisdom of the Ancients*, and fed their new-born desires to the full on his *Essays*—a work of which no literature holds the counterpart. Among essayists

he was pre-eminently first. Milton and Dryden might come after, but could not pluck a laurel from his brow.

For two hundred years the essayist roamed in every field of thought. Wherever the enquiring mind turned in thought, the bold essayist was in advance, discovering new lands and writing the records of the old.

All the great essays and essayists cannot be embraced in the scope of this article, nor can the works of Pope, Addison, Swift, Steele, Carlyle, Macaulay and others as distinguished, be enumerated. No library is complete without them; no man can be called well read who does not know them.

With the light of extended knowledge and the history of the age fresh before him, the student is no more than just who ascribes the advance of education and consequent growth of literature, in the 17th and 18th centuries, more to the well-timed essays of the period than to all other causes combined.

Pope's *Essay on Criticism* begat a new style of poetry. Addison and Steele conceived first the idea of the newspaper, in their periodical essays. All science, art, religion, poetry, invention and manufacture felt the impulse of their logical minds and ready pens.

It is hardly necessary to say that the essay, as an educator, has no rival. It reaches more people, has greater effect, and embraces more themes of narrative, history, fiction and theory than any other form of recorded thought, and, as it was the first, it is the best medium for conveying ideas from the brain to the hearts of men. Carlyle himself, an essayist of no mean repute, said, "May bless-

ings be upon the head of Cadmus, the Phœnecians, or whoever it was that invented books," and of the many books the student of literature will, perhaps, derive the greatest benefit from a study of the essayists of the 17th and 18th centuries.

PEDDLER.

A BUCOLIC FRESHMAN'S INITIATORY EXPERIENCES.

All is turmoil in the old farm-house on the hill-side. The spacious hall resounds as with the foot-steps of a multitude. The tall clock in the corner beats the sad requiem of departing time; and the fire flickers but faintly on the familiar hearthstone, as the affectionate family draw around to fondle and admonish the old man's favorite son, who is to take his departure on the following morning for the long discussed college career. The good old mother sits in the corner darning the socks and half-soling the bottom of the embryo "Daniel Webster's" best jeans pantaloons. The winding course of the vagrant tear-drops may be traced down her wrinkled cheek, as she thinks over the long separation that must soon take place. Never before has she realized the true worth, the goodness, the nearness and dearness of that miserable little dirty urchin of earlier days. Yesterday he was the pest of her life, to-day he is the star of her hope. The night passes; sleep seems to have deserted the old home-stead, for the mother bewails the loss of her son, and young "Daniel" tosses to and fro upon his downy couch, intensely anxious to hear, for the first time, the classic clang of his brogan boots resounding through

the sacred old college halls. Time does not permit me to stop and notice the orphan notes of the roosters in the barn yard, the staid bark of the pious old watchdog, or the sorrowful lowings of "Buck" and "Brindle." All these things come in as matters of course upon the eve of such a wonderful phenomenon.

After two or three day's pleasant traveling through mud and mire, over hills and mountains, the object of our anxiety reaches the goal of his ambition. "The Rubican is passed." He threads his way through groups of boys to the President's office, amid admiring glances, and animating and enthusiastic shouts of "Newy," "Fresh," "Rat" and various other kinds of epithets, calculated to inspire the soul of even a "greener" youth than he. He has never before received such a flattering reception, and sits down in silent wonder, meditating whether it is he or George Washington. Finally reaching the happy conclusion that it is George, and not the old man's son, he proceeds to his boarding house, eats his biscuit and *sorgum*, retires to his studio, and is soon lost in peaceful slumbers, dreaming of the "old home-stead and its relations," utterly oblivious to the rapid flight of time.

"'Twas midnight's holy hour,
And silence like a gentle spirit
Was brooding o'er the still and pulseless world."

But the midnight stillness must be broken, and happy dreams must vanish like mist before the noon-day sun, for

While he snored, soundly napping, suddenly there came
a tapping,
As of some one roughly rapping, rapping at his chamber
door.

"'Tis some visitor," he muttered,
While his heart-strings wildly fluttered,

And he bounced upon the floor,
With his limbs all quaking, shaking,
And as some demon just awaking,
Madly plunges for the door;
But quoth the hazers, "Nevermore!"

Having succeeded in piling all the chairs and tables against his door, he begins to cogitate as he never cogitated before. This, however, does not last long, for

While he sat, his bright eyes flashing, suddenly there
came a smashing,
As of chairs and tables crashing, crashing on his cham-
ber floor.

Hellish demons then attacking,
Some with water, some with blacking,
Come "a-bustin'" through his door.
"God of mercy now defend us," cries the rustic in
despair,
Whom some bully seizes by the throat and by the hair.

Immediately after this tragic episode, there ensues for a few moments a little scuffling; the issue is yet unknown, but

While they struggled, madly foaming,
Suddenly there came a moaning,
As of some one sadly groaning—groaning on the cham-
ber floor;
For the pale-faced "Fresh" is blacked,
Merely this, and nothing more.

The poor fellow is then left for the remainder of the night to repose, if he can. But vivid recollections of the recent "drama" will allow him no sleep; so the "wee small hours" are profitably spent in testing the "stick-to-it-iveness" of "Mason's Challenge Blacking, warranted never to rub off." Finally the blessed light of day peeps in through his window, morning-sunbeams dance upon the panes, the ruffled curtains are swayed back and forth by the gentle breezes, and the mocking-bird sings his song just as sweetly as if the "newy" had been indulging in peaceful slumbers for generations. The gay, busy world without presents a striking contrast

with the wild tumults in his own soul. His heart is sad, he longs for the old home; he imagines that he can see his little brothers and sisters as they wander over the green meadows, singing and whooping as they go. He feels that college life has no more attraction for him; but soon his musings are interrupted by the ringing of the old college bell. He proceeds to the chapel, and is there met by the innocently smiling faces and admiring glances of his future comrades. He is introduced to a number of the boys, who compliment him upon his fine physique, his classic repose, and his intellectual nod. He is warmly solicited to join two or three societies, promises them all, and soon arrives at the conclusion that he is an important some-body any-how. During the day he is seen standing around with his hands in his breeches pockets, and a bewitching bulldog grin upon his placid countenance. Nothing of especial importance, however, happens until night begins to throw her sable mantel about him, and to cover the earth with her pall. Then it is that former recollections crowd upon his memory, and he retires to his couch with a beating heart; but, poor fellow,

As he lay in his bed at midnight,
 "And the clock was striking the hour,"
 He heard the hoofs upon his stair-case,
 And a marching for his door.

Oh, on they come with stately tread and measured beat,
 'Tis not to black the "Fresh" they say; 'tis only to
 hear him speak;
 Only to see him dance and hear him sing,
 To trot him through the street,
 With nothing save his night-robe on,
 No shoes upon his feet.

After delivering himself of a few oratorical gusts, "cutting the pigeon wing" to perfection, and being hurried frantically over the gravel walks for some time, with

the other end of his garment streaming in the midnight winds like the sails of a storm-tossed vessel, he is given a parting cheer and allowed to return to the bosom of his straw-tick.

Our lad's experiences are now about over, except that he is taken "snipe-hunting," and left "out in the cold, cold world all alone"; or he has the blessed experience of a free excursion from the top of some old apple-tree to the ground beneath, upon hearing the unexpected report of a pistol uncomfortably near. He makes water-melon raids, and engages in other innocent sports too numerous to mention. Having passed through the tread-mill in this gentle manner, the green begins to disappear from his eyes; that wild and frantic look no longer settles upon the brow when he hears the tread of his school-mate upon the stair-way; he no longer thinks that every whisper is a plot to treat him to a bucket of slop-water, or give him a free transport over the College campus at the midnight hour.

"All these trials now are passed,
 His triumph has begun,"
 His peaceful slumbers now may last
 Till the rising of the sun.

IN-EXPERIENCED.

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 APRIL.

Oh, to be in England now that April's there,  
 And whoever wakes in England sees, some morning,  
 unaware,  
 That the lowest boughs and the brush-wood sheaf  
 Round the elm-tree bole are in the tiny leaf,  
 While the chaffinch sings on the orchard bough  
 In England—now!

—Browning.

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 Shakespeare is being translated into Chinese by the President of Peking University.—Pharos.

Editorials.

W. J. HELMS, *Columbian*, { EDITORS.
E. L. MOFFITT, *Hesperian*, }

Something should be done to improve our public schools. As they exist in the State at present, they are a hindrance rather than a help to education. It is good policy for a government to provide for the education of its citizens; but, if it only partially does it, and in such a way that more efficient means are prevented from being used, that government would do a service to its people by putting into practical operation the doctrine of *laissez-faire* in regard to the matter. The bill proposed in the last legislature for establishing a system of county institutes and a teachers' training school was, in our opinion, a move in the right direction. It is to be regretted that the training school was not established. There can be no improvement until more efficient teachers are placed in the field. If we are correctly informed, each county may have an institute. This will supply a long-felt need and should be improved by every county in the State. These county institutes will create a greater demand for the training school which it is to be hoped the next legislature will establish.

There is an erroneous belief extant that the health of many students is materially injured by hard study. This is not the case. It is not hard study that gives the student the thin, sallow face and the careworn expression, but dissipation and the want of a proper regard to physical culture. Those who condemn athletic sports in college condemn the development of the physical man, and if this be neglected the mental also must wane. It is presumed that it is unnecessary to argue the necessity for these sports. Some who do not condemn athletics on general principles oppose certain forms of it for reasons best known to themselves. Such are the opposers of Foot-ball: Looked at purely from the standpoint of its physical advantages, no game now practiced in the schools is more promotive of the bodily strength of the students. It exercises every muscle. It is just the thing needed after the intense mental application of the day to cause the blood to flow vigorously to every part of the system. The most formidable objection brought against it is that it is "rough." If a great many students would come in contact oftener with things "rough" while in college, they would not leave with muscles so soft and nerves so shattered that their usefulness for life would be impaired.

The opinion prevails among many of the students at Trinity that they have too much work. As it is natural that every member of the Faculty should be ambitious to develop his department, he assigns parallel work to his classes, requires special investigations of certain topics to be made, theses and essays to be written, and a certain amount of this in each department in the aggregate amounts to a good deal. The student who is overburdened and is constantly kept in a strain cannot feel that freshness and vigor and exercise that enthusiasm which should characterize him. Especially is the work in the Senior Class too heavy. Most of them are convinced that they could not endure physically four years of labor like the present. Their theses are made a requisite to graduation, are expected to be the ripest work of their college course, and consequently require a considerable amount of reading and research in a special line. No extra time is given for this. Would it not be much better for the class, and would not the work be more satisfactory to the Faculty, and more creditable to the students, if some time, say a week in March or April, were given for this purpose? There is certainly a great advantage in being able to concentrate the mind on one subject and to study

it until mastered, instead of working by spurts, losing the connection, and being lost in one's own investigations.

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Every man should have some special object in view, and should prepare himself to attain that object by close application, whether it be in literature, in commerce, or in any of the industrial occupations; but, while this is praiseworthy, there is almost certain to accompany the act, a glaring fault—*too much exclusiveness*. The young man in college very often has his career marked out before him, and, many times, too plainly. There is no objection to an early decision as to one's vocation, but discretion must be the guide. Suppose a young man intends to be an engineer. He enters college, and takes the regular course, it may be; but, still, every thing not directly connected with that branch of study is reduced to mere formality. His Rhetoric and Literature, his Philosophy, his French, his Political Economy, and his History are covered with dust the greater part of the time; and he rides through Horace and the Anabasis on a 'pony,' hardly knowing how to decline the noun *mensa*, or to conjugate the verb *luo*. Just so it is likely to be when he pursues any other special line of study.

He drags through the four years' course in this way, and, when he leaves college, his views are so narrow and his mind so prejudiced that he thinks every man a consummate fool who does not believe exactly as he does. He can never see but one side of a question, and that must be the side next him. The biggest fool of all, is he who thinks every body else a fool. A good way to obviate such a misunderstanding is for the student to take a through course. A college education does not mean simply a knowledge of engineering, or of the Classics, or of Literature, but of all the main branches taught in modern institutions. His research must extend beyond his text-books into the Reading-Room and Library, for in studying the thoughts of others our own are formulated. As has been said, we should have a definite purpose in view, and should follow out that purpose ardently, but not exclusively.

Narrowness is not a peculiarity of the college boy simply. Its victims may be found in every profession, in the pedagogical ranks, among business men, doctors, lawyers and preachers. An article, or a lecture, no matter how dry, commendatory of some profession, will be "deep," or "learned," with the members of that profession; but just let

it be criticised, no matter how fairly and excellently, with these same men it is the "weakest" thing they ever heard. Such criticisms are unjust, and are characteristic of a narrow mind. The public should accord to every man the right to his own opinion, especially on subjects that concern all equally. The world has no use for men who can not, or who will not, listen to reason on any question; it has no use for men of one idea; for men who attempt to keep thought apace with them, instead of keeping apace with thought; for men who can not grasp an idea outside of their special line. The days when bigotry held sway have passed away, and an era of broad-mindedness takes its place. It is true that the number of extreme bigots is providentially small, but one is enough to disgust and torment a whole community of liberal-minded men. Conviction without contumacy characterizes the true man.

There are three classes of educators: those who cling most tenaciously to the old system, which was in the main theoretical; those who take the other extreme and reject all knowledge except that which is purely practical, and those who occupy an intermediate position between these two. The first class would have the student devote

days and years to the study of the classic languages, mythology, ancient philosophy, and the history of antiquities. The text-books of fifty years ago are a good index to their ideas of what constitutes an education. By examining, for example, a work gotten up at that time on Conic Sections, one would find page after page of dry demonstrations without anything to induce the pupil to think and investigate for himself and apply the principles he has learned. This class entirely discards an extensive study of English, with its rich stores of literature, History, Political Economy, the Natural Sciences, and even Applied Mathematics as they are pursued at present. They display an indefatigable zeal for text-books and an utter indifference to all other sources of general information. It is to be regretted that they did not live in the day of some of the preceding generations, so that their ideas could have been in full vogue. The second class make themselves equally as distasteful by their clamorous cry for *practical* education. With them all knowledge is worthless unless it be "practical." They look upon the past knowledge, history and experience of the world as things that do not in any manner pertain to them, for they are living in the present. This is an age

of steam and electricity, they say, and we must keep up with it. How often do we hear fathers express the desire to give their boys a *practical* education! This would be very good if their ideas of what constitutes a *practical* education were correct. This class forgets that mental discipline is the basis of all education, and that the practical utility of a great many things which they regard as purely theoretical and consequently useless, lies in the fact that they are powerful agents in their ability to discipline the mind. For this purpose, if for no other, every student should thoroughly study Latin, Greek and pure Mathematics, but he should not by any means confine himself exclusively to these. Between all extremes there is a golden mean, and those who pursue this middle line have the proper conception of the education necessary to make well-rounded men.

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Prof. Bandy, with Mr. Myrick as assistant, have shown great ingenuity in making something out of nothing. If the good friends of Trinity could see the zeal of those who desire a practical knowledge of mechanics, they would come to the help of this department, and supply the necessary machinery.

Reviews.

S. J. DURHAM, *Columbian*, } EDITORS.
 J. W. JONES, *Hesperian*, }

THE AMERICAN ELECTORAL SYSTEM—By Charles A. O'Neil, LL. B. New York and London—G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1889. pp. ix. 284.

"The prevailing discontent with the present process [of choosing a President] is doubtless a sufficient apology for the appearance of this work. No one can adequately appreciate the dangers with which the nation is threatened without a knowledge of the workings of the electoral law in the past. Many of the details of that history must necessarily be repetitions. Some have ceased to be of practical utility, for the precedents established have become unwritten law. The United States is not so rich in historical matter as to justify an omission to trace, step by step, year by year, the growth of fixed principles of law, appertaining to the great central office in our Federal government, and especially to point out prominently, by the light of the past, the snags and pitfalls which lie in the path to the 'White House.'"

The author thus intimates in the Preface the outline of the work, whose avowed object is to awaken in the public an interest in this all-important subject. By diligent search in newspapers, magazines, and Congressional documents, the scant literature on this subject has been pieced out, and a very readable presentation is given of the unsatisfactory operation of this portion of the great American machine. The electoral System was the weak point in the Constitution; many tried to tinker it, till finally the XIIth Amendment was

added; but this has merely patched over the more pressing gaps. The whole System needs revision. The author, in conclusion, reviews the failure of the System, the attempts at constitutional reform, proposed modifications, and himself makes a suggestion. His plan proposes a uniform district system throughout the United States. This would, at least, render less possible such an anomaly in a democracy as the election of the Chief Magistrate by a minority, a result surely not contemplated by the framers of the Constitution. But the present method leaves more room for the profitable purchase of "blocks of five;" and so long as our machinery is in the hands of Dudleys and Wanamakers and Gormans, there is little hope of a change. These are the rascals to be kicked out of politics. To bring this about, the people must be educated and aroused, and this book serves here a good purpose.

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We would call attention to the cheap publications of Cassell & Co., in the "National Library" series. The selections are made with excellent judgment from the best English authors, ranging from Sir John Maundeville to writers of this century. At the cost of a dime, one may hear old Isaac Walton give lessons in fishing in his chatty style, may laugh at the innocent, shrewd Pepys, may gather wisdom from the experience of Franklin.

The number of publishing-houses that offer books at prices within the reach of all is on the increase. There is no reason why this should not become a well-read people, and a well-read people is an educated people.



## Among the Exchanges.

W. H. JONES, *Columbian*, } EDITORS.  
B. B. NICHOLSON, *Hesperian*, }

We read with great interest an article upon "Words," which appeared in the February issue of the *Ogontz Mosaic*, and are of the same opinion, that the use of words should be carefully studied, making expressions simple and concise by putting the proper words in the proper places; attaching adjectives of a superlative degree when there are ideas of superlative degrees to be conveyed.

"Listen to a party of young ladies for a few minutes, and you will learn that in one day they have seen 'splendid' and 'elegant' innumerable things, have passed through the most 'dreadful,' 'shocking,' 'horrible' experiences, met the most 'awfully nice' people, eaten the most 'lovely' bon-bons on which they 'just doted,' 'and had another crush.'"

There are hundreds of just such expressions; whether the ladies gave rise to them, and whether these expressions are more frequently used by the ladies than by the other sex, we will let *Ogontz Mosaic* say; but it is certain that such expressions, as they are now used, have a very deteriorating influence upon the language. The superlatives are used so often where the positives should be used that, when the time comes for the proper use of a superlative, one has no superlative that has not been used improperly. Moreover, if the superlatives that have been put improperly in the place of positives are used, they do not convey the idea intended. Hence superlatives are rapidly losing their force.

Number 3 of *The Pulse* has been received, and a careful examination shows it to be neat and well gotten up. THE ARCHIVE hopes its *pulse* will beat long and strong in behalf of literary improvement. Success to *The Pulse*!

This magazine expresses itself forcibly in regard to indiscriminate election to membership in College Literary Societies. THE ARCHIVE coincides with *The Pulse*; it would be wise in the Literary Societies of all colleges not to be hasty in admitting any and every student who expresses a wish to become a member. If there were restraints of some kind, such as, requiring a fair knowledge of a student before electing him as a member and electing only the worthy, by such means the standard of the Literary Societies of all colleges would be greatly improved. THE ARCHIVE does not believe it to be the best method for a Literary Society to solicit members through eager persuasion, regardless of the student's fitness. It would be far better if the Societies should stand upon their dignity and wait for the students to seek them.

The first issue of *Rutherford College Gazette* has been received. THE ARCHIVE wishes it success.

Our only objection to the *Trinity Archive* is that there is not enough of it. Its editorials are well written and its departments well conducted, but there is only one contribution and two verses of poetry which are not original. There ought to be more articles in it.—*Wake Forest Student*

THE ARCHIVE poet's office is closed for repairs. It touches his feelings peculiarly to know that he is missed by his brethren of the quill.

In the *Forum* for February appeared an article by Jules Verne, entitled "In 2889," describing the state of civilization 1,000 years hence, which has been the provocative of numerous essays on different themes in this same line. The best one yet, has appeared in the *Haverfordian* for March. Although the "experience of the Local Editor" is of to-day, it smacks of the dim, distant future, when he speaks of a machine called "the new American Electrical-Psychical-Phonographical Type-writer; it covers every department of mental effort, language, mathematics, history, science, philosophy. By putting your question on a piece of paper, you may have the answer to any question, either written on the typewriter or spoken through the funnel." What a boon to the school-boy this would be! But note its end: "I seized a dumb-bell and broke the machine into a thousand pieces. . . . For two days Barclay Hall was filled with wails and shrieks—all the wisdom and art of the world mixed to-

gether—Greek plays, Calculus, Homer, Will Carleton, biology, Cicero, E. P. Roe, Shakespeare, science, theology and religion."

The change in the manner of selecting the Editors of this excellent paper is a good one, calculated to place the best men at the head of the magazine.

Methylbenzoinethoxyetoyltetrahyaropyridinecasboxylate is the chemical terminology for cocaine, and is the longest known composite word in jours or any other language.—*University News*.

Vassar girls, says an exchange, are desirous of adopting the Oxford cap and gown.

The young ladies of the Harvard Annex propose to put a four-oared crew on the Charles river next season.—*Exchange*.

*The Napa Classic, The Pulse, The Ogontz Mosaic* and *The Wittenberger* are among our new exchanges.

## Alumni.

W. F. WOOD, *Columbian*, AND T. V. ROWLAND, *Hesperian*, EDITORS.

Mr. W. W. Rose, after completing the junior work ('83), joined the North Carolina Conference. Mr. Rose was assigned the La Grange circuit, where he has won to himself many true friends, has had many gracious revivals of religion and has greatly enhanced the church property.

Mr. J. A. Lockhart, '73, is practicing law at Wadesboro, N. C. Mr. Lockhart is doing well in his profession.

Oscar Walker, who was in College a year or two ago, afterwards went to Vanderbilt University, where he studied medicine. On receiving his diploma, he began practicing in Randleman, his native place. Dr. Walker is a promising young physician.

L. Branson, '56, is living in Raleigh and is the proprietor of the Branson House. While the Trinity boys were in Raleigh, some time ago, they were handsomely en-

tertained by this gentleman. It is advisable for the boys from Trinity to stop with Mr. Branson when they visit Raleigh, for they will be treated well.

Mr. J. R. Overman, winner of the "Wiley Grey" Medal in '87, who was from Wayne county, a representative in the last legislature has proved himself a workman not to be ashamed of.

Mr. John Shamburger, who was in college in '81-'82, expects to return soon from the Maryland Medical College, where he has been taking lectures, with his "sheepskin," licensing him all the privileges of the "pill-rollers." If you wish to make a living, don't bring your shingle to Trinity, Doctor; we have too much fresh air and pure water for medicine men in these parts.

The *Raleigh Christian Advocate* gives the following complimentary notice of The Hon. H. B. Adams of Monroe, N. C., who graduated with the class of '70: "Hon. H. B. Adams, of Union county, was in Raleigh last week, a day or two. Mr. Adams has been appointed one of the directors of the State penitentiary by Governor Fowle, and he will make a splendid director. He has the courage of his convictions, is well qualified in every way for this important trust, and any interest of the State will be perfectly safe in his hands. We congratulate all concerned on his appointment."

Rev. J. M. Rhodes, the President of Henderson Female College, has purchased the Littleton (N. C.) Female College property, and will take charge of it in the Fall. At an early day now he will begin to add several thousand dollars' worth of im-

provements to the buildings, embracing a nice chapel; a gymnasium with equipments for physical culture; a society hall and several new class rooms. He proposes also to employ a good strong faculty of eight or ten teachers. Bro. Rhodes is well qualified in head, heart and character for such an important and responsible work and we wish him great success in the enterprise.—*Raleigh Christian Advocate*.

A letter from Rev. Dr. M. L. Wood, written last Saturday, conveys the gratifying intelligence that Rev. Dr. W. H. Bobbitt is some better and there is hope that he will get about again. He is still very sick but somewhat improved. We rejoice to hear this and earnestly hope that we shall soon be able to record the recovery of this eminently useful minister of God.—*Raleigh Christian Advocate*.

Dr. Bobbitt has been stricken with paralysis, and it was thought for a while that he would not recover. He passed through Greensboro a few days ago *en route* to Winston. His health is improving quite encouragingly, and he hopes to be able, in a short time, to attend to his work.

The adjournment of the Legislature has returned Senator White to Trinity. We clip the following paragraph from the *Advocate*:

Senators White, Blair and Campbell made fine records for their first terms in the Senate. They were fearless and forcible in the advocacy of what they believed to be right, and their constituents need never be afraid to trust them as representatives. They are good and true men.

## Locals.

T. C. DANIELS, *Columbian*, }  
G. T. ADAMS, *Hesperian*, } REPORTERS.

Base ball is now taking the place of foot-ball.

"Oh, it is so exceedingly handsome!"

WANTED—To know who requests that the Crowell Team wear long pants.

There is great room for improvement in the manner of lighting the College chapel. A more abundant supply of oil, wicks, and wash-rags will put things in better shape.

Mr. —.

I hope you are too benignant to consider me commutable [*sic*] if I request you to return my medal.

Yours. —.

The above was found on the campns. Owner can have same by applying at this office.

The members of the foot-ball team desire to express publicly their appreciation of the many favors shown them while in Raleigh by old Trinity men. Mr. E. B. Barbee and Mr. B. C. Beckwith, ('83,) were especially attentive, and their many kindnesses will be long remembered by the Crowell Team.

Mr. J. F. Jones, Manager of the foot-ball team, informs us that he has received a letter from the Greensboro Chamber of Commerce, giving the assurance that grounds will soon be enclosed in Greensboro, and that they will probably be furnished free for our games in the future. This will be quite refreshing, after paying

such high prices in Raleigh. When we passed Greensboro, returning from Raleigh recently, we saw that Greensboro was alive and pushing forward. The action of her Chamber of Commerce in regard to the enclosed grounds is further evidence of her progressive spirit.

"For reasons best known to themselves," the Columbians, deeming it inexpedient to take part in the approaching public debate, have withdrawn from the contest. In view of this fact, the exercises will be conducted wholly under the auspices of the Hesperian society, the following constituting the order of the exercises:

ORATION: Mr. A. H. White.

DEBATE—Question: Resolved, "That there is more to admire in the Old than in the New South."

DEBATERS:

|               |                    |
|---------------|--------------------|
| <i>Aff.</i>   | <i>Neg.</i>        |
| L. S. Massey, | E. L. Moffitt,     |
| G. T. Adams,  | W. T. R. Bell, Jr. |

A full assortment of drugs, medicines, &c., is always in stock at Brown & Matton's drug store. Read their ad. in this issue, and when you have anything to purchase in their line, remember them.

By the application of a new coat of paint, the residence of Mrs. Irene Craven presents quite a handsome and attractive appearance.

Miss Mamie Robbins left last week for Peace Institute, where she will pursue her studies in music.

A reporter is informed by unquestionable authority that there is one student in college who carefully avoids coming up street for fear *he will get an idea*.

Mr. W. G. Burkhead's lecture on "Jour-

nalism," in the College Chapel, Saturday evening, March 16th, was delivered in happy style to a large and appreciative audience. Although he spoke without manuscript, Mr. Burkhead's lecture was instructive and of course entertaining. He handled his subject in a way that showed him to be its master, giving a good picture of Journalism in North Carolina. Mr. Burkhead said, and said truthfully, that there is no chance for young men to make money in the field of Journalism in this State. A man should have higher motives than mercenary gain. There is room for men of brains and courage to do good to their fellow men. The speaker's reference to Trinity's recent triumphs in football elicited loud applause from the students' side.

The Crowell Team say that "Troy" knows how to do the handsome thing with a will when the occasion demands. On their return from Raleigh, he brought them out from High Point in Mr. Welch's finest turnouts, and the victors rode into Trinity in a blaze of glory.

X Trinity has as yet no college yell. But she is prompt to improvise when necessary, as the following will show:

The University crowd, about seventy-five strong, literally woke Raleigh up with their yell (we mean before the game)—

Rah! Rah! Rah!  
For the white and blue!  
Hoop la! Hoop la!  
N. C. U.

Trinity was not slow to catch up the strain (after the game, of course) and roll it off in this fashion:

Rah! Rah! Rah!  
For the deep dark blue!  
Hoop la! Hoop la!  
We beat.

## FOOT-BALL. X

### THE CHAMPIONSHIP GAMES.

The very unsettled weather prevented the games being played in February as scheduled. Two games have been played and were witnessed by large crowds, considering the fact that both were arranged for by wire only a day ahead. The first was the

#### UNIVERSITY—WAKE FOREST

game in Raleigh, March 1st. The University won, the score being 33 to 0. The playing of the University was specially good. It could be readily seen that Cowan, of Princeton, had put their players in fine condition. The men were well trained, each man acquitting himself admirably at his post. Their Rushers were heavier than those of their opponents, and their training and science showed to good effect. The Wake-Foresters, although outwitted by their opponents at almost every point, kept up a remarkable degree of spirit. They played with determination to the end of the game.

The players were:

University: *Rushers*, Murphy, Fearington, Little, Johnson, Huggins, Blount, Corpening; *Quarter-back*, Rhem; *Half-backs*, Bragaw, (Capt.) and Howell; *Full-back*, Graham.

Wake-Forest: *Rushers*, Devin, Williamson, Richardson, Mitchell, Riddick, White, Olive; *Quarter-back*, Upechurch; *Half-backs*, Dowd and Merritt; *Full-back*, Royster.

Umpire—F. A. Rahders, of Trinity College.

Referee—J. F. Jones, of Trinity College.

#### UNIVERSITY—TRINITY.

The second game of the series was play-

ed by the University team and Trinity team, at Raleigh, March 8. The game was called at 2:45, P. M. Capt. Johnson winning the toss, chose the ball, University taking the western goal, with the sun and wind in their faces. Trinity dribbled the ball, and it was passed to Rahders for a run. The University Rushers caught on at once, and were too quick for him. The University, by several quick and successive rushes, soon got the ball well into Trinity's territory and into their possession. The ball was snapped and passed to Bragaw, who by a short but beautiful run made the first touchdown for University, which counted only four points, as Graham failed to kick goal. The ball was kicked out from a touch-back and was again in University's possession. Bragaw, in attempting another run, was tackled by Daniels, and University's heavy Center Rusher jumped on them and crushed them to the ground, fracturing Bragaw's leg just above the ankle. Snipes was put on the Rush line, Little going half-back. The playing was now hard on both sides. Trinity carried the ball near University's goal several times, but the University by kicks assisted by the wind, carried the ball, each time, and by dint of hard playing, Graham now acting Captain, added two more touch-downs to University's score, which, however, did not result in goals, as Graham failed in kicking them. Trinity again carried the ball to within three feet of University's goal, but lost it by a decision of the Referee. University by a long kick again had the ball in Trinity's territory, where Graham succeeded in adding 5 more points to University's score by a beautiful drop-kick of 20 yards. With only 4 minutes

before time Trinity got the ball, and by the magnificent center play and by rapid and heavy rushes carried the ball across University's goal, Crowell thus scoring their first touch-down, which did not bring a goal. Thus ended the first half: University 17, Trinity 4. Great excitement reigned during the intermission. Trinity's strong and well trained men went over to the western goal, determined to play and win. They had had the wind against them; things looked brighter now. The University had the kick-off; they began with the popular running break, or V, but soon found that they could not run it on Trinity, as they made only about 15 feet. They were rapidly driven back, and the rest of the game was played in University's territory. Trinity's plunging center worked admirably, Durham, S., bearing the brunt of the work, admirably supported by the half-backs. Her heavy running rush soon crossed University's goal, Durham, S., making a touch-down; Durham, R., failed to kick the goal. The University now kicked the ball out from a touch-back. Trinity got the ball and soon added another touch-down by Durham, S., which resulted in a goal by a magnificent kick by Durham, R. The University now by a dribble and kick sent the ball up into Trinity's territory, but it was quickly returned by Durham, R., and Trinity's heavy rush forced Graham to make a safety. The score now stood 17 to 16 in University's favor. Graham now commenced to kill time, but was forced by the referee to kick out. Again Trinity secured the ball, and by a quick rush scored another touch-down by Durham S. Durham, R., failed to kick the goal. Score now 20 to 17 in favor of

Trinity. With only  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a minute the ball was passed to Durham, R., who added 5 more points to Trinity's score by a beautiful drop-kick of 35 yards. Thus ended the most hotly contested game ever played in the South. The score was Trinity 25, University 17.

The players were :

| <i>University.</i> |               | <i>Trinity.</i> |
|--------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| Blount,            | Right End,    | Watkins.        |
| Burroughs,         | “ Tackler,    | Roberts.        |
| Ferrington,        | “ Guard,      | Crowell.        |
| Murphy,            | Center,       | Dailey.         |
| Little,            | Left Guard,   | Hathcock.       |
| Huggins,           | “ Tackler,    | Nicholson.      |
| Corpening,         | “ End,        | Johnston, Capt  |
| Rhem,              | Quarter-back, | Durham, S.      |
| Bragaw, Capt.      | Half-back,    | Daniels.        |
| Howell,            | “ “           | Rahders.        |
| Graham,            | Full-back,    | Durham, R.      |

*Substitutes:* University, Snipes, Johnson; Trinity, Sharpe, Mitchell.

*Referee*—W. C. Dowd, of Wake Forest.

*Umpire*—H. C. Upchurch, of Wake Forest.

In the first half of game Little took Bragaw's place and Snipes was put into the Rush line. In the latter part, Johnson was substituted for Murphy.

The playing of both teams was excellent and showed much training. Blount and Ferrington deserve mention for good playing at their respective places, as does Graham for quick kicking. We must congratulate Dailey, Crowell and Hathcock on the admirable manner in which they opened the center. The Trinity team can best be praised as a whole. Every man on each team worked with a will.

~~~~~  
Y. M. C. A. NOTES.

Mr. W. G. Burkhead, '76, was with us Sunday, March 17th. He is President of the State Y. M. C. A. and an active mem-

ber of the Durham Association. After Prof. Armstrong's lecture, he spoke for a few moments about the grand work in which the Y. M. C. Associations are engaged. His account of the work at Durham was especially interesting. Brother Burkhead's visit was much enjoyed. The latch-string will always be left on the outside for him.

Mr. J. R. Mott, College Secretary of the National Committee, visited us March 12-14. To college men who have met Mr. Mott, the above is full of meaning. He met the Association in Conference Tuesday night, Wednesday afternoon and after public services Wednesday night. We cannot attempt a description of these informal meetings. Mr. Mott is full and running over with enthusiasm. He infused new life into our work. He is remarkably well posted on all questions touching upon Y. M. C. A. work, especially among college men. He not only knows but has it at his tongue's end, and knows how to tell it to others. Mr. Mott is deeply consecrated, and he is sure to succeed, if he is given half a chance. Trinity bids him Godspeed in his noble work.

The following are the leaders, with the topics for discussion, for the devotional meetings during the month of April:

April 7—Leader, G. W. Starling: Subject, "Sowing and Reaping." Gal. v: 7.

April 14—Leader, G. T. Adams: Subject, "Our Record."

April 21—Leader, W. I. Cranford: Subject, _____.

April 28—Leader, Prof. Heitman: Subject, "What Constitutes a Call to the Ministry."

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TRINITY COLLEGE, MAY, 1889.

IS MARRIAGE A FAILURE?

Is marriage a failure? Why, of course, it is a failure; every body knows it is a failure; who ever heard of its being anything else but a failure? The world was satisfied to accept it as a failure, go on and say nothing more about it, until some fanatic came out in the broad, open daylight, in the face of six thousand years of experience, before thirteen hundred million people, and asked this brazen question. Then, for the first time in the record of human events, it was plainly, flatly, premeditatedly and bitterly denied. But this is exactly what a sensible man would expect; for just let a man take a position a little out of the beaten track, and a thousand shots will be fired at him before any body knows whether he really means it, or is just doing it for fun.

Now, this question must be settled immediately and forever, and all this fuss about it stopped. It is to be put to an actual test, according to scientific principles. The subject under consideration shall be defined by piece-meal, and each phase thoroughly tested before it is left, so that there shall be no mistake as to how the conclusion is reached.

In the first place then, marriage is the consummation of the noblest affections of mankind. Let us see if it is:—It was a

June evening in the State of South Carolina; just when the yellow twilight of that sunny elime was softly touching field and forest, earth and sky, with supernatural beauty. A young man, tall and handsome, strolled slowly across a flowery glade in the direction of a stately old mansion whose turreted roof peeped up here and there through the heavy foliage of magnificent trees. His countenance was a mixture of joy and hope, anxiety and earnestness; his cheek was flushed from deep emotion, and tell-tale smiles played upon his lips, as happy thoughts flitted through his mind. As he neared the mansion, his manly heart rose quick and high, his eyes shone with a light not their own, his very soul seemed written upon every line of his face, and a general air of expectancy pervaded his whole being. On reaching the gate he looked up, suddenly turned pale as death and as suddenly the blood leaped to the very roots of his hair—he stood before the fair young mistress of that old mansion. An hour later, they sat close together on a rustic bench near the little brook which ran through the park. The young moon, with a star upon its nether tip, looked down approvingly upon the scene; the whippoorwill sang his dismal song in the thicket just beyond them; Zephyrus play-

fully tangled his fingers in the hair of the trees, and the crystal waters of the laughing stream whispered sweet little secrets to the pearly pebbles that it held in its bosom. In keeping with the hour, he unfolded to her the secret of his great heart; he watched her face as if his life depended upon it; and, when he heard the soft, sweet music of the responsive chord which he had touched; when he knew that the priceless gem of a woman's heart was his, he—he—let us draw the curtain.

A few years later one bleak December morning, a tumult was heard in that old mansion, that sounded like swift-foot Achilles circling the walls of Ilium. A window flew up as if by magic, and out shot that same young man. In his haste, he had omitted to bring his shoes, hat, coat and vest, and he looked back once or twice to greet a feminine slipper, a pair of tongs, a shovel, a comb and brush, a cake of soap and a few other such household articles that seemed to cluster round his head with a kind of fellow-feeling. One might have taken him for a burglar, but he wasn't; he was only a married man.

A neighbor happened to be passing that way, and seeing him, called out "Hello there, Bill! what's the matter?" and Bill with a countenance full of despair looked up and meekly said, "nothing." That was exactly it, "Nothing." He had married with the idea that his budding love would grow into a magnificent tree, and he told the simple truth; it had dwindled to "Nothing." Then, if marriage proposes to be the consummation of love, it is a magnificent failure.

Again, it promises felicity and ease by giving half the burdens of life to someone else. Go ask that man whose wife

has run wild after fashion's god, if this be true; go ask that poor, tired fellow whose wife keeps late hours at the ball and theatre and leaves him to soothe the teething baby's sorrows; ask him to speak of the joys of this soul-stirring and self-enobling employment; ask that gentleman to tell you of the felicitous process by which he was deprived of that hair on that smooth, shining head of his. Did you ever go any where to spend the day and notice a woman look out of the corners of her eyes at her husband and say "John!" That poor fellow is literally ruined for the rest of that day; he dreads to go home worse than the boy who runs away to swim in the branch. Recall that tickling sensation that you used to feel creeping along the soles of your feet and all over your back, as you hung around the back steps after your mother had called you home from that other boy's house, and you can judge how enviable 'John's' felicity is. Look at the dry, staid and even haggard expression on that man's countenance, and let him tell you when he lost his vitality. Do ease and felicity beget such things? If not, then marriage is not only a failure, but a humbug.

Now, if it is what it claims to be, there ought to be in its economy a provision to make it reach every individual of the human family who is a fit subject. Go ask that silent gentleman who has literally worn out his articulating apparatus in the wild pursuit of this hope, if there is any such provision. Go ask that gentleman who has rubbed all the hair off his head trying to formulate some plan by which to captivate an unsuspecting maiden, if he thinks marriage is a failure. Go ask

the fifteen thousand surplus ladies in the State of North Carolina, who have taxed every artifice of their fertile minds to catch a man, and have smiled at them until their faces are "with cycle and epicycle [of wrinkles] scribbled o'er," if there is the least shadow of a probability that marriage will ever include them; if not then, marriage is not only a failure and a humbug but a tantalizing hallucination, and should at once be so completely reconstructed as to fulfil all that is claimed for it.

B. O'NY.

THE PUBLIC DEBATE.

On the evening of the 12th of April, a public debate was given by the Hesperian Literary Society. The invitations sent out some time since gave due notice, and secured a full attendance.

At the ringing of the bell a large and select audience assembled in the new Chapel. Among their number were about a dozen fair representatives of Greensboro Female College.

The exercises, which were conducted by President Johnston, were opened with music. The orator of the occasion was Mr. White, who had for his subject, "The English a Conquering Race." The oration was of high literary merit and was as entertaining as it was instructive. Next came the debate. Subject for discussion: *Resolved*, "That there is more to admire in the Old than in the New South." The discussion was opened for the affirmative by Mr. Massey. His first sentence introduced the Old South's greatest politicians. On account of their almost innumerable number, the speaker dwelt upon only a few of them. He then claimed that the

American ideas of liberty sprang up originally in the Old South, and followed this up recalling the charm of Southern society. The exordium for the negative was well contrived and delivered by Mr. Moffitt. In his first sentence, he went to the very heart of the subject with such a spirit and New South vim that repeated applause was elicited. The speaker showed that we need New South push and industry, and not Old South chivalry and hospitality. He proved that the New South is far beyond the old in industrial and agricultural products. The discussion for the affirmative was continued by Mr. Adams, by whom the high moral and religious principles of the Old South were vigorously defended. The high social life and the chivalric bearing of the patriotic Old Southerner was emphasized. He spoke of the gallant leaders of the Revolution and of the war of 1812, and declared that some of the greatest diplomatists the world ever saw were born and bred under the old regime. The last, but not the least, was Mr. Bell, who employed his Demosthenean eloquence in favor of the negative. He acquitted himself manfully in his brilliant comparison between the Old and the New South, vividly and effectively picturing the defects of the one and the merits of the other. This speaker, though not far beyond the middle of his teens, possesses the imposing bearing and the impressive mien of a natural born orator. The decision of the question, being submitted to the audience, resulted almost unanimously in favor of the negative.

Excellent music was furnished by the College String Band. "Dixie," which never fails to stir the Southern heart, brought down the house. The marshals

and managers from both societies were on duty, and were useful as well as ornamental.

After the debate the whole audience was invited to repair to the Society halls, which had been lighted for the occasion, and then the boys discussed with their fair friends topics best adapted to their own private interests.

THE BANQUET.

The most pleasant event of the College year was the banquet given to the Trinity Foot-Ball Team in recognition of its superiority, (inasmuch as it tied the series by

its native ability, when its opponents were trained by hired trainers), by President John F. Crowell, Saturday evening, April 6th. The occasion was one of great enjoyment, and will be long remembered by the participants. Each member, inspired by memories which the *personnel* of that assembly vividly recalled, made a brief speech in which he referred to past victories and defeat and to future possibilities. President Crowell was thanked with warmth for the great interest which he has manifested in the team and for the substantial support which he has given it. In reply to the several speeches of the members of the team, President Crowell made an instructive talk upon college athletics.

Editorials.

E. L. MOFFITT, *Hesperian*. AND W. I. CRANFORD, *Columbian*, EDITORS.

There is too great a tendency among students to put off their extra work until the time allotted to it is passed. This habit is productive of evil in three ways. First, it makes the student appear to disadvantage when he forces himself to do in a day what he has been expected to do in a month; secondly, when the extra work of a month is crowded into a few days, regular work must suffer; and, thirdly, it is physically and mentally unhealthy. Begin in time and work steadily and moderately, if you would succeed.

It is evident that some students sleep too little. Now physical exercise is certainly of no greater importance to the real student than plenty of sleep. Some students seem to think the more oil they burn, the more intellectual light they will receive. There are others, however, whose energy and ambition deprive them of their proper amount of sleep and finally of their success. Such students often win the highest honors and yet go out least prepared for life. They seem to forget that they are only making preparation

for life, and do not consider that, if they exhaust themselves in the preparation, all is worse than failure.

The doleful lamentation, "*Quo usque tandem abutere, O These, patientia nostra?*" so common to the Seniors, is no longer heard; for the theses were all handed in to the Faculty the first of April to await the day of their final judgment, when the anxious candidate for graduation shall hear the welcome plaudit, "Well done thou good and faithful student; enter thou into the receipt of thy Diploma;" or shall be doomed to see the fly-leaf of his climacteric production decorated with the unmistakable inscription, "*Mene, Mene, Tekel, Upharsin.*" The preparation of these theses has required a great deal of original research, but there are few tasks in the entire college course more improving. Old records and census reports have been drawn out from under the accumulation of the dust and cob-webs of years, and pored over for many hours, with all the *seeming* interest that is displayed in reading one of Scott's novels. Whether, or not, this interest is real can be ascertained only by experience. From such investigations the student not only obtains a broad view of his subject, but also learns *how* and *where*

research is to be made, which is something that every man, who wishes to take facts and figures and build up ideas upon them, must know. The work upon these theses, which average about fifty pages each, has been hard; but the Seniors feel amply repaid for all the effort they have put forth, and, as a body of generous young men, they wish to tender their most heart-felt sympathies to the members of the Faculty who are condemned to read them.

In these latter days of push and hurry in college life, there is too little of public speaking by the students. It seems a deplorable fact too. It is certainly a desirable accomplishment to be able to appear before the public at ease and with perfect naturalness. This, like all other accomplishments of the kind, can be acquired only by actual exercise until it becomes a second nature; and this cannot be accomplished even in long drills for one or two special occasions during the year. Literary Societies, it is true, do a great deal toward supplying this much needed practice, but they cannot supply all that is needed in this line. Should not every student be compelled to appear before the public at least once in every two months?

There is one class of people in the world who never take a stand on any question, no matter how important, and no matter how great may be their advantages for obtaining information. They seem to take no interest whatever in public affairs. If you ask them for their opinion respecting some pending issue, they almost invariably answer, "O, I don't know; I don't try to keep up with such things." Such men as these are not simply of no benefit to society, but are positive hinderances. They set the example of profitless inactivity, and the lazy, soft-brained, fossiliferous mankind coming in contact with them fall in line, and they all go on their way rejoicing, with the blessed assurance that other men were made to think and to act for them. One who has never noticed it before will be surprised, when he thinks of it, to find such a number of men in his community, who follow in the foot-steps of their neighbor, without once reflecting as to whether or not he is right. No man has a right to be a physical or an intellectual drag to any one. God endowed every man with a certain amount of intelligence; and, if he fails to use it, he neglects a christian duty, and one that will have to be accounted for at the final day of reckoning, just as much so as any strictly moral act. By knowing

and imparting what he knows, a man strengthens himself mentally and morally, and perhaps gives expression to thoughts which may serve as an electric spark to awaken the sleeping capabilities of some of his fellow-men who have hitherto been mere ciphers in the world of activity and progress.

There is a class of men who take a stand on every question, whether they know anything about it or not. They are always ready to express an opinion when called on, and when not called on. No issue seems to be too dark to resist their penetrating search, or rather their cursory glance—for it is seldom more than a glance. It is not desired to intimate that these men are always either egotists or fools; they may be learned in their own spheres, and may be well posted on matters of public interest in their immediate sections. But there is a limit to human capacity. No one man can know everything. It is not to be supposed, though, that all these men who are so ready with their opinions, assume to be minutely informed; they speak from "general principles," or from "humanly christian motives." For example, nearly every week articles appear in the various newspapers and magazines of some of the Northern States respecting

the "Great Negro Question of the South," when perhaps the author never saw half a dozen negroes in his life, and knows no more about their characteristics and capabilities than we do about the representative from the fifth "Lunar" district. Such "readiness" is to be condemned, for it disseminates ideas in a section totally foreign to that section, and injurious to those who espouse them. Then the best plan is to know what we can, and knowing, speak; but being ignorant, be silent; and by so doing serve ourselves and country best.

That Letter-writing is an art which is fast losing the attention due it, is a fact recognized by many observers; and yet they are doing little or nothing to restore it to its formerly recognized importance. Voltaire says: "The post is the grand connecting link of all transactions, of all negotiations. Those who are absent, by its means become present; it is the consolation of life." As a source of both profit and pleasure, few things can surpass a good, lively correspondence. As a source of profit, any one writing to an esteemed friend is naturally and for courtesy's sake, if for nothing else, led to cultivate in writing habits of care and neatness which are habits of far more importance

than he sometimes realizes. "If such a correspondence," says Bardeen, "be frank, unassuming, and free from gushing setimentality, it is an unsurpassed means of literary culture." As a source of pleasure, it is really a means by which one may be led back through pleasant memories and made to enjoy afresh the pleasures of the past; while it but doubles present pleasures to share them with an absent friend. There are few people indeed who do not enjoy receiving long and interesting letters, while there are almost as few who are able to write an interesting letter. Many think it a hard task to write a letter of even four pages; and by the time they have written that much they have exhausted their whole stock of news gathered from all the newspapers which they have read for the past month, and have failed to write a single thing that should be written in a letter. Something should be done for this malady, and the sooner the better for the afflicted.

The development in our English Department is constantly calling for more books for parallel work. The works of fifteenth and sixteenth century authors are especially needed; and if some friend of the college would donate such books, or the money with which to purchase them, he would greatly aid our work.

 Reviews.

J. W. JONES, *Hesperian*, } EDITORS.
 F. L. MCCOY, *Columbian*, }

THE STORY OF METHODISM—By A. B. Hyde, D. D., Professor of Greek in the University of Denver, Colorado. Fully illustrated, revised and enlarged. New York: The M. W. Hazen Company, 1889., pp. lxiii, 827, large 8vo.

This beautiful book, illustrated with nearly six hundred engravings from original paintings, rare prints and selected photographs, is a history of Methodism from its beginning to the present time. In the words of the author, "It traces the rise and progress of that wonderful religious movement, which, like the Gulf Stream, has given warmth to wide waters and verdure to many lands." The work that attempts to tell the whole story of Methodism throughout the world and from its beginning, is necessarily sketchy and incomplete within the limits of one volume. Many of the illustrations have no more to do with the subject than the Chinese Wall has to do with the missionaries. Though the style in places is faulty, the spirit is good; there is honest effort to do justice to all divisions of the great Methodist body. An impression of the vastness and the greatness of Methodism is conveyed, notwithstanding the fact that the plan presents a helter-skelter succession of topics, defying unity.

The publishers permit this book to be sold only by subscription. We hope that the young men of Trinity College, who expect to sell it next summer, will visit every Methodist family in their district, and persuade them to buy a copy of it.

AN INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF CHEMISTRY. By Ira Remsen, Professor of Chemistry in the Johns Hopkins University. Henry Holt and Company, Publishers, New York, 1888. pp. 389.

Perhaps our fathers who, in studying Chemistry, had to commit to memory a mass of chemical facts will be greatly relieved to find that their sons study chemistry in an entirely different way—by the experimental method. Memorizing without having a clear insight into the things memorized cannot be profitable to the student. They will be uninteresting, but, when they are presented to the eye by experiment, he will see into the nature of chemical action and will trace the relations which exist among the phenomena presented. Dr. Remsen has produced the best book ever issued as a guide in the experimental method. The experiments are well graded and are designed to *teach* something rather than to arouse. The publishers have done their work well. The names of both the author and the publishers are on the back of the book where they should always be found.

TRINITY COLLEGE PUBLICATIONS: No. 1.—*Lessons from our North Carolina Records: An Address* Read before the Faculty and students of Trinity College, November 27th, 1888, by HON. WILLIAM L. SAUNDERS, Secretary of State of North Carolina. Trinity College, 1889. 26 pp.

Col. Saunders is in love with his subject, and a man in love is bound to be interesting. Of the vast labor of research to be accomplished before a complete, accurate history of North Carolina is possible, he is doing his full share, and this pamphlet creates the hope that the result of his interest in the history of the State will be a work to which the "Lessons" shall be but a corollary. The State's reluctance

to bind herself to any other Government and her readiness for the Revolution are explained, and his propositions maintained by proof. To this are added biographical notes of men connected with the events of that time. The College Publication Society may consider itself fortunate in securing this document for its first issue.

The April number of *The Century* devotes one half of its pages to the centennial of the first inauguration. The frontispiece is a picture by I. R. Wiles,

"Washington Taking the oath as President of the United States." The first article is an historical sketch, written by Mr. Clarence W. Bowen, "The Inauguration of Washington." Following this, are two articles by Mrs. Burton Harrison: "Washington at Mount Vernon after the Revolution" and "Washington in New York in 1779." The "Original Portraits of Washington" are described by Mr. Charles Henry, and McMaster, the historian, writes concerning "A Century of Constitutional Interpretation."

Among the Exchanges.

B. B. NICHOLSON, *Hesperian*, AND W. J. HELMS, *Columbian*, EDITORS.

Much of the matter in some of our exchanges is like that which generally fills the columns of county newspapers. While this is very good in its place, still a college journal should preserve a higher literary tone. It is this alone that can cause school publications to be read; for, if they are allowed to pattern after the average newspaper, competition will drive them out of existence, coming out monthly as they do. The newspaper supplies one need; the college paper, another entirely different, and this distinction should be kept clearly in view.

We have received two copies of *The Pulse*, a bright and lively journal published every two weeks at Iowa College. It is full of strong Western life and energy, and its 'pulsations' indicate a healthy circulation.

The *Haverfordian* has a method of selecting its editors which other college papers would do well to consider. Those who wish a position on the editorial staff are assigned a certain amount of work by the acting editors, in the way of editorials, locals or communications of some kind, and this work is submitted to a competent committee who examine the articles, and the editors are chosen according to the merit of these articles. Thus those best qualified to do the work are appointed. This method by no means cuts off the lower classes. A Freshman may write as bright, pithy locals, for example, as a Senior. As a proof of this it is to be noted that two Freshmen obtained positions on the next staff. With editors thus selected according to their qualifications, the *Haverfordian* no doubt will still continue

to have its editorials well written, concise and interesting, and maintain throughout a high literary standard.

The Ogontz Mosaic is the title of a monthly journal, published at Ogontz, Pa., in the interest of the Ogontz School for young ladies. It is another proof that journalism is a field for the talents of both sexes. This issue contains a well deserved compliment to Mrs. Cleveland, the retiring lady of the White House.

The College Message comes to our table fresh and newsy as usual. We note a well written sketch, "The Execution of Louis XIV.," and a strong article on "Wife Beaters." The boys rise to enquire, "when will the embroidery class finish that ban-

ner? Or has it been furled away in sorrow for our defeat?"

The Buchtelite is the title of a new college paper published at Buchtel College, Akron, Ohio. The first number, which has just reached us, is quite creditable. The contributions are all very good, and the editorials are well-written. The appearance of the magazine, however, could be improved by using larger type. The style in which such publications are gotten up, as well as the matter they contain, has much to do with their attractiveness and, consequently, with the number of readers they find. THE ARCHIVE would suggest this improvement to her sister.

Alumni.

T. V. ROWLAND, *Hesperian*, AND R. F. TURNER, *Columbian*, EDITORS.

Mr. A. M. Stack, who graduated with the class of '83, is located in Danbury, Stokes County, N. C., where he is engaged in the practice of law. He is very successful professionally and otherwise.

THE ARCHIVE returns thanks to Mr. W. H. Nicholson, an alumnus of this institution, for an invitation to attend the commencement exercises of the University of Maryland, held in the Academy of music, April 8th, 12 o'clock, M.

Mr. R. H. Broome, who graduated in '82, is now principal of the Jonesboro Female College, located at Jonesboro, N. C. This is a very flourishing school,

is conducted under the auspices of the Fayetteville District Conference, M. E. Church, South.

Mr. J. A. Monroe, '71, is teaching a flourishing school, near Lumberton, Roberson county, N. C.

W. F. Stevens, who was in College in '86, is located in Mecklenburg County where he is engaged in farming. We wish him all manner of success.

W. H. Spinks, an old graduate, is still teaching at Albemarle where he has been for a number of years. He has made quite a reputation since he left College.

C. A. Plyley, '82, graduated with the highest honors in his class. He is now teaching school at Wild Cat, S. C., where he is said to be doing well.

Greck O. Andrews, class of '85, has been located at Raleigh for some time, where he is connected with the *News and Observer* as City Editor. He delivered the address at the presentation of the medals to the contestants in the Athletic games at Davis School, April 11th and 12th, and was very highly complimented on his effort. We are sure that he gave them something good. Greck is one of Trinity's best graduates. He is loyal to the College, and reflects honor on the C. L. S.

"Jumbo," occasionally known as J. Y. Fitzgerald, has received his diploma from the Philadelphia Medical College and is now ready to relieve pains.

C. B. Ingram, '83, is located at Mount Gilead, N. C., engaged in practicing medicine.

W. A. Barrett, or "Zuke," is in Alabama where he will locate and practice law.

J. A. and Frank McAuley, two old Trinity boys, are merchandising at Mount Gilead, N. C., and doing a fine business.

Mr. T. J. Redding, who was in school two years ago, is now engaged on his mountain farm, Randolph County, raising hogs and hominy. We know of no one better qualified for the business, judging by his success.

The *Raleigh Christian Advocate* gives the following complimentary notice of an Alumnus, Hon. Lee S. Overman, of Rowan county: "Mr. Overman is one of the most prominent and popular young men of the State, and deservedly so. By the way, Gov. Fowle has appointed him a director to the State Penitentiary, and it is a decidedly wise appointment. He could have found no better man for the place—wise, conservative, able and of fine moral character, he measures up to a very high standard of the christian gentleman and useful citizen."

Locals.

G. T. ADAMS, *Hesperian*, AND W. B. LEE, *Columbian*, REPORTERS.

Additions to the College collection of minerals are occasionally made, both by contribution and by purchase. It is desired to make the additions more frequent, and to this end we appeal to the Alumni and friends of the College to collect and forward specimens of the rarer minerals in their localities. Crystals of any kind

are especially desired. The College will pay express or freight.

Mr. T. C. Daniels, one of our most expert athletes, has just returned from a visit to the Annual Athletic Games of Davis School. He expresses himself as delighted with his trip. It will be re-

membered that "Tom" was the winner of several prizes in the athletic contests of Davis School, while in attendance there.

Mr. W. B. Lee, who is preparing himself to become a missionary, and is a member of the State Missionary Committee, left recently in company with Messrs. Wells and Worth, of Chapel Hill, to make a missionary tour of the colleges of the State. They are all earnest, consecrated, christian young men, enthusiastic in the cause which they have espoused, and will no doubt, be instrumental in arousing a deep interest throughout the colleges in the cause of missions. A nobler field could not demand their christian efforts, and may they be crowned with great success.

Boys, do you patronize those who advertise in *THE ARCHIVE*? Don't forget this.

The progressive, enterprising spirit of the age has at last taken hold upon the hearts and pocket-books of our "City Fathers," and such a shaking up and resurrection of 'dry bones' has never before been witnessed in Trinity! Old dilapidated fences, scrubby trees, rickety hen-roosts, and similar eye-sores, have been removed. Main street has been straightened, the side-walks greatly improved, and everything presents quite an attractive appearance. The opinions of chronic grumblers, old fossil croakers, and stay-in-the-same-old-rut kind of men have been consigned to the unfathomable depths of oblivion. May the good work continue.

Rev. O. P. Fitzgerald, D. D., Editor of the *Nashville Christian Advocate*, will preach

the Baccalaureate sermon. Dr. Fitzgerald is a North Carolinian who was some time ago loaned to the West where he has done valiant service. He has long been in requisition for such occasions as this, and we hold ourselves highly favored in securing him. We regret that we can borrow him back only for so short a time. An invitation is herewith extended to him to come early and stay late.

The Wooden and Milling Manufacturing Company has on deposit the capital to erect a factory. The company is waiting for the site of the depot to be fixed before they lay the foundation of the factory.

Just think of it, boys—the very idea of having a whole house full of 'buzz saws'! Isn't that grand! A 'buzz saw' is a beautiful thing to look at—it reminds one of some ladies—always looks so cool and level-headed, so delicate and gentle, and is pervaded by a general air of inviting innocence. Just glide your arm gently around it and you never saw anything that will change its countenance quicker. We have in it very forcible object lessons in moral ethics.

Our P. E., Rev. P. F. W. Stamey, preached an excellent sermon to an appreciative audience in the College chapel, last month.

Thursday, April 4th, was 'Campus Day,' The whole College, professors and students, with the exception of five or six, put a hard day's work on the campus. A street was graded, several walks laid off, the grounds swept, the high places cut down and put into the low places, stumps dug up and an amazing amount of wit and wisdom wasted. The day was a demon-

stration of the fact that there is more practical value in 'grit' than in 'gas.' To put this into a little better English, there's more virtue in a good stroke on the root of a stubborn stump than in a flaming speech in a citizens' meeting. X

Our Seniors! My, my! and what an ornament to College society! The effect that their 'theses' have had upon them is simply wonderful. Some have a staid, sober expression on their physiognomies that we never saw before. Some have a logical air of looking through the college walls, and through every Sophomore that has the brass to face them; some have a philosophical way of approaching a man when they desire to lavish their benignant influence upon him for a moment; while others seem reveling in the riches of their own intelligence, and others still are 'tickled to death' because they don't believe the Faculty will ever be able to fathom the depths of their recorded wisdom. If any other college hasn't a Senior class, the Reporters would advise such college to get one immediately at all hazzards.

The subjects for the graduation orations have been bulletined. They are as follows: Adams—The Spirit of the Age; Cornelius—The Prospects of Ecclesiastical Unity among the Churches; Helms—The Nineteenth Century *Renaissance*; Jones—College Athletics; Johnston—The Career of Napoleon the Third; Moffitt—The Trinity in Civil Government; Parker—The Farmers' Alliance; Wade—The Negro Exodus; Welborn—Some Recent Experiments and Results in Election Laws.

It is 'sad' when the calla-lilies that a young man sends his sweetheart lie in the post office until they die, isn't it? For fear

there is such a young man about here, we will, on general principles, offer our sympathies to any and all such.

One of the theological students tells of a cow that gave two kinds of milk. What is this world coming to?

INSTRUCTOR—Sam, give me the plural of molasses.

SAM—S-a-w-gum.

As one of our great poets stood beside the little mound that (to his mind) covered the dust of the great English humorist, Shakespeare, he was overcome with reverence. The thought that before him lay the ruins of such a magnificent structure was too much for him. Such was the powerful effect of the tomb of Shakespeare that the power of speech almost deserted him; but, impelled by the inspiration of the moment, he exclaimed in accents of sweetest concord, 'It is a success!' Gentle reader, don't you see what we are after? Nothing at all is meant by what has been said—it's just a cultured, literary way of saying nothing when we feel that the occasion deserves it. We feel just that way about the Hesperian debate of Friday night, April 12th. 'It was a success.' Further comments need not be made upon it.

Of the young ladies from High Point and from Greensboro Female College let it also be said, 'They are a success.' This expression seems to cover the whole ground, so we will only say, young ladies, continue to 'succeed.'

There is a little danger—but we thought we saw some disappointed faces as the boys looked into the hacks that brought in the young ladies.

The following have been appointed representatives from the three under classes to deliver orations at Commencement:

Freshmen.—Messrs. Barbee, Blaylock, Brooks, Crowell, Gregson, Groome, Holdrby, Jackson, Mauney, Moose, Ormond, Powell, Raper and Scssoms.

Sophomore.—Messrs. Bell, Crawford, Durham, R. L., Durham, S. J., Edwards, Guilford, Harper, Lee, Massey and McCrary.

Junior.—Messrs. English, A. C., Ivey, Nicholson, Stevens, Turner, White, Wolfe and Wood.

A member of the Faculty thinks that lessons were neglected, on Saturday after the public debate, for *something* of "Minor" importance.

Rev. F. C. Fields, of Pleasant Garden, N. C., delivered an entertaining and instructive lecture in the Chapel, May 30th, on "The Yosemite Valley."

Half-holiday was given May 30th, and the College celebrated the Centennial of Washington's Inauguration. The Band and Choir united to furnish music for the occasion, and Washington's first inaugural address was read by President Crowell.

Rev. Solomon Pool will deliver the annual sermon before the Theological Society; and Rev. J. B. Hurley the annual sermon before the Y. M. C. A., during Commencement.

THEOLOGICAL SOCIETY NOTES.

With the aid of President Crowell and the co-operation of the Faculty, the Theological Society has been enabled to

extend considerably the scope of its work. A committee has been appointed who, with the assistance of President Crowell, will make out the program of literary exercises for a year in advance. The meetings hereafter will be held monthly and will be open to the public. Subjects bearing on Biblical, ministerial, theological, educational and missionary work will be discussed. The exercises will consist of carefully prepared papers, talks and addresses by members of the Society and those whom they may invite, together with brief, pointed discussions of certain subjects in which all may participate. The program for the next meeting, which will occur May 21st, is as follows, each paper to be ten minutes long:

1. Commentary on the First Article of Religion, by Prof. Heitman.
2. Tolstoi's Religious Views—Merits and Defects, by J. L. Cornelius.
3. The place of the Sermon in the Sunday Services, by Prof. Pegram.
4. Repentance, by L. S. Massey.
5. Why Ministers of the Gospel should have a Collegiate Education, by W. J. Helms.
6. The Missionary Movement among the Colleges of North Carolina, by W. B. Lee.

FOOT-BALL.

The last game of the championship series of the N. C. Foot-Ball Association was played between the Wake Forest and Trinity teams at Raleigh on March 29th. The game resulted in a victory for Wake Forest; score 32—0. The series resulted, therefore, in a tie, University, Wake Forest

and Trinity having each won a game. In justice to the Trinity team, let it be said that it was not so much their fault as their misfortune that they were beaten. Their half-back, Rahders, and their valiant rusher, Nicholson, were unable to accompany them; and, since their substitutes were also unable to play on that occasion, entirely new men had to be chosen to fill the places of these players and also new substitutes had to be appointed. But even then the Trinity team might have won had not repeated seeming injustice on the part of the referee and umpire discouraged them. In the light of some rulings there made, if truth and justice were the moving principles, some veteran players must look back upon their foot-ball career and see that they were very ignorant of foot-ball rules.

The toss was won by the Trinity team and the ball was chosen. The game was begun with the V rush, which made fifteen yards. After some ineffectual plays by the Trinity team, Wake Forest received the ball and touch-downs were made by Sikes, Merritt and McDaniel. The score now stood 20—0.

In the second half, Wake Forest secured touch-downs by Merritt, Riddick and Richardson. The finest run, or rush, of the day and also the longest was made by Oliver at the close of the game. He ran diagonally across the field making about fifteen yards. Wake Forest's best playing was done by Merritt, Sikes, Devin, Richardson and Riddick. During the first half, White of the Wake Forest team was tackled, thrown and hurt. The Trinity team generously assisted in carrying him from the grounds, and expressed deep concern for his welfare. In the latter half,

Crowell of the Trinity team had his knee severely wrenched and in response to his groans came *hoots* from his opponents. *Ungentlemanly conduct indeed!* The Wake Forest Student should blush to apply the epithet, 'ungentlemanly,' to a Trinity player when *ungenerous, inhuman* conduct stains the record of the Wake Forest team.

Just at the close of the game, Daniels was disqualified. We do not propose to enter here into any defense of Mr. Daniels other than to ask how many would have restrained themselves at all in the face of such unfair treatment as was visited upon him from the beginning of the game. The players were:

<i>Wake Forest,</i>		<i>Trinity.</i>
Oliver,	Left End,	Mitchell,
McDaniel,	Left Tackler,	Wolfe,
Richardson (Williams), }	Left Guard,	Hathcock,
Burns,	Centre,	Dailey,
Sikes,	Right Guard,	Crowell,
Williamson,	Right Tackler,	Roberts,
White (Richardson), }	Right End,	Watkins,
Merritt,	Quarter Back,	Durham, S.,
Dowd (Capt.),	Half Back,	Daniels,
Riddick,	Half Back,	Johnston (Capt.),
Devin,	Full Back,	Durham, R.

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Y. M. C. A. NOTES.

Our space is limited and the time of the writer is well taken up with regular College work. The notes must, therefore, be few and short. Many interesting features of our work during the past month cannot be touched upon. The month has been one of unusual activity among the Y. M. C. A. workers. The Sunday afternoon meetings have been very

good, though the attendance was smaller than it should have been.

Our Association sent eight delegates to the Wilmington Convention, and they were all wonderfully blessed spiritually. The boys were handsomely entertained at the homes of Mr. W. I. Gore, Mr. D. L. Gore and Mr. Sharpe. The enthusiasm of the delegates has spread among the entire membership and the religious tone of the whole student body has been elevated. Men are becoming interested in the Y. M. C. A. work who before never seemed to once think of it.

We have seven Bible Training Classes now in active operation. The teachers are Messrs. Adams, Helms, Moffitt, Lee, Massey, Moose and J. F. Jones. There are about forty students in these classes and all are in earnest. This Bible-study means new life to our Association.

Mr. Geo. S. Wills, of the University, was with us April 18-19th in the interests of the student volunteer missionary movement. Mr. Wills is a consecrated young man, and he is full of zeal for the missionary cause. Though no new volunteers were added to our little band of three, Mr. Wills's visit was a blessing to our Association and good will surely result. We hope to present next month, a fuller account of this missionary work among the Colleges, especially of the situation in North Carolina.

The time has come when it is almost absolutely necessary for us to have rooms of our own. How about it, fellow students? What say you, friends of Trinity?

The following are the leaders, with the topics for discussion, for the devotional meetings during the month of May:

May 5.—Address by Rev. P. F. W. Stamey;

subject, "Joseph's obedience and faithfulness to his God the cause of his prosperity."

May 12.—Leader, Parker Holmes; subject; "Prayer." I. Tim. II: 8.

May 19.—Leader, L. S. Massey; subject, "Practical Christianity."

May 26.—Leader, Prof. Price; subject, "The Layman's Use of the Bible."

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.

Whereas, the Divine Creator in His all-wise providence has seen fit to remove from us our brother, JAMES TETER, who, while in college was a loyal and active member of our Society, therefore, be it

Resolved, 1st, That, while the Hesperian Literary Society has lost a zealous and faithful member, Trinity College a true friend, and the Methodist Church a useful member, we submit with due reverence to the will of Him who created us, and willingly trust to His infinite mercy our friend and brother.

Resolved, 2nd, That we express our admiration of his rectitude, a rectitude of conduct that characterizes the man of God, and merits the highest esteem of his fellow creatures.

Resolved, 3rd, That we extend our heartfelt sympathies to the bereaved family in this their time of mourning, and would commend to them the Holy Spirit, the Comforter, for sustaining grace.

Resolved, 4th, That the Society shall be draped with mourning for the usual time.

Resolved, 5th, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, THE TRINITY ARCHIVE, and *Raleigh Christian Advocate*, and that the secretary incorporate the same in the minutes of the Society.

Respectfully submitted,
 R. H. MITCHELL,
 B. B. NICHOLSON,
 T. V. ROWLAND,
 Committee.

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MANAGERS' NOTICES.

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Published under Supervision of the Professor of English.

TRINITY COLLEGE, JUNE, 1889.

THE INFLUENCE OF NATIONAL LIFE UPON LITERATURE.

On account of the vastness of this subject, it can here only be outlined and briefly considered in some of its most important phases. That national life does exert a great influence upon literature, no one who has studied the subject will deny. People will think of what is transpiring in their nation, and as they think so they write. Without being familiar with the pages of history, one might take the literature of almost any people and formulate the index to their national character.

The earliest forms of almost all literatures is in verse. There is a reason for this. As the lives of individuals just blooming into manhood and womanhood are noted for vain hallucinations and the construction of air castles, so nations in the early years of their existence, while their governments are still unsettled, while society is yet in a crude state, while their intellectual and moral institutions are in their infancy, are characterized by a period which may well be termed the *imaginative*. Such a national life expresses itself through the genius of the poet. Who can read Homer as he breathes forth the freshness and vivacity of the "springtime of the poetic world," and not perceive the state of the Greek nation of his day? Another

cause for this is the facility of recollection which poetry affords. Time was when nations could not record their histories, but had to preserve them in traditions handed down from generation to generation. From the fact that these traditions were versified to assist it, the memory has been called the "Mother of the Muses."

The culture and refinement of the Greeks is known to every reader of history. They had a distaste for everything harsh. To the ear of the Greek, music was sweet, and harmony and rhythm were pleasing to his soul. Beauty was his ideal. His aesthetic nature was cultivated to the highest degree. As a result their language was the smoothest and most harmonious of all tongues, and their literature had the same characteristics. It was in the little States of Greece that the archetype of republican forms of government had its birth, and that love of liberty for which they were ever noted penetrated the mass of their literature.

The works of the Latin authors give unmistakable evidence of the life of Rome during the different periods of her history. In the Commentaries of Cæsar can be seen her spirit of vigor and conquest, and the works of Cicero show the tendencies of her politics, while the very verses of Horace are polluted with the vice and licentiousness of the nation.

Every period of literature may be look-

ed into as a mirror, and the image of the national life of that period will be reflected. In the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries when the conflict of the Reformation was hottest, most of the literature was of a controversial nature. The eighteenth century literature stands as a monument of the ridiculous customs, manners and institutions that existed. It was necessary to laugh such things out of the world, and consequently it is a literature of wit and satire. This can be seen in the works of Dr. Johnson, Cowper, Pope, Addison, Goldsmith, and in nearly all the French writers. French life has ever been conspicuous for its gayety, lightness and fickleness, and in it are many things offensive to American taste and modesty. At times deep streams of corruption have flowed through French society. In France there have been more revolutions, wars and excitement than among any other peoples. Traces of all these things are visible in her literature.

The life of the German is strong and hardy. Their diet is coarse and their modes of living rough. This explains their literature. Some of the greatest thinkers of the world have lived in Germany. She may properly be called the home of the philosophy of the present century. Her men are remarkable for deep research, earnest inquiry and concentrated effort. The old Teutonic manhood and hardihood which they have inherited penetrates their literature to its very core.

English and American literature has been so strictly shaped according to English and American life that the most careless observer cannot fail to detect it. The poem, *Beowulf*, and the *Saxon Chronicle* testify to the barbarity and rudeness of

our Teutonic forefathers. Chaucer gives evidence of the great changes that were brought about in the national life after the Norman Conquest. As the nation increased in power and culture, its literature grew stronger and more refined. When the glory of the Elizabethan Age burst upon Europe in all its splendor, when England became a first-class power and commanded the respect and admiration of the other nations, then it was that her literary stars shone brightest in her intellectual firmament. No other age could have produced a Shakespeare. Had the national life not been so rich in peace and prosperity, it is not probable that the philosophy of Bacon, the histories of Raleigh, the Ecclesiastical Polity of Hooker, the dramas of Lyly, Peele, Greene, Marlowe, Beaumont and Fletcher, Massinger, and Ford, would have been given to the world. A rich and abundant literature is a concomitant of a strong and vigorous national life. Later on when England passed under Puritan rule, her literature assumed a stern theological bias—the type of the Puritan character.

Every stirring and exciting period in the history of a nation has a tendency to produce poets. The early years of the present century were rife with conflict and excitement: Napoleon Bonaparte was making Europe tremble at his name, and England was fighting for the liberties of the Continent. It is not strange then that at the death of George III., in 1820, she had ten living poets whose productions were attracting the attention of the literary world. When this turbulent period was over, under the reign of Victoria, we have a literature that is polished and refined. The rich fields of fiction have

been opened up. Men, influenced by peace and the goodwill of nations toward each other, have turned their thoughts and their pens to the various phases of modern life.

America has a literature peculiar to herself. Her writers, like those of England, catch their inspiration from the age. As our government was an experiment and great questions had to be settled, the discussion of these produced a considerable amount of political literature, but other things called forth other kinds. Some of the elements of the life of all nations enter into ours, consequently our literature is very much diversified. As the last decade of the nineteenth century is drawing near, the omens of our literature grow brighter. America has undergone a Renaissance. Her institutions of learning have been completely revolutionized. Her people, under her republican government, with patriotism glowing in their hearts, have awaked to the fact that she is to be the great literary field of the future. She has a life more vital than that of any other nation on the earth, and the vigorous pulsations of her great heart reach all her citizens, and under such influences it may be predicted with safety that the day is not far distant when she shall own the richest literature ever yet produced.

ASTER.

CRITIQUE ON IRVING.

As the ocean of literary life rolls onward, it is well to examine the course of those that have launched their boats upon its waters. Some have been wrecked on the rocks of reason, some, having accomplished their mission, have sunk forever, while

others are floating on, bearing their precious cargoes to every land.

That period of English literature to which Irving belongs, was one that needed a genial and gifted hand like his to enoble and purify it. The youthful literature of America was to be shaped and guided; American authors and Americans themselves were to be raised in the estimation of foreign nations; men frowning and sneering under the influence of the cynic Byron, were to be made to smile and to have a kindlier feeling toward humanity. This reformation was in a great degree accomplished by Irving. To no other author can more credit be given for moulding American literature than to him. He raised a pure and noble standard, pure in language, noble in thought. *Salmagundi*, a satire on public morals and fashions, opened up a vein of humor, that has since been followed out by many writers in this branch of literature. Judged by the purpose for which it was written, it was a success. The city gossip is told with such wit and humor, and in such a pleasant, kindly manner, that it has never been surpassed; yet sometimes it seems as though the humor were too broad, and fell too flat upon the ear. America and American genius were raised in the estimation of the foreign world, by his personal refinement and courtesy, by his talent and purity of diction, by his love of the beautiful and true, as seen in the genial pictures of *Bracebridge Hall*, *The Sketch Book*, and the *Tales of a Traveller*. He and his works became as dear to England as to his own country; and as their admiration and respect for him increased, their opinion of American character as well as of American authors

was greatly changed. *The Sketch Book* and *Bracebridge Hall* are indeed worthy of high praise. The style of both is simple and graceful, abounding in rich, delicate humor, as in *Rip Van Winkle*; often in the sweetest pathos, as in the touching story of *Annette Delarbre*. Yet sometimes, it is true, especially in *Bracebridge Hall*, that "the singular sweetness of composition is cloying, the rhythm and melody of the sentences excessive." But the greatest fault, and the one to be most condemned—if it be a fault—is the apparent imitation of Addison. Sometimes it seems as if only their styles are similar, then again, as if certain characters in Addison have only been carried out in Irving. However that may be, still their exquisite naturalness, beauty, grace and purity of thought and diction deserve great praise. When Irving, with his genial humor and tender pathos appeared upon the scene, the sneers and frowns invoked by the sceptic Byron, were driven away and the laughs over the mishaps of *Ichabod Crane*, the tears over the fate of the *Widow's Son*, took their place. But, although doubts may arise regarding the originality of some parts of *Bracebridge Hall* and the *Sketch Book*, yet none can arise concerning that of the *Knickerbocker History*. It was in the strictest sense a creation, a child of his imagination. No former author had ever written anything like it; no one since has equalled it. He made the history of New Amsterdam, and it will be forever as he made it. Everyone's idea of old Dutch life in New York is colored by it and no one would have it otherwise, whether true or false. The book illustrates in his easiest, most humorous and graceful style, the local customs and peculiarities of the Dutch colonists in

America. The town councils, the home scenes and the historical names of New Amsterdam are all described in such "imaginative and whimsical associations," that when *Knickerbocker* is mentioned, *Knickerbocker* brings a laugh. In this, as perhaps in every other book, defects are to be found, but they are so slight, that they are scarcely perceptible. Leaving the lazy Dutchman, smoking his "everlasting pipe," the mind turns with pleasure to the glowing scenes pictured in the *Conquest of Grenada*. Judged as a true historical work, this book falls short; judged by the purpose for which it was written, it shows in a high degree the author's genius. He paints in poetic language, the chivalry, gallantry and romance, that centre in the darkest period of Moorish, and the most brilliant period of Spanish history. Sometimes his imagination, coupled with his poetic expression, works so deeply upon the feelings that one is carried beyond the bounds of cold and calculating historical truth. We do not stand in the midst of a battle and with a sickening heart see the death of those around us and hear the hot blood gurgling in their throats, the curses and groans; we see and admire only the chivalry, the gallantry, the dauntless heroism and fierce bravery of despair as seen in the manner of their death. But, Irving's *Life of Washington* and *Life and Voyages of Christopher Columbus* are written with considerably less imagination than is the *conquest of Granada*. In these works, he brought into service his graver talents and the effort resulted in "the noblest monument erected to the memory of Columbus," and perhaps the most elaborate narrative of the life of Washing-

ton in English literature. Both show in a high degree Irving's "keen perception of moral and natural beauty, his power of discriminating fine points in character and his ability to unfold a long series of events in an animated and vivacious manner." The only criticism is that perhaps they are too lengthy. The short space of this Essay permits only one examination of his representative works. The versatility of Irving's genius was indeed wonderful. Sometimes there appears the broadest farce, again the utmost seriousness, now the keenest wit, then the most touching pathos or most romantic imagination, but throughout all his works there is felt a deep-seated love of humanity, a genial kindly heart, an affection for the good, the beautiful and the true, that has won, and will continue to win, the sympathies of mankind and make the name of WASHINGTON IRVING dear to lovers of mirth, lovers of English literature, lovers of the American continent.

OLIN.

[For The Archive.]

TRINITY A METHODIST CENTER.

By REV. J. ED. THOMPSON, ('78.)

Every thing that has an existence has a center. Every corporate organization or organism, whether it be governmental, social or industrial, must have its central head, and every department of such organizations must have *its* central head. The parental pair in every family is its center, and around it is gathered the family circle. Every successful life has its central, inspiring motive, as well as its

central inspiring purpose or aim. Methodism is a great organization, with a motive and a purpose. Of the various elements that enter into this Methodistic compact, not the least in importance is its educational interest. If that interest is claimed to exist, then it must have a center somewhere, else we may question its existence. Assuming its existence, Trinity College is one of its centers.

An object may have many centers. The center of measurement may not be identical with the center of equilibrium. Methodism has many centers, to correspond with the several energies that move out from it to bless humanity. Its educational interest has many centers, one of which is Trinity College. Allow me here to introduce an illustration from a recent number of the *Forum*. Reduce the smooth surface of a lake of fresh water to the freezing point, lower a spear of ice till it touches that surface. From this ice-point will radiate other ice spears, the points of which become other radiating centers, and the process will continue till the whole surface is covered with a sheet of ice. The effort of our christian civilization is to elevate humanity by spiritual, mental and physical development. Hence great radiating centers have been formed, adapted to the work to be accomplished. Methodism has joined in this great effort, and Southern Methodism is lending a helping hand by establishing Educational centers, and one of these centers is Trinity College.

From this Methodist educational center, radiant influences are penetrating into every part of the circle of its influence. From here go out, year after year, not only minds trained in the art of criticism,

to search God's Word and see intelligently what that Word means, but also hearts inspired with holy zeal to carry that Word and proclaim it with power even to the learned in this world's wisdom. The learned professions, the industrial economies, the agricultural interests, and every department of activity, receive from this center a stimulus and an influx of cultivated energy that has done much to develop the resources of our own and other States of this South-land. As the heart receives the crude material into its blood, and by means of the lungs prepares it for the body's use, so into this great heart's center is poured the crude mental material which is there prepared to be sent through the veins and capillaries of society, to build up waste places and to furnish material for the growth and strength of our social and industrial body.

But Trinity should be a center of convergence as well as of divergence. It is said that every road in England leads to London. This is true, because every Englishman is proud of his metropolis, and there is always a road leading to the place to which one wants to go. From every Methodist home within the bounds of the North Carolina Conference there should be a road leading to Trinity. That road from the cottage home, or cabin, or palace, may pass by the Academy, where the boy may prepare himself, for awhile, for the further prosecution of his efforts to accomplish his journey Trinityward. It will be well for him if the proprietor of that Academy knows the way to Trinity himself, that he may be able to direct him thither. It is gratifying to know that the enterprising President of the College is so

active in trying to establish more of these outer points, and that there are already so many such as those under charge of Profs. Andrews and Wright of Monroe, Brown at Jonesboro, Hodges and Marsh in Davie. If these were increased a hundred fold all over the State, they would form centers of influence from which patronage would converge toward Trinity, the main center.

If North Carolina Methodism make pretensions to an educational interest, this centre must be supported, else her claim will be ridiculed by intelligence and reflect only shame upon herself. But with Trinity well supported, confidence of strength is inspired in our own hearts, and we stand before the world the peer of any, ready to vie with any other *great* church in doing the *great* work this *great* age demands.

[For The Archive.]

AN OPENING IN THE LAW.

BY WILLIS B. DOWD, ('80.)

A boy was cutting corn in a harvest field in New Jersey. By an accident the knife which he wielded cut one of his legs below the knee. He was sick in bed for a year or more. Recovering slowly, his mind took hold of books, for there was little to invite his attention again to the corn field. He was not surrounded by literary people. His father was a substantial farmer, whose struggles with the elements and the soil had not tended to impress upon him the value of books. But the boy resolved upon getting an education. After long years of effort he

graduated at Princeton. Taking a letter of introduction then to the warden of one of the leading law schools in America, in New York city, he obtained a position as librarian in that institution, and took a two years' course of study, graduating with distinction in the Law. To-day he is assistant professor in that law school, besides being actively engaged in the practice of his profession with a Yale man for a partner, he, also, being a country-bred lawyer from Connecticut, full of pluck and determination.

Another young man, too full of animation to be idle, was finding more temptation to waste his talent than to exercise it for good in North Carolina. He went to New York city not many years ago and took a position in a law office. Afterwards he studied law at Columbia College, got his diploma, and began to practice his profession. He is now a partner in a prosperous law firm in that city. Still another young man of quicker intelligence than either of the others, but vastly more sensitive, splendidly educated and of amiable disposition, was admitted to the bar in New York city several years ago, where he made an effort to practice law, but soon finding himself out of the line of his feelings, he shifted off to a professorship in a military school, where he continues to do a man's work.

These instances have been cited to show that choosing the law as a profession depends on the circumstances surrounding each one making the choice, and that, inasmuch as success in the practice does not necessarily follow success in the knowledge of the law, any suggestions in this article as to who should or who should not adopt it, would be gratuitous

and worthless. If a general principle may be drawn from the facts in these special cases, however, it is safe to say that the main essentials to success in the law, are ability to understand legal doctrines and determination to have them applied—nothing more and nothing less.

Assuming, then, that a young man bent upon being a lawyer, has fair ability and strong resolution, what are the prospects before him, what are the rewards to be obtained by a life's labor in the law?

For answer, let the writer draw for the reader two pictures, visible only to the imagination.

First—of the Supreme Court of North Carolina. It is composed of five members—a Chief Justice and four Associate Justices. The Justices are elected by the people of the State for the term of eight years, and receive salaries of \$2500 each. They are men learned in the law, of ability and dignity. They are the final arbiters of the rights of the people of the State under the laws of the State. They have power to determine the validity of the laws enacted by the Legislature, under the Constitution of the State. It is for them to say how far the liberties of the people have been abridged or enlarged by State law. For instance, a night patrolman in one of the towns of the State sees a person walking along the streets at a late hour with a sack of flour across his shoulder. The officer, having reasonable ground to believe a felony had been committed, cries "Halt!" The other, recognizing the officer, runs. The officer, starting in pursuit, cries again, "Stop, thief!" and fires, and the supposed criminal falls, seriously wounded. Does the law excuse the act of the officer? Assuming that the

supposed criminal was actually innocent, what then? Does the law suffer a citizen to be shot down in the dead of night, in this way, with impunity? These questions have to be answered by the Supreme Court, and they have been answered by it, "Yes." The following extract from the syllabus of the case of *Neal against Joyner*, reported in 89 N. C., p. 289, shows how the main point of this question has been decided by the Supreme Court:

A peace officer may justify an arrest without a warrant, when he shows satisfactory reasons for his belief of the fact and the guilt of the suspected party, and that delay in procuring a warrant might enable the party to escape. In such case, proof of the actual commission of the crime is not necessary.

This does not cover the point of shooting, but that has also been virtually decided by the same tribunal in *State against Bryant*, 65 N. C., p. 327, where it was held that even a private person may arrest for felony, first giving the offender notice of his purpose, and may kill the felon, *it seems*, if he either resists or flies, provided the felony committed amounts to a capital offence, such as murder.

The reader will naturally desire to know what would have been the legal consequences, had the officer, in the case supposed, killed the person suspected. This is the old law of England, as laid down in Archbald's Criminal Practice and Pleading:

So when a party may lawfully be arrested for felony, and he, knowing the cause, flies, so that he cannot be taken otherwise than by killing him, the constable pursuing him will be justified in killing him;

or as it is better put in the notes,

And in cases where a peace officer attempts,

without a warrant to apprehend a person, *on suspicion of felony*, and the suspected person is killed, the question will be whether the officer had reasonable grounds for supposing him guilty of the charge.

It seems that this law has been substantially re-asserted by the Supreme Court of North Carolina, though, perhaps, under the decision in the case of *State against Bryant* above mentioned, actual killing would be justified in case of flight, only where the felony committed or reasonably supposed to have been committed, was a capital offence, and with a qualification found in *State against Alford*, 80 N. C., 445, to the effect that an officer making an arrest in the night must first make himself known to the accused before the killing for resistance or flight, would be justified.

Take another case. A man was indicted in one of the counties of the State, under a section of The Code, for setting fire to a mill. The indictment charged the offence to have been committed at a time when the law, under which the indictment was drawn, had been amended. At the trial the indictment was quashed. Why? Because a man must be tried by existing law, law in operation at the time of the offence. Otherwise a law that had been in operation any number of years could be revived at will to punish the criminal, and old modes of punishment, for whatever good reasons abolished, could be re-instated in place of the new, at the option of the prosecutor. The penalty prescribed by the Revised Code of North Carolina, which was adopted in 1854, for *any wilful burning* of a grist or saw mill house, was death. But the Legislature deemed it advisable to alter the law and to mollify the punishment, so that, under the section of The Code, according to which

the indictment in question was found, the penalty was imprisonment in the penitentiary for not less than five nor more than forty years. Now, it is manifestly wrong that an offender should be tried under an old law prescribing death, where the offence with which he is charged has been made punishable with a penalty less severe, by the law-making power of the State. And whether the penalty be increased or lessened by alteration of the law, the principle is the same. The case in question went to the Supreme Court of North Carolina, where the indictment was held to have been properly quashed but the Court intimated that, if the indictment had stated the offence to have been committed, as in point of fact it had been, if at all, before the amendment of the law, it might have been good. What then? A new indictment was found under the law, as it was before the amendment, stating the time as the Court had directed, and the defendant again put on trial. With what result? The indictment was again quashed. Ex-Judge Wm. J. Montgomery, who was in command of the defendant's ironclad, moved alongside the State's warship, and poured a broadside of legal shot and shell into the enemy's rigging till the perforated indictment fell to the deck, like a torn sail, and the victory was won. Why, again? Because the law which was in operation at the time the alleged offence was committed, by being amended as above stated, had been repealed to some extent and no provision had been made by the Legislature for punishment of offences committed under the law before its alteration. The law on the books at the time of the alleged offence, was dead when the supposed

offender was put on trial. The amended law was not in operation when the offence was committed. A prisoner must be tried and condemned by the law in operation at the time of his offence and the law must be in existence at his conviction. No old law can be brought to bear upon him, neither can a new law retroact and criminate him. The Constitution of The United States prohibits the enactment of any *ex-post-facto* law. Hence, when the case of *State against Massey*, went before The Supreme Court recently, the second time, the indictment was again held to have been properly quashed. The Court, after hearing argument and considering the authorities quoted, decided in opposition to the dictum or intimation in the former opinion. In such a case, though an offence had actually been committed, yet it could not be punished. The Legislature had either purposely condoned it or negligently failed to provide for its punishment, in repealing the law. In like manner are all the rights of the people, as citizens of the State, subject to the control of The Supreme Court, under the restraints put upon it by the Constitution of the United States.

Second, of the Supreme Court of the United States. It is an august body. The present Justices who sit upon it, robed in their black gowns, impress the spectator with the almost awful majesty of their presence, as of a group of stern, incorruptible giants come to judge us from ages past. And when one recalls some of the great jurists who have sat there during the century of the Nation's life—Marshall, Taney, Chase and Waite—and some of the great lawyers who have plead at its bar—Webster, Pinckney, Wirt,

Butler, Beverly Johnston, and Emmet—one is more deeply impressed with its power, its dignity and its solemnity.

The Justices who sit upon this bench are nine in number, a Chief Justice, whose salary is \$10,500, and eight Associate Justices whose salaries are \$10,000 a year. They owe their appointment to the President, though they are confirmed by the Senate, and they hold their office for life. This is the highest and greatest tribunal in the nation. It has power to decide the validity or invalidity of any law enacted by Congress, and it can annul any decision rendered by the highest Courts of the States not warranted by the provisions of the Constitution of the United States. In short, it stands for a protection to the liberties of the people, like the dikes along the Coast of Holland. And probably it is the most enduring and incorruptible safeguard of our government.

And now vanish the pictures!

What shall a young man do to deserve the honor of a judgeship in one of these Courts? How shall he attain that proficiency in the knowledge of the Law and that skill in practice that will make him worthy of appearing often as a practitioner before either or both of these Courts?

Who knows? The only satisfactory answer can be found in effort. While it is true that all who strive do not succeed, yet the successful, as a rule, have striven, diligently and patiently. Again, every soldier does not become an officer, nor every lawyer, a judge; but a faithful private deserves well of his country, and a diligent attorney often has clients and competence. And again, it takes many years for the acorn to grow into the oak:

it is a long way from the young attorney to the great judge.

Wherefore, it would seem that those who aspire to honors in the Law, should not be over confident, nor count too certainly on high positions, but rather that they should proceed with diligence and determination to discharge the duties of their profession, hopeful that, though they should fail to receive the greatest rewards, yet they may deserve the attention and respect of their fellow men, and reap that measure of success which is accorded faithful servants in every calling in life.

COLLEGE DAYS.

—
A SYMPOSIUM.
—

I.

Grateful to the editors for the opportunity of thus drinking with my fellow alumni the precious draughts of memory, I shall rehearse a few of the many lessons which college life has indelibly impressed upon my heart, and express my fondest memories. I feel sustained in drawing the conclusion that college life is, in a very important sense, an epitome of subsequent life, or an index thereto. The young man who will be governed by prejudices or preferences in the decision of a college honor, or who resorts to craft to obtain the same, displays a moral weakness which characterizes him as decidedly a man of the world, who may secure present promotion, but who will never secure the esteem of the world's best citizens. The student who is always frothing over his defeats in college contests, unless manifestly unjust, displays a

sense of jealousy decidedly unenviable, and will find defeats enough in practical life to keep him busy.

The young man who fritters away his college days, will have something to regret as long as he lives. If he does not regret the loss of such opportunities, he is not worth the shadow of a man.

Diligence, like virtue, has its own reward. On entering college, I put myself in such a situation that I had to work or fall from my class, and the latter no young man of ordinary ability can afford to do.

It is entirely in harmony with the ordinance of nature, that the student who, as a student, is most faithful to his duties, will recall with fondest pleasure his precious school-days which, once gone, are gone forever.

How many such students in the history of our ever dear *Alma Mater* have gone from her walls without a profound respect for her Faculty, and without the superior blessing of their respect? How significantly changed is the answer, when we enquire the same concerning the college drone!

W. E. FENTRESS, ('87.)

II.

School days, if well spent, as a rule seem short. As some one has truly said, a student's life is the shortest life a man can live. This was the experience of the writer, who was at Trinity from February, 1886, to the Commencement of 1888. These days, considered with reference to their length, now seem somewhat like a dream, but when considered with reference to the work required, appear as stern realities. There is always a *quantum sufficit* for the student whose ideal is higher

than *just getting up the mere lessons*, no matter how easy the professors may be. Moreover, in this work there is a pleasure, a satisfaction of the "inner man," which comes not from any other worldly source. There is always some higher plane for which it is pleasant to strive. There is a realization in the worker that there is something beyond worth obtaining. The years which the writer spent at Trinity College now appear bright and joyful, and he will ever look upon these as the happiest of his life, although they did not seem so then. A distinguished Greek once asked Epaminondas which one of the two was the greater. To this Epaminondas in his laconic style replied: "Wait until we are dead, then one can tell." Not until the battle has ceased and the smoke disappeared, does the soldier speak in glowing terms of the conflict. So it is with college days; not until they are ended does the student prize them as they deserve. This is perhaps due to the fact that the student never realizes how much he has gained in knowledge, discipline and culture until he goes out into life to stand alone in the contests and commotions of this progressive age. He never appreciates the worth of his *Alma Mater* until he finds that he needs and must have what she has almost gratuitously given him.

College life tends toward seclusion from the world. Social culture is often neglected. The student buries himself among his books, and very correctly thinks that he has the best society the world can give. Yet he needs that culture which comes only from the association with living personalities. Whether these associates be ladies or gentlemen depends upon the

student's decision. The class of '88, however, had a weakness for the former. But students cannot afford to be devotees of society. Perhaps the best agent for culture within the organization of a college is the Literary Society. The writer makes no impartial estimate when he states that the society work was a source of as much enjoyment, improvement and culture to him as the regular college work. Its importance is great, its pleasures are greater, and the benefits obtained are immeasurable. Society work brings into use what is learned in college work. It gives confidence and "makes assurance doubly sure" that the thinker can clothe his thoughts with appropriate language. It wears away the timidity of the diffident, and softens the audacity of the lion-hearted. In the Society where the witty come in contact with the serious, the timid with the brave, and the jovial with the melancholy, there is a commingling of different opinions, characters and dispositions, which results in great good.

The serious side of college life is found in the fact that it, as a general thing, coincides with the period of transition from youth to manhood. If the habits of the youth are not definitely fixed when he enters college, he may be at great risk. His college days will decide and fix his future career. But at Trinity, with all the christian influences which are there brought to bear upon the student, no possible excuse can be made for his waywardness.

College work has its bitter and its sweet. Some days are gloomy and despondent, others bright and hopeful. The class of '88 saw Trinity pass through a crisis. And to the efforts of Prof. J. F. Heitman

much honor is due for doing his best in one of the darkest periods the institution has ever witnessed. However, the class had the honor of graduating under the first year's administration of President Crowell, and left Trinity with the decision never to neglect its *Alma Mater*.

GEORGE N. RAPER, ('88.)

III.

To the student, school days do not appear inviting as a field for pleasure, but in after years experience and observation, we are told, establish the fact that they are indeed the happiest periods in men's lives. The writer entered Trinity College in the Spring of '87, and since that time many of the essentials, that go to make up pleasure, have fallen to his lot. But, while this is true, the essentials of another and sterner reality—work—have in no wise been wanting. Students who enter college *for work* find much that is denied the one who comes simply to "enjoy college life," without troubling himself with work. With higher aims and hopes, the earnest student who enters upon his duties with the determination to override all obstacles will in the end have the satisfaction that comes only to the worker.

Whether this satisfaction of the faithful worker attaches itself to the class of '89 as a whole, the individuals may say for themselves; this much at least can be hazarded, that work has been done and benefit received. As to culture, there are but few, if any, means that will excel the capacity of a college to give tone and finish to the student. Association with superiors and inferiors will develop farther that element which is in a boy—and what

has more degrees of refinement in its make up than a college? The student of course is allowed to choose, according to his desire, his associations more from the one than from the other sex, and it seems that the class of '89 has had an almost unanimous preference for the gentler of the two.

Another source of pleasant as well as of improving work is the Literary Societies. This is an invaluable adjunct to the work of refinement and to the fruitfulness of the Professors' labors.

School days too furnish the student with incentives that impel him to go higher and so to demean himself as to win the best wishes of his associates and confidence in the formation of new ones

Ever mindful of the debt he owes to his *Alma Mater*, he will strive to obtain greater triumphs that he may add lustre to her name and will make earnest endeavors to sustain her interests at all hazards.

"With hearts for any fate," the class of '89 goes out to join their brother Alumni, asking their encouragement and willing and anxious to aid them in their efforts to place our ever dear foster-mother where she should stand.

They have received well deserved credit for faithful support, in the darkest hour of the old regime; why not redouble that by redoubling their efforts to make successful the new under President Crowell?

O. M. WADE, ('89).

Editorials.

E. L. MOFFITT, *Hesperian*, AND W. I. CRANFORD, *Columbian*, EDITORS.

Trinity is indeed a needy college, and her needs are daily increasing; but her growing needs are only an indication of her growing capacity for usefulness. She is daily raising her standard of sholarship, broadening her courses of instruction and increasing their number. As the College grows and increases her needs, her friends should grow in their liberality and efforts to supply her needs. This is for you, Alumnus, or friend of Trinity to consider.

It has been more than hinted that Trinity is to have additions to her Faculty. However soon these additions may be made, it is certain that they will not be made before they are much needed. She already has in her Faculty eight earnest, energetic workers; but no eight men can do the work that should be required of twice that number. There is work enough in the Mathematical department to overload any two men; the English department contains just enough for two; in the de-

partment of Natural Sciences, another is needed; and so on in every department. As the field broadens, let the number of workmen increase. Think of this, friends and Trustees.

There is not a man in the Faculty of Trinity College who does not have the energy and ability to fill stations which bring ample rewards to their occupants. Such men are in demand at all times, and liberal rewards are offered for their services. But are these rewards offered at Trinity? Are the Professors' salaries what they should be? Are these salaries, small as they are, always paid in full? Can these men afford to continue in this way? A more important question is, *Will they do it?*

There is a great difference in knowing a thing and in knowing how to use it. Also nothing is of so much value in aiding the student to retain knowledge as the actual use of it. This fact is fully realized and is being more and more utilized in college work, and especially is this true at Trinity. In the English and Mathematical Departments; for example, the student is first required to *learn* a thing and then to prove that he knows it, by *using* it.

The only kind of reading from which a person derives a lasting benefit is *careful reading*. Some people will take up a book and rush through it, picking up a thought here and there, and, when they finish it, they have a very little clearer idea of what they have read, than if they had only looked at the title. A book that is worth reading at all is worth studying, or is at least worth a careful perusal. There are some books that can be read and re-read, and yet every time some new idea may be revealed. It is a pleasure to study other men's thoughts, and it is not to be supposed that one can grasp at a mere glance what it has taken other men perhaps hours or even days to study out. Then read, but read carefully, and so avoid a mere conglomeration of ideas which cannot possibly be of any use.

A young man in college who expects to become a fluent and polished writer should begin early in his course. It is true that many times his production may be very crude, or may be a simple mass of flowers and flight without much thought to back them; but still this is no reason why he should not write. Almost every student has his "flowery period" to pass through, and the sooner

he passes it and gets down to solid writing where thought, clothed in plain language, takes the place of high sounding words and meaningless phrases, the better it will be for him. There is no better place for this training than in the school-room, for with the Professor of English to "tone him down" a few times, he soon learns, at least, that thought and not "gush" must characterize persuasive composition. When a young man has the advantage of this early drill, his more mature productions will display a polish and a depth of thought which only practice and careful training can give.

The removal of Trinity College is now a subject of much discussion and interest among the Methodists of North Carolina. There are arguments on both sides of the question, and as to which are the more weighty THE ARCHIVE does not undertake to say. One thing seems obvious, that is, if Trinity is moved to one of our larger towns, patronage and financial support will doubtless be very largely increased, and the College will outgrow its straitjacket. It is perhaps equally true that the expenses of the student may be somewhat increased. The Board of Trustees, which met in

Greensboro on the 7th of May, passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, 1: That after mature and prayerful consideration, we believe it best for the interest of Methodism in North Carolina and the cause of God to move Trinity College to some prominent center within this State: *Provided*, there shall be tendered to this Board, a proper guarantee of a suitable site with buildings on it of at least equal value and as well suited for the uses of the College as those on the present site.

2. That a committee of five be appointed to carry out the true intent of the above Resolution, and report to the next annual meeting of the Board of Trustees.

The following gentlemen constitute the above committee:

Col. J. W. Alspaugh, of Winston; President Jno. F. Crowell, of Trinity College; Rev. J. E. Mann, of Greensboro; Rev. J. A. Cunningham, P. E. of Warrenton District; Rev. Dr. W. S. Black.

May God prosper Trinity wherever she may be.

What is popularly known as "cramming for examination," is not only useless but positively injurious. In the first place, if good, honest work has been done during the term, one careful review is sufficient to give a student a creditable mark. Secondly, unless thorough work has been done, it is to the student's disadvantage to pass.

Reviews.

J. W. JONES, *Hesperian*, } EDITORS.
 F. L. MCCOY, *Columbian*, }

[Reviews of text-books are based on opinions furnished by members of the Faculty.]

ENGLISH COMPOSITION, adapted to the wants of High Schools, Preparatory Schools, and Academies—By Alfred H. Welsh, A. M., (Ohio State University), author of *Development of English Literature and Language, &c., &c.* Chicago: John C. Buckbee & Co., 1889, pp. 204.

“Of making of books there is no end.” In the last few years, numbers of books have been written on this all-important subject, or embracing it. Some are good, some bad, some indifferent. It is to be feared that Prof. Welsh is too prolific to reach the best results within his power. In this book of 204 pages, a goodly proportion is taken up with material for exercises. The text is very simple, and by no means exhaustive. So far as it goes it is reliable, except in the few pages upon “Versification.” Although the work is very good, still there are others, no more difficult, yet more complete in their treatment of Composition. The exercises in this work are, however, better than in most of the works on the same subject. But the teacher must not learn to rely upon books for made-up exercises. They must learn to make them up for themselves, so that each succeeding class may have fresh material that cannot be corrected by the exercises of the previous year. This book, however, has material enough in the exercises to serve—if the teacher will help them out a little—for two years at least, and the Preparatory Schools will find it much superior to the old theoretical class of books.

ELEMENTS OF PLANE AND SPHERICAL TRIGONOMETRY. pp. vi., 168.

LOGARITHMIC AND OTHER MATHEMATICAL TABLES, with Examples of their Use and Hints on the Art of Computation. pp. ii, 80, (Tables) 104. By Simon Newcomb, Professor of Mathematics in the Johns Hopkins University. New York: Henry Holt & Co., 1886.

It would be hard to find a more neatly bound volume than the one in which these two treatises are found. Henry Holt & Co., as they usually do, have done their part well in this work. This Trigonometry, unlike many other works written on this subject, is full, and each subject has been developed—a most important matter when *knowledge is intended to be communicated*. Not only is the order of arrangement of subjects logical, but also the treatment of each subject in its details. Among other features is the very important one of the ratio of functions of vanishing angles. The subject has been treated carefully and fully, and is, Prof. Newcomb thinks, of great importance to the students of higher Mathematics, although with some authors it receives very little attention, and with others it receives none at all. Another feature is the problems under miscellaneous applications, selected to test the student's knowledge of the subject. Spherical Trigonometry receives special attention. Its application is full and varied.

The Tables are treated with the same characteristic fulness as the previous portions of the book. Useful explanations and directions in the use and computations of logarithms are given.

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Pres. Crowell's report to the Conference has at last appeared. All Methodists should read it. Send for a copy.

## Among the Exchanges.

B. B. NICHOLSON, *Hesperian*, } EDITORS.  
W. J. HELMS, *Columbian*, }

The object of an exchange department in a college paper is twofold: first, to afford the Editors drill in literary criticism, secondly, to promote the literary standard of such periodicals and suggest improvements as to their general make-up and appearance. Personal, cutting remarks, ridicule and satire should not be indulged in or tolerated. Those papers which allow themselves to assume such attitudes make a condescension far beneath the dignity they should maintain and lose the respect of their contemporaries.

The *University Carolinian* (S. C.) discusses live and interesting topics. The contributions by the students, which are mainly on such subjects as one meets with in a college course, are well studied and well written, and show that the institution is a progressive one.

The *Pulse* of May 3rd, is devoted exclusively to an account of the Inter-State Contest which took place at Iowa College. The orations are all printed in full, and most of them reflect credit on the writers. In our opinion, there are few organizations among our colleges more beneficial and healthful in their influences. This organization in the Northwestern States has been in existence for sixteen years and has been a great stimulus to oratory. Why should there not be an Inter-Collegiate Oratorical Association in the South also? It would not be a mere experiment, since it has already been demonstrated

that it can be made a success. Let North Carolina begin the movement by forming such an association among her own colleges next year, and neighboring States will soon join in the contest.

The first number of *The Old Homestead*, a monthly magazine published at Savannah, Ga., by Davis Bros., has been received. Its object is to encourage literature, music, art, science, etc. It begins with a serial by H. Rider Haggard, and contains an engraving, "The Fates."

The poem entitled, "Have you read Robert —?" has gone the rounds among our exchanges until it has become quite stale. THE ARCHIVE congratulates itself on having escaped the epidemic.

"Choosing a Profession" is the subject of a series of articles written for the *University Lookout*. The May number contains one on the Christian ministry. The writer strikes the key-note when he emphasizes the necessity of ministers' being thoroughly educated. He says: "They must be men of education. Methodism was born in a university. The church has always believed in an educated ministry, hence she has provided the college, the university and the theological school."

The June issue of the *Roanoke Collegian* contains a criticism on "Is Marriage a Failure," which appeared in the May number of THE ARCHIVE. It is evident that the critic missed his mark "woefully," for the article referred to was never intended to cause a "splitting of sides," among the readers of THE ARCHIVE; it was written only for married people and those who have a chance at marriage.

## Alumni.

T. V. ROWLAND, *Hesperian*, } EDITORS.  
R. F. TURNER, *Columbian*, }

Mr. Gaston A. Robins, an old Trinity boy, is living in Selma, Ala., where he is practicing law with success.

Dr. J. D. Jenkins, '86, after completing a medical course at the University of Virginia, has returned to the Old North State, received his license, and is ready to administer to the sick and afflicted.

Mr. J. B. Ashcraft, an old Trinity student, was made Superintendent of Public Instruction for Union County, which office he held for a number of years, and is now Principal of a large school near Monroe.

Mr. B. G. Marsh, '84, is teaching a large school at Augusta (Jerusalem), Davie County, N. C., in connection with Prof. J. D. Hodges.

Mr. A. H. Stokes, who graduated with the class of '70, is one of the leading tobacconists of Durham, N. C.

The foot-ball Team wish to extend their thanks to Mr. E. B. Barbee, of Raleigh, for his courtesy and generosity towards them at the game played between Trinity and Wake Forest.

R. S. Andrews, '70, now in Eureka, Kansas, has won distinction in his profession, the law.

Mr. L. S. Overman, '74, will present the Wiley-Gray medal this year. Mr. Overman is one of the rising men of our State. He has been to the Legislature from

Rowan, and is now one of the directors of the State Penitentiary. He reflects much credit upon his *Alma Mater*.

W. R. Odell, who graduated with the class of '75, is one of the leading manufacturers in Concord, N. C.

Mr. D. B. Nicholson, class of '75, will deliver the Alumni address this year. Mr. Nicholson is a man of ability, and we are satisfied he will give us something interesting and instructive.

W. K. Gibbs, '69, is one of the leading farmers and stock raisers of Davie County, N. C. We note the fact that Mr. Gibbs is the only man that has made money at stock raising in the State.

We take pleasure in mentioning the fact that every man of the class of '74, with two exceptions, has attained eminent success. This is complimentary both to the class and to the Institution.

Mr. W. B. Dowd, '80, after graduating, went to New York, where he remained until recently. He has moved back to his old home in Charlotte, N. C., where he is practicing law with his father.

Messrs. W. A. & S. D. Black, who were in college two years ago, are doing well in the farming and stock business near Raleigh.

We extend a cordial invitation to all of the Alumni and friends of the Institution to come to the Commencement, and hope that they will come, remembering that "a fellow feeling makes us wondrous kind," and try to bring Trinity up materially and otherwise with any Institution in the State.



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## Locals.

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G. T. ADAMS, *Hesperian*,  
W. B. LEE, *Columbian*, } REPORTERS.

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The forty-piano must go.

The latest agony—egg phosphate.

Slaughter of the innocents—"Fresh." examinations.

A song for *May*—"Have courage, my boy, to stand 'no'."

Clarence has proclaimed his unalterable intention to purchase a "four-and-a-half" tie.

Prof. Price walked to Lexington, a distance of twenty miles, in four hours and three quarters.

We were glad to see President Jno. F. Crowell in town a few days ago. Hope he will visit us again soon.

A Freshman has lately read for his parallel "A Midnight Summer Dream." Go on, "Blow." Express your own ideas, if you are laughed at.

We have had so many Commencements that they are getting real common. Nobody seems to take any notice at all of the approaching Commencement.

The High Point base-ball team came out to play the second team on last Saturday and were, as usual, defeated by our team. Score, 23 to 12.

The handsome new depot has just been completed. Frequent trains will be run during Commencement to accommodate the people of High Point and persons coming by the Piedmont Air Line.

We should like to hear an official report

from the joint debate which took place in the Hesperian hall on the 18th of May. We saw and heard the most of it from without, but we should just like to see how it would look in print.

SOPHOMORE:—"So you see that my antagonist was irretrievably left on the horns of the dilemma?"

FRESHMAN (who had been standing near, calls out to his friends):—"For goodness sake, boys, run; something has hooked the very livers out of somebody—make 'aste."

FRIENDS:—"How do you know?"

FRESH:—"Why, didn't I just hear a Soph. say when he left that the fetched thing had 'em on its horns?"

A Nine from the college under the escort of Capt. E. Deans, went over to Winston on the 25th of May to play the Y. M. C. A. club of that city.

The game being called at the eighth inning on account of the rain, resulted in a tie, each club scoring ten runs. Our players praise the umpiring of Mr. Crossett, the excellent pitcher of the Oak Ridge team. The best of order prevailed throughout the game, while the enthusiasm of the spectators was intense. Our team returns thanks for the generous treatment which they received at the hands of the people of Winston.

Six facts which can be stated with certainty:

That High Point can't play base-ball;

That "Cub" is *out*, and doing *well*;

That Bro. "Jaitchem" loves chickens;

That Jerry can't play checks;

That the Arlington boys eat peas;

That Commencement is here.

Wanted: To know to what kingdom a Young lady belongs who is one hundred pounds sugar and twenty pounds muscle. We are willing to pay liberally for the desired information.—M. & O.

[To the United Kingdom.—The Reporters claim the reward.]

A young gentleman's sweetheart has a very interesting little sister who has such a high sense of honesty that she faithfully reports to him all her sister's callers, how long they stay, how often they come and what they talk about! Our friend literally "biles over" sometimes under the warning influence of these reports.

Any one desiring to know how a lady may become a 'beau' will please correspond with THE ARCHIVE. It is very amusing and is a delightful parlor pastime. Enclose one dollar only. Sent to any address in United States or Canada for a two cent stamp.

A prize in books is offered for the best oration delivered by a member of the Junior Class, and a similar prize for the best oration delivered by a member of the Sophomore Class. The prizes awarded by the Societies will be presented on Wednesday of Commencement, in the Alumni meeting. The presentation of the ARCHIVE prize will take place at the same time.

The boys request all young ladies in the habit of getting lost to please advertise it in THE ARCHIVE, and they will then know whether to search for girls or *mud-turtles*.

The new depot is rapidly nearing completion. The snort of the iron horse is

abroad in the land. Let her roll, O Gallagher, my friend!

The new town government has taken his seat. A few more improvements might be made; for instance, let the marshal sit down on the cat-serenades that make night and "Smoky Row" hideous with their unearthly screams.

The Editorial Corps, in a spirit of abnegation, desire to make known that they lay no claim to the authorship of the poems published in this number; they are the productions of Messrs. Pip Pep and Hop Harp, Poets in Ordinary to the Sub-Freshman class.

Not any one of the catalogued lectures has been received with more favor than was the one on "The History of North Carolina," delivered by President Kemp P. Battle before the Students and Faculty, on the afternoon of May 8th. The lecture evinced deep and extensive research and thorough preparation. The history of the government of the State—Executive, Judicial and Legislative—was peculiarly interesting and instructive. President Battle is rendering valuable service to the young men of the State before whom he delivers this lecture; for no North Carolinian should be ignorant of what the State has come through before reaching its present condition and system of government.

It seems that the marriage bells of Trinity ring only on Commencement occasions. The wedding card announcing the marriage of Miss Carrie E. Albright to J. P. MacLearu, of Philadelphia, is out. The ceremony will take place in the College chapel on Thursday, the 13th day of June,

at 7.30 o'clock, P. M. THE ARCHIVE extends its best wishes.

An idea both moral and unique—well-bathing. "Cub," *alias* Branson, started into the college well after his curiosity, which lay at the bottom; but, long before he had reached the water, a link in the chain gave way and he hastened down without further ceremony and disappeared under the water. It seems that by some misunderstanding his curiosity missed him and returned to the top of the well before he could get his head above the water. As soon as he discovered this, he made it known in stentorian tones to his friends above. Ropes were brought as quickly as possible and Cub was drawn up uninjured, whereupon he looked around at the crowd and said, "Where is that stick er mine, boys?"

Conditioned English, with impartial footsteps, knocks at the door of "Ichy" and at "Bony's" suburban palace. O happy Sopho! Owing to haste and a bad pen, the short space of time forbids us a long preparation. Already the end presses down upon us, the fabled "*very good*" and the dark, Plutouian "*failed*." To your tents, O Israel!

#### HORACE TO SOPHO.

[A "Fresh." Translation in New Blank Verse.]

Severe winter has melted away under the usual changes of the Almanac. Women-folk have had the yearly house-cleaning festival. No longer does the festive cow delight in her boudoir, nor the Thomas cat haunt the kitchen stove. The white-wash whitens the back-yard fence. Al-

ready Mercatorian John leads on his forces, and the beautiful lemon, joined cheek by jowl with the lacteal liquor, shakes the Fresh. with shifting flavors; while Brother Jacob manipulates his laborious shears upon those who would make votive offerings to the manes of Winter.

#### FRESH. UTTERANCES.

##### OUR HAT.

Here is the "Fresh." and here is the hat—  
We wonder what Juniors and Sophs. think of that?

We won't wear a plug nor a beaver of silk,  
Neither low-crown nor square-top, nor hat of that ilk.

A crush is our style, so a crush it shall be,  
For soft things just suit our complexion yon see.

*Sic itur ad astra* is a motto for some,  
While others take *vivimus vivamus dum*.

##### ICI VIVIMUS.

We are content with *vivimus ici*,  
And the time for our leaving is *sine die*.  
Yes, "we live here" is a matter of fact,  
And will probably die here, to be more exact.  
When we stand on English our heads hit the floor;

We couldn't get through in forty years more.  
Math. is a humbug, Latin a bust,  
We die in the grasp of the Standard Greek Trust.

"We live here" to hunger and thirst after knowledge,

We can't be removed without moving the College.

"I pass," save in euchre, is egregious folly;  
O give us a journey to Hades or—Raleigh!

#### FINALE.

The melancholy days have come,  
Unwelcomed and forlorn;  
The graduate now must hasten home,  
And go to ploughing corn.

## Y. M. C. A. NOTES.

There are many things about Trinity, in her ways and customs, to unite the students, to make them feel like brothers, to make them the truest of friends. In fact, almost everything at Trinity has its unifying influence; and it is a notable fact, if reports be true, that there is not another college either in North Carolina or in the whole country, where there is so much unity among students as at Trinity. Although there are two Literary Societies, each working earnestly for its own good and growth, yet each rejoices in the prosperity of its sister; moreover, the several other societies and orders of different kinds create none of the feuds and factions which often make foes instead of friends of college boys. There are many reasons for such close fellowship, but there is one thing that has done more than all else to bring about this state of love and christian fellowship among the students, and that one thing is the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION. From its very beginning, it has been to its members—and it has many—the source of their richest blessings, the spring from which they have drawn the pure water of life. In it, ties of friendship and bonds of christian love have been formed, which time cannot wear away. In short, it is the fountain of spiritual blessings to the students of Trinity College. Nor does its influence end with its members, but is felt by every member of the College, both students and Faculty, and by the town and community. By its influence, evil has been rebuked and made ashamed, wanderers

have been led to the light, and the careless made to stop and consider. With each meeting the interest grows, and each business meeting adds new names to the list of members.

Now, with our growing interest and increasing membership, it becomes absolutely necessary for us to have a Y. M. C. A. building. Efforts are being now made in that direction, and with the aid which is due from the public, and which we are confident of receiving, we will probably have a suitable building by the opening of next term.

The White Cross movement and the Bible Classes are among the most interesting feature of our Association. Through their influence, the boys are coming to study the Bible in a business-like manner, to study with a purpose and an aim in view.

At the last business meeting of the Association, a new corps of officers was elected, as follows: *President*: Mr. Lee; *Vice-President*: Mr. Massey; *Secretary*: Mr. S. Durham; *Treasurer*: Mr. Ormond; *Marshal*: Mr. Davis. If any are able to bear the burden of these offices, surely it is those elected, each of whom is an earnest, energetic worker. As these new officers take their places, we feel it but just to say a word concerning those retiring. They have been the life of the Association and have borne its burdens like men; and especially let it be said, and with the voice of the whole Association, that the administration of our retiring President, Mr. Adams, has been a blessing to his fellow students. Soon he will leave us, but his influence will yet be felt.

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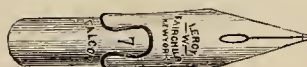
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TRINITY COLLEGE, OCTOBER, 1889.

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**AN EDUCATED MINISTRY---A DEMAND  
OF THE AGE.**

There has never been a time in the history of the world when the widely extended field of human investigation was traversed with more anxious inquiry, and every truth more rigorously tested in the light of science and reason, than at the present time. Intellectual activity, and a consequent disinclination to follow mechanically in the grooves cut out by our forefathers, is permeating every phase of the social, the political and the religious world, and is indelibly stamping its impress upon the organizations and institutions of the day. Our educational system, in all its parts, from the primary school to the university, is imbued with the spirit of progress and is sending the light of intellectual culture and refinement throughout the remotest ramifications of our country. Upon the crumbling ruins of ignorance and superstition is being reared the superstructure of a civilization more enlight-

ened, and exacting greater mental culture in the persons of its leaders.

To this advancing spirit of the age, the ministry, in order to maintain its former influence and power, must adapt itself. Men no longer listen with patience to the same old thoughts, echoing in lifeless monotone from the dark halls of the past. The dead past must bury its dead, and only those thoughts fused anew in the mind of a living present, can hold the interest or maintain the respect of a thinking pew. The time is past when the clerical mountebank can feed the flock of God upon the husks which the swine refuse and shield himself behind the gorgeous paraphernalia of priestly robes from the ruthless criticism of a restless people; not that the world is clamoring for new doctrines, but for old ones newly clad; not that a new plan of salvation is demanded, but that the old one be so presented as to meet the changed condition of human life and society.

THE TRINITY ARCHIVE.

Three thousand years ago, the Jewish priest stood beside the altar upon which was burning its sacrificial lamb, and, looking upward through the smoke as it gently rose heavenward in spiral curves, saw there the hope of future life and was satisfied. But the advancement of mind for the succeeding thousand years demanded something more than sacrificial rites, and upon the ruins of this old Jewish fabric God founded the kingdom of Christ. This kingdom, being spiritual in its nature and being set up in the heart of man, keeps pace with the onward march of mind and adapts itself to every succeeding age and condition of human society. But, as it must be transmitted to every successive generation by human instrumentality, it is necessary for its successful propagation that those to whom these oracles are committed be abreast with the leading thought of the time, and woe betide the church whenever her ministry shall contract the scope of her thought and hold in check the God-given spirit of progress.

But, difficult as it may seem for the minister to meet the demands of the age in his pulpit ministrations, there is another field, no less in the sphere of his usefulness, exacting still greater force of intellect to utilize it for the advantage of his cause. In his social intercourse with his flock and with men in general, the pastor is brought face to face with questions requiring the finest mental culture and the keenest insight into human nature to answer. The onward march of science and philosophy has disrobed the populace of many superstitions, accumulated like drift-wood upon the stream of time, and turned a new light upon many problems intimately connected with Revelation. The mind of man, cu-

rious to investigate these realms of thought, plus its faith to the unsteady wings of science, so-called, and is borne with nervous haste through the atmosphere of regions yet unexplored. Gathering there some speculative theory that seemingly contradicts his pre-conceived ideas of Revelation, the discoverer hands it down to the common herd of men ever ready to catch at a new thought or to quiet conscience with a new objection to that which renders it uneasy. These disclosures of scientific lore, commendable so far as they are true, not only furnish a bulwark of stubble behind which skeptics try to hide, but also unsettle many times the faith of the honest seeker after truth. Thus they are brought face to face with the ministry which must be able to grapple with these seeming discrepancies of science and Revelation or a gap will be left for the in-flowing tide of skepticism and infidelity.

The interests of the Church demand that her leaders stand in the front ranks of progressive thought. Her ministers must be leaders, not men to be led. Upon them devolves the responsibility of shaping the channels through which should flow the sanctified thought of an enlightened people and of moulding them to the sacred precepts of Holy Writ. Never yet in all the history of the past have untrained minds been able to cope with the scoffs of infidelity or to purify the Church from the corruptions that have occasionally crept in through the leadership of unprincipled or ignorant men. For eighteen hundred years, the educated men of the ministry have stood as bulwarks of the Church through every ebb and flow of the tide of christianity; and, if she would withstand the surges of the present and the

future, her leaders must respond to the demand of its age, divest themselves of the stigma of narrow-mindedness and bigotry and prepare themselves for the work before them by a liberal education.

CEPHAS.

~~~~~

GET THERE.

[Written for Sophomore Day, June, '89.]

Man was made to "get there." If he had not been, Adam would still be snoring away the ages beneath the shade of the crab-apple tree, where he was first lay upon his back. But a festive Jersey mosquito was soon sent to break into his sweet dreams; the pleasant probing operation began. Adam felt a sleepy, tickling sensation thrilling him, his eyes opened, he slapped a fierce, unchristian slap. With a few fervent kicks the ghostly shade of that mosquito started out on its long and lonely pilgrimage, while Adam got up, rubbed his nose and started out to get there, a wiser if not a better man. This noble principle of getting there, born in Adam, has been transmitted as an heir-loom to all his descendants. Cæsar, one of his most renowned children, recognized it when he wrote the famous passage, *veni, vidi, vici*, 'I came, I saw, I got there.' Geo. Washington, the father of his country, *felt* it very much when he cut down the cherry tree. Billy Patterson also *felt* it when he was hit. There are generally two ways of getting there. The first is realized by the man who is found in another man's chicken-coop; the second is realized by that rat of the political corn-crib, the office-seeker, when he fails to get an ear of corn. In politics there are three ways of getting

there, some out of the big end of the horn, owing to family relations, as did General Harrison; some out of the little end of the horn, because they can't help it, as did Grover Cleveland; some have no horn at all, but got nowhere just the same, as did the Third Party. In college life there are two main divisions of getting there. The first is represented by the stately Senior when, shaded by his senior cap, he is sweetly eating a juicy melon in another man's melon patch. The second is realized by that same Senior when, with his Prince Albert flying in the air, he is seen knocking down trees and jumping over fences at the rate of forty miles an hour, with three musical bull-dogs and a flop-eared pup urging him on in the rear.

The lightning express has stopped in the mullen-patch and given three hoarse shrieks for Trinity College station. A long-haired Sophomore, with a yellow duster flapping around his Bony knees, boards the Pullman car, holding in his equally Bony fingers a ticket marked to a neighboring female institution. With a child-like smile upon his face, he takes a seat upon a soft car-brake and begins the journey. After a thirty minutes ride through the magnanimous mud-holes and black-berry forests of Randolph county, he arrives at a certain place noted for nothing except its height above the sea-level, and for successfully withstanding the eloquence of Trinity's theological students. After tasting the sweet and tender flesh of a venerable rooster, who, although deaf, had gone to the happy scratching-ground on hearing the Asheboro locomotive blow for the first time, our hero continues the journey. The smile deepen

and becomes broader and broader; he grows nervous and fidgety. At last the long-wished for destination is reached. The duster is seen to leave the car and start swiftly towards a certain brick building. A ring at the door, a permission handed in, and he is shown into the parlor. A few nervous fidgets, an eager rustling is heard coming down the stairs. The perspiration pours from his brow in great beads, smiles and blushes chase each other over his confused face, a great light leaps into his eyes. The door opens—the idol of his heart stands before him. He starts forward—but lo, three pairs of eyes are seen in the rotunda! A stiffening of the frame, a cold, formal shake of the hand. But the eyes gradually disappear. The light leaps back into his face, the perspiration starts again, blushes and smiles come, his heart beats fast; a few more fidgets in the chair, a choking in the throat, a sweet faltering. Let us drop the curtain; somebody is getting there.

A great step was made in the evolution of mankind, when the monkey laid aside his Darwinian appendage, put on a beaver and became—a Junior. It is said that you can often read men by their countenances, and although it is sometimes difficult to tell whether a Junior belongs to the *genus homo* or not, yet you can often read him by his innocent countenance. Some of their beavers do not fit and lately there has been a mixed expression upon their faces, a compound of joy and sadness, a feeling of "Aint I sum" and "Confound this beaver." But, peace be to the Junior, and when he comes to die, bury him in his little beaver, and let him get there to that blest place where all of Darwin's missing links do dwell.

But alas! the Freshmen, the most degenerate of the age, yielding to the inevitable, they have put on sackcloth and ashes and proclaimed to the world: "We live here," and, as finished by our poet, will "probably die here." Oh, when the last Freshman shall have been laid beside his brothers in the cold, cold tomb, let all the people of Randolph County meet upon this Campus and erect a monument to their memory, piling block on block till it pierces the heavens themselves. Then, sending for a stately Senior of '89, let them tie a rope the length of the shaft around his body. Then removing the pressure from his mundane head, let him soar up the length of the rope, with paint and brush in hand, and when he shall have reached the top, let him write upon the shaft in letters of living, burning gold: "*Hic jacent the Fresh,*" and then beneath, "We lived here, till we could live no longer, and then sad to say, we had to quit." But oh, if a Freshman should ever be likely to graduate and his brain become too large for this small world of ours, on Commencement day, let the Faculty, desirous to know whether he should inhabit the earth or not, take him to the top of the college. Then, before a mighty audience, removing the weights of conditional English and Mathematics from his feet, let them exclaim in one voice: "Let 'im soar!" The moon having an affinity for green things will draw him up, up through the clouds, floating like a bird of heaven, and becoming smaller and smaller to the vast multitude below, until at last he reaches the cheesy Luna. Then stepping upon the golden battlements he waves his Freshman hat, and exclaims in triumphant tone: "Iv'e got here:" while the Senior taking an onion from his hip-pocket, rubs it over his eyes, and with the tears streaming down his face, takes a last, long look at the distant Freshman, and in doleful accents answers back: "Ah, there; stay there!" OLIN.

Editorials.

W. I. CRANFORD, *Columbian*, } EDITORS.
D. C. BRANSON, *Hesperian*, }

Is the most intelligent man within the bounds of your knowledge a loafer? Is the most honored, or the most respected, or the most loved, or the most anything, except the most worthless, man a loafer? Is your ideal in any respect a loafer? Of course not. Then why are you one? Surely not for the good of humanity, for loafers form one of the many classes which are but hindrance to the world's progress.

It is almost unbearably boring to hear a fellow brag when he goes about it in a straight-forward, clear cut manner; but when it is done in the round-about fashion it is utterly disgusting and hateful. If a fellow thinks himself the best and smartest man in the world, and wants to tell it, let him say so, plainly and briefly, and not go all round the world to prove what nobody disputes.

Our State Fair for this year promises to be something more than an occasion for mere exhibition. It is to be an occasion of selling and buying as well as of showing and seeing. This seems to be more in accordance with American

practicality, and will add much to the profit and pleasure of the occasion. Moreover this year's Fair will afford an opportunity for the gaining of much useful and practical knowledge which should be acquired by every citizen, and especially the farmers. Let all who can, go, learn all they can, and then put it into practice. This would make our Fair what it should be.

Do you suppose that a *little boy*, not a *young man*, thinks that it adds anything to his manly appearance to have a pipe, cigar or cigarette protruding from his lips? Doubtless when looked at from his side of the equation it adds much; but, when transposed to the common sense side, the sign becomes *minus*, and much more is subtracted from, than added to, his appearance; while at the same time the subtracting process takes place in his pocket and also in his mental and nervous systems. Smoking seems to hold the same place among the higher classes that "chewing" does among the lower classes. Both are useless, filthy, injurious habits, and should be confined to those who know no better.

Senator Wade Hampton, in an interview on the Negro problem, suggests that the Government colonize them to

themselves in some thinly occupied section of the West—as New Mexico—there to work out their own destiny. We think this would fail of solving the problem, for these reasons: The Negro is by nature an imitative, not an imaginative race. During the many centuries, through which the Caucasian peoples of Europe were evolving the civilization we have to-day, he appears to have done absolutely nothing. All the advancement he has ever attained has been borrowed, in clumsy imitation, from the white race with whom he has come in contact. A people incapable of creating a civilization for themselves could not maintain, by themselves, a borrowed one. The Negroes are now under tension. Constant association with a vastly superior race has kept them strained up to a point far beyond their normal capabilities of attainment. As water seeks its level when all hindrances are removed, so the natural result of a separation would be a reaction toward barbarism, and public opinion, the sheer force of aggregated numbers, would lend impetus to the retrograde movement, when once under way. Nothing would exist to check it. If this project had reference to some distant island, the case might bear a different aspect, but we cannot afford to raise up a barbarian Africa in our own midst.

Samuel Sullivan Cox is dead. These tidings have brought pain to all good citizens, regardless of section or party. No finer, purer type of statesmanship has appeared in our country than this bright, cheerful, yet deeply earnest man who for more than three decades has been a conspicuous figure in American politics. He was preëminently a man of the people. His arm never failed in the endless fight for popular justice against the manifold forms of wrong and oppression. Of course such a man was popular from shore to shore. "A man dies, but his memory lives." The memory of "Sunset" Cox will not die. The inspiration of his rare courage and patriotism will summon others to fill his vacant place. The sunshine of his matchless humor will cheer many a troubled spirit when the brain that conceived it shall have returned to the dust. "*Pax memoria!*"

Mr. J. L. Sullivan, of Boston, has announced himself as a candidate for a seat in Congress. Were it not for our respect for that body, we should be glad to have him elected. Truly, in this man the holy land of Plymouth Rock would find a worthy successor to Winthrop and Cotton Mather and Webster and Garrison and Sumner. With unspeakable Boston represented in

Congress by this besotted bruiser, the periodical New England harangues upon Southern brutality and violence would come with even more than usual grace and fitness.

The foot-ball season is opening as we go to press, and the coming year promises a hard struggle for the championship. There are foes to face before the pennant is won. In no spirit of boasting, but with full confidence and a quiet determination that means business, we greet the approaching contest. Trinity College has the grit, the native manhood *unsurpassed by anything in the State*. Whether or not we take the stand this year, that we want to take, and ought to take, depends upon what we do with ourselves. Will our boys be found wanting?

There should be an inter-collegiate oratorical contest in this State this year. There will never be a better time to begin. This system has long obtained in the Northern and Western States, and is known to have produced the greatest results for good in the cultivation of oratory. Such a stimulus in the right direction would do great good in North Carolina. The following plan is suggested: Let the literary societies of the different institutions select, by a

primary contest, their fittest men; let these again decide the championship of their college, and with one man thus chosen from each, let them meet at some convenient city and there contest the championship of the State. THE ARCHIVE would be glad to hear suggestions from other college magazines on this subject.

How numberless are the opportunities of benefit in a college. The writer's residence at Trinity this year has been mainly for the purpose of taking extra work, and, having comparatively few recitations, has naturally turned his attention more to other phases of college work. Never until now, when released from the routine duties of a regular curriculum, has he realized the wilderness of opportunities that surrounds the student in every direction, thrusting themselves before him at every step. The student who leaves college justly congratulating himself upon what he has done, still cannot but know that, within the possibilities of the institution, there lies a vastly greater amount of work which he must leave forever undone.

You are only a unit in society, but that unit counts for good or for evil. Where do *you* stand?

Reviews.

C. B. CHEATHAM, *Columbian*, } EDITORS.
J. R. MCCRARY, *Hesperian*, }

[Reviews of text-books are based on opinions furnished by members of the Faculty.]

Harkness's Series of Latin Texts, published by Appleton & Co., N. Y., has been lately introduced into the Latin course in Trinity. This series is commended by many eminent teachers of our country, and is now used in most of our leading institutions. The binding and the print are both excellent. The texts are peculiarly distinguished for their accurate annotation, sufficient number of grammatical references, full explanations, and exhaustive introductions. The Grammar is admirably arranged both for beginners and for more advanced students. Prof. Harkness has done a grand work for classical students by reducing the study of the Latin language to a concise system.

Hadley and Allen's Greek Grammar, published (1889) by Appleton and Co., N. Y., has been introduced by Prof. Welch into the Greek course. In this book, in the words of the author, "the leading aim has been to represent, as clearly and fully as possible within the prescribed limits, the actual usage and idiom of the Greek language." The aim of the author is attained. The book is remarkable for its clearness, fulness and method. It is so supplemented with indexes as to greatly facilitate and remunerate the researches of students in Greek. It is a Greek teacher in itself.

Along with this book, has been intro-

duced, "Three Months Preparation for Reading Xenophon," by James Morris Whiton, Ph. D., author of Whiton's "First Lessons in Greek," and Mary A. Whiton, A. B., Instructor in Greek in Pacher Collegiate Institute, Brooklyn. (Appleton & Co.) This book is a short and practical companion to Hadley's and Allen's Greek Grammar. This, although but an "introductory Greek book," gives a good insight into the inflection and syntax of the Greek language. Besides being a companion to Hadley and Allen's Grammar, it also gives many references to Goodwin's Grammar.

1. GERMAN SIMPLIFIED—by Augustine Knoflach. New York; University Publishing Co. 1888, pp. iv .207.

2. DIE JOURNALISTEN.—Lustspiel in vier Acten, von Gustav Freytag. Edited with an English Commentary—by W. D. Toy, M. A., Professor of Modern Languages in the University of North Carolina. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 1889. pp. iv. 160.

1. *German Simplified* is an introductory work and a good one of its class. The method of Herr Knoflach, who "never considers a lesson as mastered, unless the students are able to read off the German translation of the English exercises as readily and with as absolute correctness, as if they had a German text before them," is to be commended to all teachers of foreign languages. A piece-meal, scattered declension and conjugation, however, is not a simplification of language, as the author seems to think. While this may help the pupil to memorize the lessons long enough to recite, he never acquires an idea of the whole, and does not know what makes a complete declension or conjugation. But, he is 'to learn each word just as the native-born learns it.' This

would be a very successful method if he heard for several years no other language than the one he desires to learn; but, for one who has three hours a week for two years only, a *Joyes-Meissner* or a *Whitney* is to be recommended. *German Simplified*, however, will be a useful book to those who can take a year of German preparatory to the college course. The exposition of 'Pronunciation' is far clearer and more practical than in many more pretentious works.

2. Freytag's *Die Journalisten* is one of the best among many excellent texts for

College use. Though it is the first effort of the accomplished Professor of Modern Languages in the University of this State, it is a well prepared work, and the notes are in reality a "Commentary." Professor Toy is not satisfied with simple and well-taken notes, but by grammar references and clear analysis leads the learner to think for himself and to go down to the root of the matter. So highly is his work esteemed here that out of three annotated editions of this play his has been selected for one of the classes in German.

Among the Exchanges.

C. L. RAPER, *Columbian*, AND J. P. RODGERS, *Hesperian*, EDITORS.

The object of the exchange department of THE ARCHIVE is not, as some think, to ridicule and to criticize adversely other journals. It is not intended, whenever a very small mistake in grammar, in rhetoric, or in printing, is made by some of the leading papers in our exchange list, to take up the task of writing a long article in correcting that mistake. But it is intended to be a mutual benefit to all who are engaged in such work. Its object then is to give to the editors an excellent drill in the discussion of topics suggested by *Exchanges*.

The *Catalogue* of the University of North Carolina shows that the institution is well equipped for work; not only that it is well equipped in the way of a good Faculty, but that it affords all the advantages which are necessary for the growth of the State.

It has just entered upon the second century of its existence with the prospect of a bright future in the field of usefulness. That it may continue to prosper and to do good for the "Old North State" is the hearty wish of the Editors of THE ARCHIVE.

We have heard that Wake Forest College opened with 185 students this year. This looks like business, and shows that the young men of North Carolina and of her sister States are being awakened and are beginning to see that, unless they prepare themselves to keep up with the demands of the age, they will be forever and forever too late.

The July number of *The Schoolteacher* of Winston, North Carolina, pertinently asks the question, "Why are you teaching?" and ably proves that "knowledge is power"

everywhere, in the corn-field as well as in the palace, in the mechanic's or manufacturer's shop as well as in the Halls of Congress. This question should be closely and honestly considered by every man or woman who teaches or pretends to teach. And when it shall be rightly answered, and when every one who cannot abide by that answer, and who is not aroused by the spirit of enthusiasm in teaching the youth, shall have been buried in the rubbish of his pupil's books and papers, then shall the standard of common education be raised to a creditable height.

In the August number of the *College Visitor* of Catawba College appears a very good article on the "Power of Oratory." The writer says that we may well say that the tongue is more powerful than the sword. He refers us to Luther and Calvin who went forth, and fought one of the greatest battles ever recorded on the pages of history, armed not with the sword, but with the Bible as their shield and with the solemn words of truth as their swords. We agree with the writer that Luther and Calvin won far greater victories by the tongue, than Cæsar or Napoleon ever won by the cruel sword. And we further agree with him when he says that there is now a great battle between Christianity and Intemperance to be fought, and this great victory is to be won by men and women who will march forth and let their voices be heard throughout the land.

In the June number of *The Davidson Monthly*, (N. C.) is an excellent article on "Our Nation's Peril." We give an extract:

"When Rome and Rome's religion have been made the proud and cruel mistress of the world; when the resources of an

illiterate and despoiled population flow into Rome's vaults to satisfy the unjust, the outrageous demands of the Pope and his subordinates; when the remains of just and flourishing governments lie crumbling at her feet; when the professor of any religion, save Roman Catholicism, anywhere throughout the whole earth may be scourged for his belief; when Romanism has swept back the swelling tide of civilization, and has landed us into that deep, degrading darkness of a thousand years ago, then, and not till then, will Rome be satisfied."

University Lookout, (Tenn.) in reviewing last year's session of that institution, states that it has been a most pleasant and prosperous year, closing with a larger number of pupils than ever before.

MOTTO.

It is not wealth, nor fame, nor fate,
But git-up-and-git that makes man great.

The Practical Student.

The Guilford Collegian (N. C.) gives a sensible article on Compulsory Education. The writer states that ignorance is the foundation of our greatest national perils, and that scarcely a majority of the children are in our schools. He also says: "In a question of such serious importance it is perfectly right that the iron hand of the law in self-defence compel the education of those who take no interest in the matter themselves." Would it not be well for North Carolina to think on these things since other countries have tried and seen that compulsion is good? The September number of the *Collegian* states that a greater number of students have entered there this year than ever before, and still they come.

Michigan University is said to have a greater number of students than any other institution in America.

A writer in the *Haverfordian*, under the subject of "Environment," says that Luther's age was ripe for the Reformation, that without Ben. Franklin it is probable that the relation of lightning and electri-

city would soon have been discovered, and without Newton the world would soon have known of the laws of gravitation. The times were ready for such light.

The enrollment of Greensboro Female College was larger at the opening this year than it has before been since the war.

Alumni.

R. F. TURNER, *Columbian*, AND L. S. MASSEY, *Hesperian*, EDITORS.

T. E. McCrary, '88, has been appointed postmaster at Lexington, N. C.

G. T. Adams, '89, has been chosen principal of the Newbern High School. He won the Wiley Gray Medal at our Commencement last June, and in his Sophomore year he was the successful contestant for the Debater's Medal in the Hesperian Literary Society. He will no doubt be successful in his new field of labor.

E. L. Moffitt, '89, is teaching in Ashboro, N. C., his native home. He was Chief Marshal in his Junior year, and won the prize offered by THE ARCHIVE for the best essay written for its columns upon any topic connected with the English Department. THE ARCHIVE, of which he was one of the Business Managers last year, extends its best wishes.

J. L. Cornelius, '89, will pursue a course in Theology at Vanderbilt University, after which he will enter the ministry of the M. E. Church, South.

J. F. Brower, '78, has accepted a posi-

tion as assistant principal of the Salem Male Academy. The school is to be congratulated upon this addition to its teaching force.

J. O. Walker, who spent some time at Trinity and then took a medical course at Vanderbilt University, is now located at Randleman, N. C., where he has an extensive practice as a physician.

O. M. Wade, '89, is engaged in the lumber business near Troy, Montgomery county, N. C.

R. L. Holloway, a former student of Trinity, is now running his father's farm near Fish Dam, N. C.

J. A. Ragan, '88, is teaching at Liberty, N. C., in the school of which Prof. J. M. Weatherly is Principal.

L. P. Welborne, '89, is teaching at Mt. Gilead, N. C. His school is reported to have started out well.

J. A. Bell, '86, has now completed his law course at the University of Virginia, and is speaking of entering upon his professional duties at Charlotte, N. C.

W. T. R. Bell, Jr., who was in school here last year, and who went to Vanderbilt University at the opening of this fall term to prosecute his theological studies, has returned home by the advice of his physician. We hope his trouble will not be permanent.

The Alumni Editors are always glad to hear from old Trinity boys and to receive information relative to their occupation, etc. Thad. Jones, who left college at the close of his Junior year, writes that he has entered the U. S. Navy and expects to leave in two or three months for a three years' cruise. Thad. showed himself very apt here, and will doubtless do himself and his State credit in the National service. But why shouldn't a Tarheel, anyhow, make a good Tar? His bright, cheery face is missed here, and the sound of his flute, too, which will now make every tar who hears it feel inclined to heel it when the dog-watch brings the play-hour. We trust that the sharks will spare him to re-visit Trinity.

EDITORS OF THE ARCHIVE:

On Monday, the first of September, 1889, in Winston, N. C., there died, in the twenty-second year of his life, GEORGE NEWTON RAPER, a member of the graduating class of 1888, of Trinity College. Allow one who was his class-mate and close associate in his duties, and who knew him as a brother, loved him as a friend and admired him as a man, to offer his tribute to the memory of the departed. George Raper entered college from Oak Ridge Institute in January, 1886, joining the Sophomore class, and he at once took the position as its leader.

In his Sophomore year he won the Declaimer's Medal at Commencement for the best in his class. While a Junior he took the *Braxton Craven* Medal for scholarship, and in his Senior year received the Social Science Prize, and won by his graduating oration the *Wiley Gray* Medal, to which was added the honor of being Valedictorian. He was one of the leading spirits in founding THE ARCHIVE, and was first Literary Editor from the Columbian Society. Since graduating he has filled a position in the Winston Graded School, to which he was recently re-elected with a flattering increase of salary. During the past summer he has, in the absence of the regular editor, Prof. W. A. Blair, very ably edited THE SCHOOLTEACHER, a Journal published in the interest of his profession in Winston, N. C., and when death came he was found at his post. The record of his achievements is his memorial. Not many do so much within such a short life. Volumes might be written in his praise, but his truest tribute is his handiwork. Could he speak, his modesty would have it so. Yet much as his deeds praise him, they do not express the sorrow in the heart of his friend at his loss. Thoughts, sad as death, rush like swiftly driven spectres across my mind, yet they cannot be written. This choking grief makes them prisoners and send tears in their stead—tears, the offering of an affection inspired by a long and tried friendship, in which he revealed the most exalted traits of character. Brave and true, modest and pious, honorable and ambitious, he was universally popular. The sadness which one has felt since the announcement of his death is the experience of many hearts. We all mourn

for him. In the grave they place his dust; to heaven, whither he directs his feet, we commend his spirit. 'Tis sad for us but well for him. Down in our sorrowing souls we find no desire to recall him from his happiness, but remembering what he was in our school days, knowing what he is in his present childhood of eternity, we will complete the triple-linked chain of time and look forward to the meeting to which we all hope to come beyond the gate of death. Peace to his soul, patience to our sorrow!

J. S. BASSETT.

J. F. Jones, '89, has secured a scholarship in the Theological Department of Vanderbilt University where he is now pursuing a course in theology preparatory to entering the work of the ministry. We are pleased to record such evidence of merit with promise of success in those who go out from Trinity.

B. G. Marsh, '84, has gone to Mexico to take charge of a mission school, and will be a valuable acquisition to the Methodist force in that field.

Locals.

W. B. LEE, *Columbian*, AND FRED HARPER, *Hesperian*, REPORTERS.

One hundred boys in College.

A solid-looking set of "newies."

A new item in our college work—Hebrew.

The College has opened up finely and gives promise of a good roll this year.

The boys at the H— House insist that "there's music in the air" continually up there.

A very fine game of base ball was played on the campus a few days ago. Score, 11—9.

"If one objects, all object," is the motto of the "Trinity College Fruit Club" and it saves lots of trouble.

The students were very much pleased to receive a visit from Mr. W. G. Sharp ("Babe") an old Trinitarian.

It pays to have a girl that loves you to the tune of a thirty-pound box of grapes. Doesn't it, C—?

A challenge came from the Guilford College boys a few days ago. They wished to play us a game of base ball, but, as we had no organized club, it was impossible to do so. However, we will be ready for them in the beautiful spring.

Mr. J—, a gentleman who was in the "Prep." class for some time, and is now a Freshman, complains that the Faculty is continually raising the curriculum.

Prof. Armstrong is as good as his word. Last year he promised the bachelors of the Faculty to get out of their way. He has not only done this, but since he has married, he rarely ever comes up street. Guess he means to stay out of their way.

Mr. J. S. Betts, an old student of Trinity, has returned to complete his studies.

Pres. Crowell has been absent a few days the past month, looking after the site for the new building in Raleigh. Oh, we are going!

It is reported that one of the "newies" got off the train below Thomasville and walked to Trinity for fear he would be carried by. But then, we don't believe it.

The boys had a Horse and Hound race the afternoon of the 19th. They ran about six miles and returned much fresher than they anticipated, as it was the first race of this year. Messrs. R. L. Durham and Daniels were the hares and Messrs. Atwater and Powell were the leaders of the hounds.

It is to be hoped that the Trinity String Band will soon re-organize. We have been hearing the sweet strains so long that it is hard to give it up. Lovers of classic music would be charmed by their rendering of "Kitty Clyde" and the "Cottage by the Sea."

We have found among the newies:

A man who can run a certain distance in eight seconds.

One who, on going into a swell supper, saw only one thing of which he knew the name—*biscuits*.

One who used to belong to the Charlotte base-ball club, but somehow or "tother" he can't see the ball now.

One who is fatter than the fat man in the side-show and doesn't brag on it.

One who has been christened "Beauregard," and who says he is a regular war-horse on the foot-ball grounds.

Amateur pedestrians report good walking between here and High Point.

Mr. W. O. Craven is at home on a visit to his mother and sister.

Congress! congress! Let the new members see to their credentials, or their constituents may suffer.

"The Star Route" between High Point and Trinity has been discontinued, and the train now brings our mail,

Some of our Nimrods have turned their attention to bat creation, more especially to the *bovine* family of said creation. It is real vexing to see with what indifference the impudent birds can treat a fellow.

Some of the Juniors tell us they actually began to read Anglo-Saxon as soon as they had learned three letters of the alphabet. This is an age of progress. Does that solve the mystery?

While the Juniors were experimenting in the laboratory, an explosion took place, throwing sodium in the eyes of one of the students causing him no little pain. It was soon washed out, however, and no further damage was done.

A few of the students who do not care to play foot-ball this winter, have formed a *tennis-club* and have ordered their goods with the intention of going forward with their practice immediately.

We are now prepared to state to our friends that Trinity College is to be found just where it has been for the last forty years, more or less; that is to say, five miles southeast of High Point. Students coming from High Point may either ride or walk. If they ride, they may patronize either the livery stables or the railroad.

It is a characteristic of our boys to get up new things.

The boys who attended the circus say it was a "short thing."

There is a much larger proportion of the old boys back this year than usual.

The contest for the chief marshalship bids fair to be a matter of considerable interest this year.

"Bud" says the *Political Economy* is easy to understand, but powerful tough to explain. So say we all of us!

A new club-house has opened, started with eleven boys. Runs on a plan novel and unique.

Few towns the size of Trinity can boast of 'divers tongues.' We speak German, French and —er, some of us speak English.

Short pants would be more extensively worn on the play ground, if it were not for "those small shanks" which cannot be gracefully enlarged.

The Local Editors desire to say that news is so local that they have not yet been able to locate its locality. However they hope to do so soon.

"Over and Under" is the latest agony in the way of an amusement here. Two boys reverse ends and grip each other's ankles; then bend their bodies slightly and go rolling off like a bent iron hoop.

Some very important work has been done in the Libraries. The books have been rearranged and numbered. Library cards have also been provided. It is to be hoped there will be no more trouble about books.

Prof. Welch's sister-in-law, Miss Bertha Koerfer, arrived last Saturday from Germany. The fact that Miss Koerfer does not speak English has created a great desire in the hearts of some of the boys to study German.

We wonder what is the matter with a Senior when he walks about with his thumbs in the armholes of his vest, his head dropped to one side, his eyes on the ground and his whole being pervaded with the general air of one who has forgotten something.

A Junior has enlightened us with a new definition of Metaphysics. "It is," says he, "a scientific manner in which the great men of the world have expressed their absolute ignorance of a great variety of subjects."

THE ARCHIVE Reporter, visiting the room of one of his friends, found quite a crowd assembled. On asking the reason, he found out that it was a division of the spoils of the "Trinity Fruit Club." There were six bushels of apples and four chickens to be distributed.

Why is it that those boys that whistle so nicely always stop and keep religious silence (as far as whistling is concerned) as they pass a certain quarter of the town?

There is a Mendacity Club formed in College and it has a goodly number of members. The requirement for membership is that the candidate relate some "variation from the etc." equal to the following told by their President: "There is a negro in N—— that can outrun any living man or dead ghost. He ran from New-Berne to New York in three hours at 200 miles an hour."

Y. M. C. A. NOTES.

One new feature in the Y. M. C. A. is the noon prayer service, ten minutes in length, immediately after the ringing of the bell each day. "Come out, boys; it will do you good;" is the wholesome advice of our earnest President.

The Association is just beginning its year's work. The committees have been appointed and plans of operation are being matured for effectual work in building up the spiritual character of our young men. Already the fires of spiritual life are burning in our devotional exercises on Sunday afternoons. Mr J. F. Jones, who was one of our working young men last year, was with us the third Sunday in September, and held a very interesting service, closing with a consecration service, to which a goodly number of the students remained. There is no reason why this should not be the most successful year in the history of the Y. M. C. A. at Trinity College.

As the matter for this issue of THE ARCHIVE is being prepared for the press; efforts are being made to send a large delegation to the District Convention, held with the Winston-Salem Association, Sept. 27-29. It is hoped that many of the boys will avail themselves of this opportunity to meet the representatives of other Associations, and to kindle anew their zeal for the work of this year. Efforts have, also, been made to secure several prominent lecturers this season, and some have already promised to be with us.

The following are the leaders of the devotional meeting for October, with their topics:

Oct. 6th—Leader, W. H. Willis; subject, "Watchfulness."

Oct. 13—Leader, ———.

Oct. 20—Leader, P. W. Plyer; subject, "Prayer."

Oct. 27—Leader, S. P. Barber; subject, "We do not Will."

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.

WHEREAS, God in his infinite wisdom has removed George Newton Raper from his work on earth to his reward in heaven, and

Whereas, The deceased was a loyal and honorable member of the Columbian Literary Society of Trinity College, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of the Columbian Society, deeply grieved by the untimely death of our much beloved and respected brother, who was a brilliant representative of his Alma Mater and of this Society, humbly submit ourselves to the will of an all-wise God.

Resolved, That we tender our sincerest sympathy to his kindred and friends in their bereavement.

Resolved, That this Society wear usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, that a copy be spread upon the minutes of the Society, and that a copy be sent to the *High Point Enterprise* the *Raleigh Christian Advocate*, and THE TRINITY ARCHIVE for publication.

R. F. TURNER,	} Com.
W. B. LEE,	
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W. I. CRANFORD	
R. L. DURHAM.	

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1890.

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THE
TRINITY ARCHIVE.

Published under Supervision of the Professor of English.

TRINITY COLLEGE, NOVEMBER, 1889.

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SENATE JOURNAL.

TRINITY COLLEGE, N. C., Oct. 2, 1889.

SENATE CHAMBER.

The Senate was called to order by Chief Justice N. C. English, and at once proceeded to business. A committee on credentials was appointed. All credentials were approved. The Senate then proceeded to elect its officers for the ensuing session. The results are as follows:

President <i>pro tem.</i>	Sen.	S. J. Durham,	Rep.
Chief Clerk,	"	W. B. Lee,	Rep.
Reading "	"	W. H. Jones,	Rep.
Serg't-at-Arms,	"	F. A. Rahders,	Rep.
Door Keeper,	"	Fred Harper,	Dem.
Chaplain,	"	L. S. Massey,	Rep.

The officers were then sworn in by Chief Justice English.

The committee on committees made its report. Sen. Durham made the minority report (Rep.) as follows:

Appropriation Com.—Messrs. Mitchell, Massey, Koonce.

Claims—Messrs. Cheatham, Harper, Edwards.

Education and Labor—Messrs. Rahders, Turner, Davis.

Fisheries—Messrs. McCrery, Cheatham, West.

Finance—Messrs. Ivy, Branson, Wood.

Judiciary—Messrs. White, Houston, Daniels.

Rail-Roads—Messrs. English, Jones, McCrary.

Rules—Messrs. Massey, Haskins, Branson.

The report was adopted.

Sen. Branson made the majority report (Dem.) as follows:

App.—Senators Mitchell, Massey, Daniels.

Claims—Senators Nicholson, Harper, Edwards.

Education and Labor—Senators Rahders, Turner, Koonce.

Fin.—Senators Branson, Durham, R.

Fish.—Senators McCrary, Cheatham, West.

Judiciary--Senators Nicholson, Houston, Daniels.

R. R's.--Senators English, Jones, McCrary.

Rules--Senators Ormond, Durham, S. J., Branson.

The report was rejected.

Roll of States was called.

Two committees were appointed to bear greetings and announce that the Senate was organized and ready for business 1st com., Senators Durham R, McCrary and Massey, to the Pres. of the U. S.; 2nd com., Senators Branson, Ormond and Davis, to the House.

At 11 A. M., Senate adjourned to meet again at 2 P. M., Oct. 2nd, 1889.

S. J. DURHAM, Pres. *Protem.*

W. B. LEE, C. C.

SENATE CHAMBER.

Senate called to order by Pres. Durham at 2 o'clock, P. M.

The Democrats finding that they had a majority in the Senate began by vote to remove the Republicans from the standing committees, and to put in Democrats, thus establishing the Dem. report on committees, which was rejected in the morning. The Republicans sent out for their members, and as soon as they had a majority in the Senate they reversed the action of the Democrats, and made a motion to adjourn at once, which was carried.

S. J. DURHAM, Pres. *Prot.*

HOUSE JOURNAL.

Oct. 2, 1889.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House was called to order by the Chief Clerk, Mr. Powell. After prayer by

the Chaplain, a recess of one hour was taken. On reassembling, a committee on credentials was appointed, who reported all credentials to be found correct. The clerk declared nominations for Speaker to be in order. Mr. Gregson nominated Mr. J. H. Crowell, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.). Mr. Pell nominated Mr. A. L. Ormond, of North Carolina (Dem). The vote being 29 for each, the clerk cast the deciding vote for Mr. Crowell, who then took the chair. Other elections were as follows:

Chief Clerk, W. F. Black (Dem.)

Reading Clerk, G. P. Pell (Dem.)

Doorkeeper, G. T. Wood (Rep.)

Sergt-at-Arms, W. A. B. Hearne (Dem.)

Chaplain, A. L. Ormond (Dem.)

A motion to adjourn, by Mr. Gregson, was lost, when the Republican members withdrew and the Speaker declared the House adjourned, to meet at 2 P. M.

House met at 2 P. M., Speaker Crowell in the chair. Mr. Pell (Dem.) entered a protest against the legality of Mr. Crowell's election as Speaker. Mr. Powell (Rep.) entered a protest against the election of Messrs. Black and Pell as Clerks. Chief Justice English swore in the new officers. The Speaker appointed Messrs. Powell, Holland, Barbee, Ballance and Plyler as committee on credentials. The credentials of Messrs. J. W. Jones, of West Va. (Dem.), R. E. Fortune, of Nebraska (Rep.), A. S. Johnson, of Pennsylvania (Rep.), were approved.

At 4 P. M., the House adjourned to meet Nov. 20th.

J. H. CROWELL, *Speaker.*

SOPHOMORE ORATION.

[For Sophomore day, June '89.]

As has been said by a very snaky Sophomore, evolution gained a strong point when the monkey left off his Darwinian appendage, put on a Prince Albert and a beaver and became a Junior. Having so lately reached this high estate, it is very natural that he, the monkey I mean, should desire to Rob us of our glory, and Lupus in his arms as the Ivy entwines the oak, and Wood if he were Sharp enough, Turn-er White face in the Nick of time and greet us with a patronizing smile as could be eight, for he knows how futile are all his charms when compared with those of the æsthetic Sophomore who indignantly turns his eyes away to the West and expects in words of plainest English, 'Uncle Eph's got the Koonce and gone on.' But, notwithstanding, gentlemen of evolutionary fame, in the name of my class—and take it not in vain—I desire to say that we cannot measure by words our appreciation of *this* expression of your wisdom, not that we attach any importance to it, whatever as an indication of your genius, for any child might have done as well, but the fact that it comes from *you* ravishes our hearts with joy. In it we see our wildest hopes more than realized. It is enough—our eyes have seen the beautiful simplicity of your hearts.

And now, young gentlemen, we turn to you with trembling hands and anxious hearts. You have been the objects of our pity and love for ten long, weary months. You know nothing of the sleepless nights in which we have tossed upon our pillows and watered our couches with our tears,

on your account. You do not know your present condition calls forth our deepest sympathy; for, if there is one thing on earth that we do pity, it is a Freshman; you do not know how your little successes have gladdened our hearts, nor how your falls have brought tears of anxiety to our eyes; you do not know the feelings that have so often prompted us to take you by the hand and lead you gently over the bridges that the wicked Cæsar built; you do not know how solicitous for your safety we have been as we have seen you wandering hopeless and aimless through mazes of roots in every shape, stumbling over dangerous chords and tangling your guileless feet in lines that have no end; you do not know how it has rent our hearts as we have followed you, pale and emaciated, to your rooms, and seen written on your haggard faces "Conditioned. J. L. A." Through many dangers, toils and snares you have already come. The sun of your day of tribulation is sinking fast; the mellow light of evening is even now upon you; the race is nearly run. You can almost catch the fragrance of flowers that bloom in a better land where tired nature breathes out gently sweet perfumes. You stand at this moment upon the borders of the promised land, and ere a few more hours have winged their speedy flight, the gray dawn of another existence shall break upon you, and you will realize that Freshman life 'is but an empty dream' in which 'conditioned' work has been a nightmare. The sceptre and the glory which we now lay down you are about to take up. In that day, sir, *you* will be a Sophomore with all the additions that attend this royal title. We do not wish to see our sceptre wane, nor a single ray of

our glory lost. You must keep pure the spotless name that we bequeath you. But there are many dangers in the way, and, having met and scorned and overcome them, we deem it wise to give you warning. That sunnier clime to which the bold old eagle, pluming his wings, had flown, is full of Gracchi and hideous unmentionables; the Goddess of Liberty will continue to smile on this great nation of ours and hide her face in blushing shame every four years without your talking about her, and it's impolite to say such things about ladies; this beautiful Southland of ours is in the southern part of every geography, so if we want to see it, we know where to look; suffice it to say that 'we live here.' Luna has never been anything else but the moon, and it will continue to be the same without your fooling with it, so we sincerely hope that you will cease to distress yourselves about that matter.

The heralds of fame have never ceased to come up through the "lengthening vista of years," to sound the praise of great men down the "corridors of time." No matter how ridiculous it may seem to you, they will continue to do so. No one ever heard of a man's having a heart anywhere in his body but in his bosom, and it will stay there whether you put your hand on it or not; *this* is the head, under all circumstances, at all times, in all places, and is usually found on the top end of a man. These facts are generally accepted by the common herd; so, when you are speaking to an audience, it is not necessary to point it out. We all know that the British lion was 'bearded in his den,' and no doubt by this time he is bearded all over his face, but you are not,

nor will it add one hair to your face to abuse him any longer, so do let the poor old beast alone. We have all heard that 'the budding horns of the maiden moon were rising just above the crags and peaks of Pennsylvania as thirty thousand ragged rebels rushed to glory or to ruin.' Once these were all beautiful figures of rhetoric and soul-inspiring flights of oratory; but, like the maiden of thirty-five, they have long ago lost their sweetness and beauty. These are some of the dangers that would shatter your gifts of oratory; these, the frosts that would chill your tender inspiration and mar the smoothest of your silver tongues; these, the vampires that would suck the life from your youthful genius. But beyond all this in import of dreadfulness, there is a maelstrom that would swallow you up bodily. With feelings of horror, and with tears in our eyes, we warn you against the seductive influence, and that you may more successfully escape this most fearful of all dangers, I will be a little more explicit in my language. It is commonly believed to be a disease of the head; it is not brain fever nor meningitis; it lurks not in miasmatic swamps, nor floats among the maladies that infest the air; it sits not in ghastly array above the sewers and cesspools of our cities, nor stalks abroad with a pestilence that walks in darkness; it is originated in the mind; it begins to take its form just where the shades of Freshman twilight *softly* fall across your pathway, when, in the dreamy distance, the first spark of Sophomoric glory greets your anxious eyes. Hear me, Freshmen; it is the voice of wisdom calling to her children. Methinks I see upon your brow the snaky imprint of the disease.

Beware, oh beware! But we will not desert you in this most trying hour; we believe that we know you and shall be able to keep you right side up with care. We have made you the object of our constant study for one whole year, and have tried to see in you, perhaps thought in vain we saw, what was there; we have watched and weighed with anxious care each new development in your character, and set them in order of precedence, and we, the Sophomore class, in consultation assembled, conclude that, towering in stately grandeur above all others, stands your unflinching loyalty to your desire for food. When we begin to east about for an emblem of this laudable characteristic, soon with one accord we cried out 'Spoon!' Take this as an expression of

our sense of your true worth; keep it as a trophy won by your own virtue; part with it never. When you go out into the busy whirl of life, stop sometimes, if for a moment only, and remember that once you were appreciated; when the day of life is drawing near to dusky eve; when the locks that adorn your temples shall be silvered over with the snows of many winters, and your piercing eyes have lost their lustre; when your keen perceptions have become simple and child-like again, and with trembling hand and tottering foot-step you reverently approach the end, may the scenes of this hour be fresh and green upon your memory; may the thoughts of this day bring gladness to your hearts!

SOPHOS.

Editorials.

W. I. CRANFORD, *Columbian*, AND D. C. BRANSON, *Hesperian*, EDITORS.

Every one who has attained even a schoolboy's experience in life knows that in it the innocent often suffer and the guilty go unpunished. We know that human justice in its imperfection, must sometimes make mistakes and cannot set everything right, and that some things must go wrong until the day of Judgment. Then why is it that men will rise up and in violence set aside the laws of their country and defy its officers, in order that one guilty

man may not escape what they regard as his due punishment? Is not this irrational? Emerson spoke truly when he said, "The mob is man voluntarily descending into the nature of the beast." This custom of lynching is becoming entirely too frequent. We do not mean to censure those who may have engaged in it, but rather to point out, as a matter of principle, the folly of such a course and the likelihood that evil and injustice will follow. Courts of justice

use every means to secure fairness and impartiality, to secure patient deliberation, and to bring out all available information and evidence on the case in hand, so that they supply every possible condition favorable to a just and fair verdict. If, then, under such advantages, sometimes mistakes are made and justice fails, how much more will justice fail when men, inflamed with prejudice and passion and often under the influence of strong drink, take the law into their own hands to carry out their ideas of right? Besides, is it not plain that when one man resorts to violence, when the course of the law does not suit him, he authorizes every other man to do the same, and thus we have a universal reign of violence? It is all wrong and should be promptly suppressed.

X
 The Yale foot-ball team of this year contains a negro. If Yale has not enough white men to compose a foot-ball team, she is an object of pity. We must confess, however, that we have more respect for the negro than for the Caucasians who put him on the team and are willing to play side-by-side with him.

The writer's observations at preparatory schools as well as at college are

that the large majority of students regard their rooms as a kind of stall, a place where they may sleep and which will keep off the rain and cold. The average college student grows up like a wild beast in a kind of lair, or den. As to any attempt at decorating his four-years' home, so as to render it artistic, or even neat, cheerful, or attractive, he never conceives of such thing. Ought not students to be encouraged in the expression of taste and comfort, if not of elegance, in the apartments in which they are lodged?

The defection of Pres. Eliot, of Harvard, from the Republican to the Democratic party is only one instance of the increasing class of men who have laid aside blind partisanship and no longer vote with any party simply because they have always done so, or because their neighborhood or State gives that party a majority at the polls. There is a growing tendency among progressive and independent men to demand of their parties pure leaders and a conscientious fulfillment of campaign promises, as a condition of their further support, and, if these are lacking, to seek other and better parties. This is right. These men have been assailed with the most vehement abuse by many of the leading partisan organs, but they

are the leaven to which intelligent citizens look for the regeneration of the whole lump of our politics.

Columbia College is to be congratulated on the selection of Hon. Seth Low as president. It has come now that presidents of such institutions are chosen, not so much for deep scholarship in any one particular branch, as for administrative ability, for a knowledge of men, of the world and of the problems it will expect the rising generation to solve, and for a hearty accord with the liberal and progressive spirit of the age. Mr. Low meets these requirements fully and will therefore doubtless make an excellent president.

A gentleman recommending a boy to a prominent merchant of Chicago for a place in his establishment, said in his behalf that he belonged to one of the first families of Boston. "That will not help him here," replied the merchant, "there is no daddyism in Chicago." This reply exhibited much of the spirit that pervades the college life of to-day. The college has been truly called, "That most democratic of all societies, a boy republic." Nowhere else in the world is a man "sized up" more strictly according to his merits and with less reference to family, sta-

tion, wealth and other external conditions. Here he is placed on his own resources and character, to rise or fall in the estimation of his fellows as he may deserve, and for no other cause. Some one has asked whether the "worship of the golden calf" did not prevail in our colleges, referring to the New England universities. It does not in our Southern colleges and should not in Yale and Harvard. Such a spirit is a curse to education.

It is admitted by all college men that there is no one thing connected with our colleges that is of so much importance to young men preparing for the active duties of life and that offers so many advantages for the cost as our Literary Societies. Moreover, all students know and acknowledge this, yet there are many young men who never make use of all these advantages, and who leave college to regret the same forever afterwards. True, no young man can join a good Literary Society and be even only a looker-on without deriving some benefit therefrom; but, if a man were to pay ten dollars for a bolt of cloth and then take only one yard of it, we would call him a fool. Then what must we call him to whom so many rare opportunities are offered but who refuses to

use them? Indeed, nothing is truer than that "knowledge is power," but your power itself is even worse than worthless unless you know how to apply it; and no place is better suited to learn how to make the application of the power of knowledge than in good Literary Societies. Why, then, do men do that which they know they will hereafter regret?

If one poor fool is to be pitied more than another, certainly the modern so-called critic deserves the deepest sympathy both of God and man. He is not a true critic, but simply a fault-finder. He reads only to find errors, he goes to preaching only to *criticise* the sermon, he studies the character of men only to find their faults. Moreover, he who seeks only for faults is sure to find them or else he will make them. Consequently everything to him has the same color as the glass through which he views it; and, poor fellow! he sees no good either in the world or out of it.

Why is it that some young men will let a point pass by without its being understood rather than ask to have it explained? If such men's object in being at college is to learn, they are making a mistake by not asking for

the needed information; and, if their object is to cheat the college out of a diploma they are making a mistake, for the time is sure to come when silence will no longer conceal their ignorance; and then the hollow name of being educated, without the substance, will only add shame to the disgrace of ignorance and discredit to the college that gave the diploma. Only the young man who is honest enough to acknowledge his ignorance is worthy of success and he alone will succeed in the end. So cheat not yourself nor by your silence act a lie.

Many men have been and are still friends of Trinity College because they are in sympathy with the cause for which she is laboring, while others have been and are her friends from purely selfish motives. The former class will continue to stand by her and labor for her success whether she removes or remains, regardless of whether they oppose or favor her removal. The second class is divided into two others, one of which will turn traitor and long for destruction if she remain, while the other will do likewise if she remove. In either case, such friends are only enemies in disguise, and for this reason her *true* friends, both those favoring and those opposing removal,

should stand by her more firmly than ever, and let some people know that the world can revolve without them.

Observation shows clearly that extra grit is often more essential to success than extra talent without the grit. The

industrious, energetic boy with moderate brain will far outstrip the *brilliant* loafer. Then, young man, do not depend on your fine talent to carry you through; for the five talents buried beneath a heap of laziness shall some day be dug up and given to him who is faithfully laboring with his one.

Reviews.

C. B. CHEATHAM, *Columbian*, AND J. R. MCCRARY, *Hesperian*, EDITORS.

[Reviews of text-books are based on opinions furnished by members of the Faculty.]

HISTORY OF FRANCE, by Victor Duvuy, Member of the French Academy; Translated by Mrs. M. Carey. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co.

This attractive book concerning an interesting people is an abridgment and translation from the seventeenth French edition of Victor Duvuy, member of the French Academy, by Mrs. M. Carey, with an introductory notice and a continued history of the French people to the year 1889 by Dr. Jameson, Professor of History in Brown University. On account of the paucity of reliable French historical authorities, this work will meet a great demand in the American schools. The author is thoroughly conversant with the history of his own people, and tells their story with a marvelous degree of accuracy and intelligence. The subject-matter is well classified and the book abounds in well executed maps showing the changes under the different dynasties and political

conditions. There is no better summary of French History.

PICTORIAL CÆSAR—Albert Harkness, Professor of Latin in Brown University. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 1888. pp. 377.

This is an admirable work for beginners. It finely illustrates all the different military orders, costumes and munitions of war in the time of Cæsar. All the battles are systematically mapped out so as to facilitate the young student in understanding the text. The notes are neither too full nor too scanty. It contains a vocabulary expressly prepared for this edition.

THE STATE, or *Historical and Practical Politics*, by Woodrow Wilson, Ph. D., LL. D., D. C. Heath & Co., Boston.

The aims of this book is to increase the study in Political Science. The author omits details and takes for granted a knowledge of History on the part of the

student. The body of the book discusses the origin and development of the present forms of government in the United States, England, France, Germany and Switzerland, as arising from that of Greece, Rome, and of the Teutons during the Middle Ages. The conclusion sketches the nature and forms of government, the nature and development of law and the functions and ends of government. It is not only designed as a text-book for advanced classes in High Schools and Colleges, but it will serve as interesting and instructive reading for all students of History and Political Economy.

~~~~~  
 VIRGIL—H. S. Frieze. Professor of Latin in the University of Michigan for 30 years. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 1885. pp. 726.

This is decidedly the best edition of Virgil now before the public. We recommend it to be used in all our preparatory schools. It is pointed, neat, systematically arranged and exact in its annotation. The author deserves great success for his work.

~~~~~  
 GREEK PROSE COMPOSITION; LATIN PROSE COMPOSITION—by Elisha Jones, M. A., Associate Professor of Latin in the University of Michigan. Chicago: Grigg & Co. 1889. 1. pp. 101, 2. pp. 145.

The first twenty lessons of the *Latin Prose Composition* are especially adapted to those reading Cæsar, the last twenty to those reading Cicero's Orations. This little work carries the young student over the principal rules of Latin Syntax. The work is full of references to all the leading Latin Grammars, is systematically arranged, and contains both English-Latin and Latin-English vocabularies specially prepared for these exercises. There are about twenty Latin words to be learned in connection with each exercise. Model sentences are

also annexed to show the application of each rule and the use of the peculiar idioms found in the Latin language. The *Greek Prose Composition* is fully equal in merit to the *Latin Prose Composition*. This work has been introduced by Prof. Welch into the Greek course in connection with the reading Anabasis. A class can take the forty lessons in connection with the Anabasis and read the latter more understandingly and more advantageously than in the same time that another class is reading only the Anabasis. It gives a thorough and systematic drill on the verb, the cases and the principal rules of Greek Syntax. The vocabulary and the sentences are derived from the Anabasis. The general arrangement and style of the *Greek Prose Composition* is the same as that of the *Latin*. The general use of these texts throughout the United States is a proof of their merit.

~~~~~  
 HIGHWAY IMPROVEMENT, an address delivered by Colonel Albert A. Pope, of Boston, before the Carriage Builders' National Association, at Syracuse, N. Y., is calculated to arouse the attention of the people on so vital an interest. In order for a nation to carry on a perfect system of exchange, it must have good highways as well as rail-roads. We have the rail-roads, we have not the highways. The advantages of good roads are numerous. First, they are a comfort and convenience to travellers; second, where good roads are found, there also are found good schools, churches, and great population; third, they improve the value of property; fourth, larger loads can be drawn over them; fifth, they encourage exchange of products between communities. The remedy for our bad roads is to place them under national supervision.

## Among the Exchanges.

C. L. RAPER, *Columbian*, } EDITORS.  
J. P. RODGERS, *Hesperian*, }

*The College Visitor*, of Catawba College, for the month of September, has been received, and we gladly notice that its make-up is with good taste. In it we see that lectures are given at the beginning of each session by the Professors of that Institution on college work. This is a new feature, and one we think that will be a benefit to the students. The topic which Prof. Foil thoroughly discussed at the beginning of Fall session of 1889 was "The Student's Duties and Responsibilities." This subject should be honestly thought about by every College boy, for many times they do not know their duties and realize their responsibility, and if they do not, it is failure to them.

The September number of *The Buchtelite*, of Akron, Ohio, speaks of the importance of a good college paper and the benefit derived from it by the students. The importance and benefits are seen every day. So that we, as well as our fellow Editors, think it proper to urge the students to aid as much as possible in promoting the welfare and success of college papers. For any college paper to succeed, from a literary point, it is necessary for students to contribute to its columns well written articles that shall be both interesting and instructive; and from a financial point, it is absolutely necessary that every student be a subscriber.

THE ARCHIVE offers cordial welcome to all papers which come to it in exchange,

and truly hopes that harmony may prevail between it and them. We acknowledge the receipt of *The Academician*, of New Salem, N. C., *The Practical Student*, of Delaware, Ohio, *The Suffolk Collegian*, of Virginia, and others.

An irreverent Senior has the following verse on the fly-leaf of his Butler's Analogy:

"If there should be another flood,  
For refuge, hither fly;  
Though all the world be submerged,  
This book would still be dry."

*Exchange.*

The last copy of *The Wittenberger*, of Springfield, Ohio, contains some very good articles. Among them there is one which is worthy of consideration. The substance of this article is the effects of man's strong moral purpose. We find that most great men of the last few centuries have been men of noble characters and profound moral purposes. One of the chief tests of a man's greatness is, "What was his ethical result? What influence did his morality have?" Great leaders of Reform, of both Church and State, have been actuated by this purpose to win splendid victories over corruption and vice. Then let every one try to be, at least, a thorough moral man, a man who will be a credit to himself, to his friends, and to humanity.

In looking over *The Academy*, a journal which is edited by the young ladies of the Academy, Salem, N. C., we find that there is a large number in attendance there this year. We have heard from a good number of other high schools and colleges, and there seems to be an increase not only in numbers, but also in actual work. This sounds very encouraging.

*The Arcadia College Monthly* has an article on the Literary Society, and says in substance, if not in words, that every high school or college must have good literary societies, and that every student should feel that the society work is an important part of his preparation for life. Knowing

that what has been said is true, we think it our duty to urge those who have not tried it to make a strong effort in this direction and those who have tried it a little to make a still greater effort to become leading members.

## Alumni.

R. F. TURNER, *Columbian*, AND L. S. MASSEY, *Hesperian*, EDITORS.

It is desired to make the Alumni Department of THE ARCHIVE more of a communicating medium for the Alumni and old students of the College than it has been heretofore. This the Editors cannot do without the active co-operation of those who have gone out from here. Let the Alumni Association express itself with reference to anything which it wishes to publish through the columns of THE ARCHIVE. Why not? It is published in the interest of the College. If it has plans that it wishes to discuss, here is the medium. If any one has any information calculated to be of interest to the Alumni, the Editors would be glad for him to communicate it to them.

The Alumni, perhaps, more than any other one thing, determine the standing of an educational institution. Living examples speak more than volumes of printed theories. In college work, as in every other kind of work, the tree is known and judged by its fruit. Trinity has nothing to fear in placing herself before the public to be tried by this exact-

ing standard. Her graduates are found at work upon the farm, in the counting-room, in the school-room, at the bar, in the legislative assemblies, in the pulpit, upon the bench—everywhere; and are bearing the standard of their *Alma Mater* most nobly.

Rev. D. W. Litaker has been transferred recently to the South West Missouri Conference, where he will take charge of a station in Kansas City District. Mr. Litaker took a special course at Trinity, joined the N. C. Conference last fall, and was appointed to Wilkesboro circuit, which he has been serving acceptably. Our best wishes go with him to his new field of labor.

S. S. Mann, who left here in '87, received his license a short while since to plead law. Success to you, Sam.

W. G. Burkhead, '76, is now teaching school at Whiteville, N. C. He has enrolled 62 pupils.

J. C. Montgomery, '88, is reading law at Concord, N. C.



E. A. Hunt, a Freshman of last year, is superintending his mother's farm this year.

W. J. Gregson is assistant book-keeper in the Naomi Falls M'fg Co., Randleman, N. C.

P. E. Parker, '89, has left the anxious vicissitudes of a student life for the time-honored vocation of his ancestors, and is now quietly cultivating a farm in the vicinity of his beloved *Alma Mater*. His face looks quite familiar to us when he makes his appearance upon the campus.

W. J. Helmes, '89, has charge of a flourishing school at Ansonville, N. C. He was valedictorian of his class, and in his Junior year he won the Debater's medal in the Columbian Literary Society, the Social Science prize in books, and a scholarship worth fifty dollars. He is a young man of solid merit and no doubt a bright future is before him.

J. W. Bradshaw, who completed a business course here in '88, has been holding for some time a position on the Western N. C. Railroad, and his prospects for an early promotion are said to be good.

J. C. Watkins, who was on the first team of foot-ball players here last year, has been taking a course of telegraphy at Madison, N. C.

D. T. Dicks, here in '75, is now one of the most enterprising young farmers of Randolph county. He is farming upon scientific principles, and is making a success of it. It would be well for some of our young men who are anxious to leave the farm for the professions to imitate his example.

T. B. Crawford, who was in college in '88, is now in the hardware business at Winston, N. C. The delegates and visitors take this opportunity to express their sincere thanks for the way in which he looked after their welfare while they were attending the Y. M. C. A. Convention.

Mr. Jerome Dowd, who was in college in '83, is editing the *Mecklenburg Times*. Mr. Dowd has made for himself quite a reputation as an author. He has written two books that have been favorably received, "Burr and Hamilton" and "Prominent Living North Carolinians."

Mr. Joe Jackson is now publishing *The Littleton Enterprise*. The issue received gives promise of a newsy sheet.

Mr. W. W. Rose, an old student of this institution, is now preaching at Lagrange, N. C., where he is liked very much.

D. W. Roberts, who left last year and who was a member of the Crowell Football Team, has been on a trip to the West Indies. He is now back in New-Berne, his home, where he is in the Steamboat office with his father.

Mr. E. C. Winchester, here in '86, is in business with his father in Monroe, N. C.

J. A. Bell, '86, received his license, to practise law, at the last examination held in Raleigh, and will make his debut in Charlotte, in the near future.

James R. Betts, in college in '83, has been transferred to the S. C. Conference, and is now preaching in Greenville District where he has met with success, both in finding a companion and in his ministry.

## Locals.

W. B. LEE, *Columbian*,  
 FRED HARPER, *Hesperian*, } REPORTERS.

A certain boarding house chokes the boys on sweet potatoes.

The student's inquiry—"Have you written your abstract?"

The "bitter end"—the end into which Tate's Bitters are poured.

The Literary Societies have elected officers for this quarter.

A remarkable coincidence—there is nothing new under the sun.

For the last few nights there does not seem to be quite as much "sloshin' around" as usual.

Messrs. Whitaker, Fred. and Will. Fearington have entered college within the past two weeks.

Diligent in mathematics: Two Freshmen sat up all night preparing for an examination. They "got there."

Messrs. Holland, Betts and Brooks, in order to develop more fully the loquacious faculty of their natures, have connected their rooms by telephone.

Some boys do think they are so smart. Well, it takes a good deal of moral courage to hold an opinion that every body else sneers at, and which continually subjects us to insult.

✦ The boys on the foot-ball team are taking the abstinence pledge. It is to be set to the credit of the college athletics that it is a moral, as well as a muscle, trainer.

There is some talk of instituting a new form of government in college. The idea is to make the college community a little republic. If this is done, about the first thing in order will be to lynch some fellow.

The foot-ball team had expected to cover itself with dirt, bruises, blood and glory at the Fayetteville centennial. There is one sad thought always connected with such contests, though—somebody must be beaten. The Local Editors are sorry that such is the case, but don't exactly see how they can adjust the matter yet awhile.

One of our Juniors got an unmerciful "kicking" lately, and in trying to account for it he says: "Well, you know Providence didn't give me a very beautiful way of writing, anyhow." He seems to be satisfied that it was all in his handwriting. "When ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise."

Some of our boys went to Greensboro College not long ago and failed to see the young ladies, notwithstanding that they had permission. The Local Editors are requested to say to the young ladies' colleges of the State that we have been having entirely too much company; so from henceforth we will not be allowed to see any young ladies visiting us, unless they have permission from the parents of all parties concerned.

A typographical error in our last issue spoiled the joke about the running negro. The President of the club said the negro ran to New York in 3 hours at 20 miles an hour, instead of 200, as was printed in the last.

Wanted to know :

—Where Podge got his nice cake?

—Why the members of the Tennis-Club have quit playing?

—Whether N. was crying or not, when he got his nose hurt on the foot-ball ground?

The students are anxious for Conference to convene as they wish to hear what it is going to do about the removal of the College.

The College Congress has been organized and will be ready for business at the next session. The minutes of the session will be found in another part of this issue.

It is noted that members of the Faculty take a great deal more interest in the foot-ball team than last year. We wish to thank them for their encouragement in our games.

A member of the Logic class reasons thusly:

“ If the river is high I will cross  
But the river is low,  
Therefore I will cross any way.”

This will be understood when it is learned that he was on his way to see his girl.

Mysterious notes, presumably from the theological class, have been left in the rooms of some of the sinners. They contain passages from the Bible, and it is hoped they will do much good.

Messrs. Rahders & Daniels scored another victory at the State Fair and added another feather to their already well-filled cap. Mr. Daniels won the first prize and Mr. Rahders the second. They both ran 100 yards in less than 10 seconds.

The ladies of Trinity are requested to bear in mind that the path across the foot-ball grounds is not a public highway, especially after 4 o'clock, P. M.

Lured by the sweet strains of heavenly music, THE ARCHIVE Reporter proceeded to the Tennis Grounds a few nights ago. A crowd of jolly students were having an old-fashioned Virginia Reel. The principal costumes were, Mrs. Gen. Atwater—green baize and calico, no ornaments; Miss Harper—red flannel and colored glass ear-rings; Mrs. Senator Branson—canton flannel trimmed with blue; and Mrs. Dr. Fearrington in white drilling. Gen. Daniels and Maj. Hanes were in full military uniform of G. A. R. Mr. Rahders rendered fine music on his tin fife, of which he is a perfect master. Messrs. Fortune and Standland also deserve especial mention for their promising talent.

The latest organization is an “Anti-Cussin’ Club.” For each offence, the offender is regaled with three licks by each member of the club. If he loses his temper, each member is entitled to administer ten more licks; if he shows fight, each member is entitled to thirty-nine more licks. One member has received seventy licks. The instrument of torture is a paddle with a hole bored in the middle. This is a little severe, but it is having the desired effect. Now, boys, we need an anti-tobacco club.

Exploration is now daily growing more and more popular. Such men as Livingston, Greely and Stanley will take rank among the heroes of the age. THE ARCHIVE advises those ambitious and adventurous students, who desire to immortal-

ize their names, to organize an exploring party and scour the neighboring country for David's lost beaver.

There was consternation in the dining-room of an uptown boarding-house lately. An agriculturally inclined youth from Stanley, (whose name we forbear to mention) was seen to rise up suddenly from the table with an intensely interested look on his face, making uncouth sounds and strange gestures toward his throat. He followed this with a few terrific kicks and then stretched out upon the floor, while his face became a beautiful purple and his eyes began to assume the proportions of saucers. However, after vigorous thumping on the back by alarmed friends, he gradually recovered and is now doing well, but eating cautiously. It was afterwards learned that a piece of sweet-potato had taken the wrong track, thus causing this hideous catastrophe.

Order reigns! The law is vindicated: A desperate criminal was recently apprehended for the heinous offence of talking in a loud tone of voice inside the city limits. When the court met, it was found that five dollars were needed to satisfy the majesty of outraged justice.

We regret to have to add to the news, just as THE ARCHIVE goes to press, the loss by fire of Mr. Bradshaw's house. It caught from a defective flue. The furniture and nearly all the effects of the inmates were saved.

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Y. M. C. A. NOTES.

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The past month has been one of especial activity, among the young men of the

College, in christian work. The noon prayer-meetings continue, and are very well attended. The leader reads a few verses from the Bible, generally bearing in some way upon the subject of prayer, and this is followed by about three short, voluntary prayers by members of the Association.

A series of meetings, October 22-27, was held under the auspices of the Association. These services were held at night, and occupied just one hour each evening. The results of this meeting cannot be measured by the number of professions. In God's own way the seeds sown will yet bring forth their fruit in its season. Two delegates will be sent to the Durham District Convention to be held at Durham November 8-10.

There are now eight Bible-Training Classes in school with an average of about eight members each. These meet weekly and spend about one hour in the study of the Bible by topics. It is the purpose of these Bible classes to familiarize the young men with the fundamental doctrines of the Holy Scriptures, especially with the most practical, and with the scriptural authority for these doctrines.

The following is the program for the devotional meetings for November:

Nov. 3.—Leader, G. W. Starling; subject, "Who shall be greatest in the kingdom of heaven?"

Nov. 10.—Leader, O. L. Ormond; subject, "Met on the way."

Nov. 17.—Leader, E. K. Wolfe; subject, "Be of good cheer."

Nov. 24.—Leader, R. H. Willis; subject, "Sabbath-breaking."

1889.

1890.

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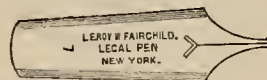
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In order to encourage and facilitate the admission of students to Trinity College, the Faculty have decided to make the following arrangements for holding entrance examinations of applicants at the respective schools at which they are prepared for College:—

Whenever the Superintendent of any Graded School or the Principal of any Preparatory School shall certify to the President of the College the desire and readiness of one or more of his students to be examined with a view to entering Trinity College upon one or more of the subjects required for entrance, then the President of the College will forward the necessary questions which the Principal or Superintendent of the school shall submit to the applicant for answers in writing, said answers to be returned to the President of the College, to be passed upon by the instructor to whose department the examination pertains.

Regulations prescribed for the guidance of examiners will be sent with the examination papers, and each examiner will certify to the compliance, on the part of the one examined, to the prescribed regulations.

Any applicant making a grade of 70 or more on his examination in any subject will receive a certificate entitling him to admission to College on said subject or subjects, without further examination.

It is earnestly hoped that school authorities and officials will extend to their pupils this opportunity to determine to what extent they are prepared to enter College, so that the College may be encouraged to confine itself more and more strictly to its peculiar and proper sphere of work. Correspondence is solicited from officials, patrons and pupils. All inquiries will be promptly attended to and arrangements effected to accommodate pupils in any part of the State or beyond it.

JOHN F. CROWELL,

President.

THE
TRINITY ARCHIVE.

Published under Supervision of the Professor of English.

TRINITY COLLEGE, DEC., 1889-JAN., 1890.

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THE GREATEST LIVING POET.

There is not to-day, as there was in the Elizabethan times, an illimitable galaxy of poets all occupying such high positions as to make it difficult to decide who the greatest is; neither are there such brilliant lights, illuminating the literary canopy like so many stars. This age can boast of but few men who have a right to claim the title of poet, and those that can are not of the highest order. Of the now living poets, England can boast of being the home of the greatest. Every critic will admit that Browning and Tennyson have no superiors, but there is much contention as to which of the two should have the leadership.

But, before attempting to show either to be the greater, it is necessary, in the first place, that there should be a clear and unmistakable idea of what constitutes a

poet; in other words, there must be a standard by which to judge, in order to arrive at any satisfactory conclusion. The word poet is of Greek origin, and comes from the verb *poiein*, 'to make;' hence a poet is a maker of something; but this is too indefinite, hence a more adequate definition must be sought. The term might be defined as 'one who expresses in verse an idea, new or old, in a new and imaginative manner.' Perhaps Edmund Gosse does not miss it much when he says: "A poet is a maker, a man or a woman who expresses some mood of vital passion in a new manner and with adequate art." The leading elements of poetry consist in originality in the treatment of a subject, excellent finish in execution, and the power of keeping up a lively interest to the close.

Now, as all will admit that the name of 'the greatest living poet' must be ascribed

to Tennyson or Browning—for no critic compares Tennyson with any other—the point to be decided is, which one merits the higher position as a poet. Exclusive of what may be proved by his writings Tennyson's position as Poet Laureate shows that he is considered a poet of no slight merit. Though the best poet does not always receive this honor, yet it is pretty good evidence of his poetic talent. Very justly has Tennyson's style been compared with Shakespeare's and Milton's; for no poet's style, save these two, is more finished, and in fact, this has been urged by some critics as an objection—an objection which does him honor, for perfection is a rare attainment, so rare that one need only take up the next nearest author, when surfeited with this delicacy, to find immediate relief. In his choice of words, he uses the utmost care to select words that will express his thoughts most clearly or paint most vividly his imagery. Welsh, in speaking of his style, says it is pure, simple, correct, polished, elegant, ornate. Browning, in style, is just the contrary, his object appearing to be to express new and valuable ideas without any regard for clearness or finish. In fact, he is inclined to bury his jewels, and succeeds so well that few will ever be brought to light save by those who study him diligently. In comparing the two, Hart says that Tennyson, at times, is too faultless and makes the reader wish for a little of Browning's ruggedness. Again, Hart says of Tennyson: "His works bear, to a less degree than those of any other known author, the mark of chance or of haste; they are, on the contrary, the legitimate fruits of the highest order of genius united with the most patient toil." Trim-

ble, also, speaks no less encouragingly of his works, while his comment on Browning is rather unfavorable. "For fifty years Alfred Tennyson has steadily held his place in public favor." . . . "His highest poetic art is expressed in his short lyrics. They are the very condensation of feeling and expression. *The Poet's Song, Break, Break, Break,* and *Bugle Song* are among the rarest gems in the language. Human utterance seems to reach perfection in the *Bugle Song*, while that which lies beyond all utterance is illustrated in *Break, Break, Break.*" Likewise the same writer says of Browning: "The poetry of Robert Browning is seldom melodious and seldom easily understood. He appeals only to the highly cultured, and rarely seems to do his best." The words of Whipple, "Next to Tennyson we hardly know of another English poet who can be compared with Browning," are very encouraging to the admirers of Browning, and they may find much comfort in Dickens' calling his *Blot on the Scutcheon* the finest poem of the century. These criticisms go to show what no one tried to disprove, that Browning is a great poet, but neither of them disputes the right of leadership to Tennyson. What more could have been said in Tennyson's favor than has been said in the above extracts? Yet every one who reads him carefully and with a view of criticising his works, is forced to admit them as just and well-merited criticisms. According to the rules laid down in the beginning of this essay, Tennyson must be regarded as the greatest living poet, for in almost all of his works he fills some of these requirements and in many, as those mentioned by Trimble, together with his

Brook—and in many stanzas in *In Memoriam*—all of these laws are fully complied with. Browning, of whom it has been said, “The critics will laud, but the people will not read,” has written nothing that will at all compare with the following lines:

Break, Break, Break,
On thy cold gray stones, O sea!
And I would that my tongue could utter
The thoughts that rise in me.
* * * * *

Break, Break, Break
At the foot of thy crags, O sea!
But the tender grace of a day that is dead
Will never come back to me.

On hearing these words—which fill every requirement of poetry—a feeling springs up in the heart which the words of no language are able to describe. Until Browning or some one now inferior surpasses these lines, Tennyson must be called the greatest living poet.

THE GREATEST LIVING POET.*

Of the few great poets who have and are now holding sway over the literary world, the two most prominent are Tennyson and Browning. Of the former it need only be said that amongst his equals he alone is the shining star. In regard, however, to rank in the literary circle there is much discussion as to which of the two should hold the first place. Tennyson, perhaps, has the most followers, but as to his being the greater poet there is certainly some doubt. An attempt will be made in this discussion to give to Browning the first place in the rank of poets. He was born in the year 1812, and his first attempt at writing was published in 1833, a fragmentary poem entitled

*Written before the death of Browning.

“Pauline.” He has written since that time twenty-three volumes in all. In the first period of his literary career, we find several plays which met with much success on the stage. The next period produced a number of splendid poems, dramatic pieces, and then some pieces which can be classed as simply poems, lyrical and narrative.

Browning’s poems were for a long time not noticed by the critical world, or, at least, were rejected by it; but, after a while, they were circulated around among his friends, until the circle became larger and larger. Their career has been a tempestuous one: handled by critics who were exceedingly rough; first deep down in the trough of the sea of popularity, and then on the crest of a huge billow. It was a long time before he was recognized as a first-class poet. His poetry is not the kind that pleases the public taste on first sight; it suits the taste after many years have passed away and those poets who were on the top of a wave of popular opinion during the dark days of these unrecognized poets have ceased to tickle the palate of literary epicures.

Mr. Browning is claimed by many to be obscure and puzzling. Many love his poetry solely on this account, and try to search out the puzzles and problems which, they claim, are hidden behind every sentence. This is not so in all, or in half of his poetry. It is only in his most unmelodious poems, that is to say, his poems that lack one characteristic of poetry, namely, melody, that those mystical places are found, if such there be, by those of his admirers who discuss and try to find out secrets where there really are none. Most people who have never

read Browning are, as it were, frightened away from him by just such persons. But by those who have read him without trying to unfold mysteries, he is considered clear, forcible, imaginative, energetic, tender and full of love.

Just as Tennyson is accused of being somewhat pedantic and also of many other faults, so has Browning his faults. His "have been length, subtlety, eccentricity and the besetting sin of considering too curiously." Such defects can be traced all along, but nearly disappear when his soul is lit up by the fire which constitutes a truly great poet. "The 'Dramatic Lyrics' and 'Men and Women' generally are alive, are embodiments of passion and of romance. They do not pretend to offer you mere 'thoughts,' but to show you people with whom you can live in recollections or scenes that live with you, pictures that cannot fade while memory endures."

The thoughts which Browning wishes to convey are not always, indeed, right on the surface, but to find them one is not obliged to dig as if he were searching for gold deep down in the bosom of the earth, but to read it carefully over, as should be done in reading any other poet and not to scan it over, as many are accustomed to do in this age, reading, not for the good that is in the poetry, but merely to pass away the time. He has some grand, noble, elegant and profound thoughts embodied within his Dramatic Works. On these, his "Dramatic Works," rests the basis of Mr. Browning's fame as a poet.

The question may be asked "Will Browning die? Will his name be forgotten as one of the great masters of verse? Yes, when all the varied phases of char-

acter, of life, of study which are imbedded within his verses cease to be objects of human interest; when "old ocean" ceases to beat upon its rock bound coasts. In topics he is universal; to the artist, he is a historian; to the musician, he is the most musical; to those who delight in theology, he is a theologian of the deepest kind; to lovers, he is the interpreter of passion. In sorrow he is a comfort to the sorrowful; in mirth and enjoyment, a jovial companion; and to every one he has a word to say. There is scarcely a doubt that a careful and unprejudiced reader will agree with him who says, "there is more of him than there has been of anybody else who has made English verse since Wordsworth, to say the very least," and also say with Owen Meredith when he speaks of him as,

"Of that friend who dwells among
The Appennines and there hath strung
A harp of Anakim;
Than whom a mightier master never
Touched the deep chords of hidden things
Nor ever did from truth dis sever
With keener glance; nor made endeavor
To rise on bolder wings

In those high regions of the soul
Where thought itself grows dim with awe."

A SERMON TO ALL MALE PERSONS.

[FOR THE ARCHIVE.]

The writer has thought it well not to place this article under any particular head, or above any particular name; but, in order that the reader may be duly advised as to what he is about to read, inserts the following lines, which he thinks may serve his purpose:

" I know a maiden fair to see,
 Take care!
 She can both false and friendly be,
 Beware! Beware!
 Trust her not,
 She is fooling thee!"

My boy, I wouldn't dare speak thus of that fairy vision that is ever and anon flitting before thy dreaming gaze, and breathing, in accents mild, love-laden notes into thy willing ears. No; those sparkling eyes, from whose placid depths thou hast so often seen thine own lovely image reflected, and those golden ringlets, which nestle so meekly about that marble brow, hold no snare for thee but that of love. I wouldn't dare disturb the peaceful equilibrium of thy dreams with vague and gloomy spectre of impending danger. No; I wouldn't do any thing like that; I have too much self-respect. Beware! She is smiling now—in her sleeve, but not at you, my boy; it's only a way she has. And then she has heard you say you like a smiling countenance and she wishes to please you. Somewhat odd, you know, but she is a very queer little thing—very.

She can both false and friendly be—if she would. She is very friendly; but she is not false—never! She detests a false figure, and false teeth and hair are only horrid fabrications, whose faintest suggestions have no charm for her pure spirit. The nightmare of her dreams is not any such vile rubbish as that, my boy; it is only the dancing capers of a careless and foolish heart, which she hoists on the toe of a tiny slipper or smilingly crushes beneath a dainty little heel. But it is only a nightmare, which is a thing of the moment, you know. And then it is a matter of variety, breaking

the monotony of every day sameness. Nice, isn't it?

Trust her not—out of your sight. She is a very delicate little creature and might come to grief alone. And then you would be sorry, and a great cry would go up from your troubled heart. Beware! It is not safe to let the apple of your eye go forth into a cruel world without the constant protection of your ready arm. If you insist on absenting yourself from your darling's side, some worthless vagrant will be whispering into her unwilling ears the horrid story of a new-born love, which sad tidings only you should be permitted to hear to her. Beware! She is not conscious of this possible intrusion upon her present felicity; and if told by any other than yourself, a great sadness would come upon her spirit, and the radiance of a beautiful and stainless life would be swallowed up in the gloom of sudden darkness. Beware! Beware!

She is fooling thee—trying to, but she doesn't. "She can't do it, *you* know." She sometimes tells you she doesn't love you but you know she does, for she said so once when you held that "soft, white hand" in yours. She would only excite your fears, my boy; but her eyes are brimming over with happy love when she does it; and those pretty eyes could never murder the truth. The darling little angel is too good for that—too too! Into those silent "windows of the soul" you look and see a happy fate. She is smiling—in her sleeve—but, my boy, it is not at the happiness *thou* seest. It isn't constructed on those principles. It is only a little picture of her imagination; a fly hanging on the end of a string, dangling before a smiling spider; only a flight of fancy. Curious, isn't it? But it is so, nevertheless.

DAN CUPID.

X
 FOOT BALL.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP SERIES.

WAKE FOREST 18; UNIVERSITY 8.

The first game for the championship of the North Carolina Foot-ball Association was played on November 22, at Chapel Hill, N. C., between the Wake Forest and University teams, and resulted in a victory for Wake Forest. The game was well played by both sides. Wake Forest won by the good work of Riddick as Half-back. Murphy and Rhem deserve special praise. It may be safe to say that, had the University had better Backs she would have won.

TRINITY 8; WAKE FOREST 4.

The second game of the series was played between Trinity and Wake Forest at Raleigh, on November 28. This was the most interesting game that has been played in this State. The Trinity team was accompanied by about 30 boys, all wearing the "blue," and they entered Raleigh making things roar with the yell. A party of Trinitarians had a coach, decked in blue, and made "Rome howl" with tin horns and the "yell" all during the game. Wake Forest had about 150 students with them, all wearing their "black and gold." On the stand were large crowds of the Raleighites, also about 50 University students wearing the "blue" and answering Trinity's yell with their own.

At 3.15 P. M., the teams lined up, and Trinity wins toss and takes ball, Wake Forest taking wind and down-goal. Trinity starts with a running break and makes 15 yards, then by runs of Daniels and

Rahders makes Wake Forest's twenty-five yard line. Durham, S., tries center and gains 5 yards, but the umpire called a foul, as the ball had not touched a third man, and the ball goes to Wake Forest. The ball is then passed to Riddick, who reaches the center, gaining about 10 yards in 15 or 20 minutes. He then makes a break, but after a run of 15 yards is tackled and thrown by Durham. For the next three downs Riddick charges the center, but finds it like a stone wall, and the ball goes to Trinity upon a failure to make 5 yards. Durham, S., passed to Rahders, who, aided by the magnificent blocking of Labar, Durham, R. and S., and Daniels, makes a splendid run of 50 yards before he is tackled by Howell. Durham, S., passed to Daniels, who took it within 3 yards of Touch Line. Here Durham, S., was sent through center and made the first Touch-down of the game, giving Trinity 4 points. Ball was dribbled to Fearington, F., who rushed it over and secured another Touch-down, which was not allowed by umpire, as he claimed the ball was not punted, and Wake Forest got the ball, but lost it in an off-side play, and Durham, S., was again sent through at center, scoring the second and last Touch-down. The ball was kicked for goal, but missed, and Fearington, F., got it, scoring again, but the umpire did not allow it, as Fearington was off-side. Wake Forrest came out for a "kick out." Burns dribbled and passed to Howell, who dropped the ball, which was seized by Fearington, W., and rushed 15 yards before he was downed by Blanton. Trinity lost the ball on a foul, and Wake Forest, by Riddick's rushes, gained and lost until time was called for First

Half. Score: Trinity 8, Wake Forest 0.

In the Second Half, Wake Forest had the ball, and started with the V, sending Howell in the wedge, but he was downed by Fearrington, W., before he had made 3 yards. Howell was given the ball for a run, but was downed after losing 10 yards. Here for 20 minutes both sides had the ball, neither making ground. Howell was sent around left end making 5 yards. Riddick tried center, making a yard. Howell sent around left end gaining 5 yards. Riddick was sent to center, but Fearrington, W., took the ball from him and rushed full length of field, scoring a touchdown, but the Referee after allowing it, changed his mind and thought he heard Riddick call down. Wake Forest by the rolling rush of Riddick now carried the ball to Trinity's ten-yard line. White passed to Riddick who ran around right and scored first Touch-down for Wake Forest. Ball was punted to White, who was downed in his tracks by Durham, S. Howell was tried and forced back. While Capt. Durham was arguing with the Referee, who had called "time," Riddick ran across the line with the ball, but it was not counted, as "play" had not been called. Wake Forest now had 3 downs making nothing. Ball went to Trinity. Durham, S., passed to Durham, R., who punted. Blanton caught and attempted a run but was downed. Riddick rushed and Howell ran carrying the ball to Trinity's three yard line. Here Riddick was sent for 3 successive times against the Trinity center, but he found Wolfe, English and Whitaker there, and the ball went to Trinity without Wake Forest's making any perceptible gain. Durham, S., tried center, gaining 5 yards. Rahders

tried right end making 5 yards. Time was called with Trinity in possession of the ball. Score: Trinity 8, Wake Forest 4.

<i>Trinity.</i>	<i>Wake Forest.</i>
Labar (Turner).....	Oliver
Fearrington, W.	Richardson (McDuffy)
	(Pratt),
	Andrews,
	Whitaker.....
	Center.....
	Burns,
	English.....
	Guard.....
	Hall (Sikes)
	Plyler, M. T.,.....
	Tackler.....
	Sikes (Hall)
	Fearrington, F.,.....
	End.....
	Riddick,
	Durham, S. (Capt.).....
	Quarter Back.....
	White,
	Rahders.....
	Half-Back.....
	Howell,
	Daniels.....
	" ".....
	Riddick, W. O. (Capt.)
	Durham, R.....
	Full-Back.....
	Blanton.

SUBSTITUTES.

Trinity—Black, W., Turner, R., Mitchell.
 Wake Forest—Prince, McDuffy, Pratt.

For Wake Forest, Riddick and Howell did the playing. Their rush line contained "beef" and was insufficiently trained. For Trinity, every man did good work, especially Whitaker and the guards. The tackling of Durham, S., the running of Daniels and Rahders, the rushing of Fearrington and Labar, are worthy of mention. Capt. Durham deserves great praise for the team he has selected and his method of training them.

COLLEGE YELLS OF N. C.

<i>University.</i>	<i>Trinity.</i>
'Rah—'Rah—'Rah,	'Rah—'Rah—'Rah,
White and Blue,	Hip Whoopee,
Vive-la, vive-la	Fizz-boom Tiger-r-r-
N. C. U.	Hip-hurrah, Hip-hurrah,
	Trin-i-tee.
	<i>Wake Forest.</i>
	'Rah—'Rah—'Rah,
	We are—we are,
	Wake Forest.



WHAT'S DE USE?

[FOR THE ARCHIVE.]

What's de use of allus grumblin',
 When yer mout stir up er laff?
 Reckon you kin change de weather
 Wid yo' cryin' fotograf?
 No, I guess not, 'dout you's mo' den
 Any man *I* ever saw;
 So you jes well fotch yo' sails in—
 Learn yo' tongue ter come to taw.

What's de use ter look so frigid,
 Or of bawlin' when you speak?
 It would freeze de 'Lantic Osh'n
 Fer ter meet you on de street.
 If yer want de worl' ter widen
 An' begin to fly erroun',
 You must start er smile to bilin'
 Th'oo de crack of every frown.

Make one long an' hones' effort
 Fer ter help de worl' erlong;
 Add yo' mite to make things righter,
 'Stead o' pilin' up de wrong.
 Den yo' star will 'gin to flicker,
 March take on de hues o' June;
 An' you'll find a lot o' music
 Floatin' round you mighty soon.

'Taint no use to think you's biger'n
 All de worl' besides, you know;
 For, if you could but diskiver,
 You have got er sight to grow:
 When you 'gin to tower up'ards
 In yo' own mind's narrer views,
 If yo' want to see yo' pickcher'
 Git in some one else's shoes.

O. DONCHERKNOW.

AN ELOQUENT TRIBUTE.

At a recent session of the Crescent Society, Mr. Chas. M. Armstrong offered resolutions, published last week, in reference

to the death of Mr. Jefferson Davis, and paid the following beautiful tribute in introducing the same. Many long and beautiful speeches have been made on the death of the Southern ex-president, but none, it seems to us were couched in better or more touching language:

Mr. President: It is under a sense of deep personal grief that I rise to offer this resolution. It has long been with me a cherished desire to look upon a face whose lineaments are rigid to-night in the marble fixedness of death.

The associate of Calhoun, the almost immediate successor of Jefferson, the one remaining link that bound the living present to the glorious past, is but a memory now—a character on history's page—but oh, how sacred the memory, and how great the place in story.

This is a day of mourning. From where the Susquehanna empties its blue waters into the bay, along the genial shores of the Atlantic and the Gulf, and to the head of the Rio Grande; beside the turbid waves of the Missouri, where flows the swift current of the Father of Waters; along the Appalachian chain and back again to where the golden waves of the Chesapeake kiss the sunny lips of "Maryland, My Maryland," millions of our countrymen are in sorrow.

Since yester's sun the hand of death has struck down one they loved, one who was worthy of their love; one who gave all he was and had for them, and gained him in return the vindictive vengeance of their foes.

As a soldier, citizen and statesman he was without a stain. He was the champion of the constitution. He knew the import and meaning of the Federal com-

pact and his life was one great struggle for the sacredness of its solemn covenants.

Born in Kentucky, the eldest daughter of the grand old commonwealth, known as the Mother of Statesmen, and herself numbering among her children public men of genius and renown, he was not only chiefest of his mother's sons, but takes no second place among the patriot heroes of the age.

Great as a citizen, great in the halls of Congress, great as a cabinet officer, great in the Federal Senate, greater as the President of the stainless Confederacy, he was the greatest of all in adversity. It was then that his unequalled manhood placed him on a pinnacle of greatness almost unknown in history's story. When vindictive hatred, malignant malice and premeditated cruelty pursued him with unjust imprisonment and uncalled-for chains and dungeon, when gratuitous contumely was heaped upon him and he was cursed with rancorous spite while tottering on the very verge of the grave, he preserved an unimbittered spirit, a nobility of soul, a moderation of speech and act that mark him with the stamp of truest greatness. He did not seek to pose as a martyr. In those long and torturing years he uttered no repining plaints, no weakening pleas for sympathy and no bitter or resentful words about the personal wrongs he suffered from his persecuting foes. To all these things his noble lips were closed in as unyielding silence as that which locks them now forever.

He had this melancholy satisfaction, that he lived to see the misconceptions and unkind feelings that had clouded the minds of some of those who struggled with and under him, all cleared away, and

he died knowing himself in all the South-land loved and honored once again as in the days of yore.

I bow to his genius, I honor his life; I reverence his memory; but, more than all, I grieve for him with a personal sorrow—he was my chieftain.—*The Critic* (Baltimore.)

THE LAST DAYS OF JESUS.

ORATION.

Among all the subjects that might be chosen for an oration, there is nothing so rich in thought and beauty as the life of Jesus Christ. But, in the ten minutes allotted to this oration, it can only be hoped to touch upon a few points of interest in his eventful life. The story of his birth and boyhood, youth and early manhood, must be passed over until we come to his last night on earth.

He had retired with eleven of his disciples to his favorite resort, the garden of Gethsemane, just outside the city of Jerusalem. There they were beyond the noise and confusion of the city. All was peace and silence, save where the brook at the foot of the garden leaped gently down from shelving rock to sandy bed below; save in an aged palm, which stood near by the wall of stone, where a nightingale was singing, but he sang so softly and so sadly that a careless passer-by would scarce have noticed him. The dew-drops reflected in crimson and purple rays the light of a million stars; and in the dreary, shadowy recesses of the cedar grove, a silence prevailed which chilled the very soul. "In the words of the simple record 'It was night;' night on

the lonely planes of Judea; night on the deserted slopes of Gethsemane; night o'er the vine-clad hills and olive groves where Jesus had taught his matchless parables; night o'er the Holy City, with its glorious temple frowning darkly down from the summit of Maria." In the midst of this scene of peace and quiet, Jesus, fallen upon his face, lifted up his burdened heart and pleaded with God that his sufferings might be removed.

The spirit would come down to earth that night; the light of heaven rested softly upon the rocks and trees of the garden; the shining minister gently laid their hands upon the Saviour's throbbing head, and whispered words of deepest sympathy and encouragement to his heart. They told him how the victory was nearly won, and held up the glory of conquest before him. They told him how the myriad hosts of heaven watched in anxious longing for the end; they told how the white-robed spirits walked among the trees of life, or sat beside the crystal streams of living waters and sang triumphal songs to him; they told him how a shadow surrounded the throne of God, and how the Father waited for his return. An instant more and they were gone.

Solitary and alone Jesus stood, with the sins of a thousand years and of unborn generations resting upon his soul. He felt the pangs of guilt as only God could feel; he staggered under the condemnation that freed a world from death.

Great drops of blood, wrung from his breaking heart, ran down his agonizing face; the halo of angels' faces, which had so lately surrounded him, was now replaced by the uncertain flicker and fitful glare of the lanterns and torches of a

stealthy night-mob; the rustle of wings was replaced by the confused tread of the scattered band and the low hum of angry, bitter voices. Instead of the gentle words of angels, the husky, sullen voice of Judas, giving command to bind and lead him away, smote upon his ear. The commands were obeyed. They took him to the high priest first and then to Pilate for trial. Here the grandest farce that has ever been enacted under the name of justice was begun. The Son of God called into judgment by the creature his hands had formed; the source of all law and truth and justice falls a victim to the intrigues of men; the righteous Judge of Heaven and earth arraigned before a scheming Roman Governor; the manifestation of divine mercy and love beaten with stripes as a common thief; immaculate purity and innocence delivered up to a furious, howling rabble, to be crucified. If ever an angel has hid his face from the deeds of man, it must have been that day—if ever joy has reigned in hell, it must have been that day. The multitude pressed him on Calvary for execution. The procession was made up of Jews from nearly every part of the earth. "The world was represented there," and as the stream of living beings rolled on, shouts of triumph, jeers and mockery rent the air. There, too, was woman, ever true and gentle and sympathetic. Their baud was marching close behind the innocent man; and as they looked upon his sinking form, or saw his pale and haggard face, or the cold, black clots of blood upon his thorn-crowned brow, or caught a tender, loving glance of his gentle eyes, perhaps some mother remembered an only son, far away, a Roman galley-slave; per-

haps some wife remembered her husband, an exile for life, amid the wilds of some deserted land; perhaps some sister remembered a brother, driven to execution by that Roman guard; perhaps some maiden remembered a noble son of Judah who had given his life in defense of the Holy City; for, when they looked upon the form of Jesus, they mingled their sobs with the heartless cries of the multitude. When Jesus heard their weeping, for the first time he lifted up his eyes, and turning his head, gave them a look of 'melting tenderness.' Then he spoke in a clear, gentle voice—"O ye daughters of Jerusalem, weep not for me, but weep rather for yourselves and for your children." The stream of living beings rolled on, Jesus was now upon the last 'terrace of hills' which lead up to Calvary's summit. In silence he turned his eyes once more upon the glittering domes and spires of the city, of Israel's kings, and doubtless, thought again, "O Jerusalem, Jerusalem, which killest the prophets and stonest them that are sent unto thee, how often would I have gathered thy children together as a hen doth gather her brood under her wings, and ye would not." The stream rolled on—the summit was now reached—they laid hands on Jesus to fasten him to the cross. Oh, consummate humiliation! The lion of the tribe of Judah stands before his cross—humiliation! The blood of five and twenty kings flows in his veins—humiliation! The cattle upon a thousand hills, the gold and jewels of earth, the rocks, the trees, the hills, the streams, the mighty deep are his—humiliation! The heavens, the universe are his, for he made them. Soul of man, seest thou thy Lord? He hangs between two thieves. O, ye ever-

lasting powers of divine mercy and justice, make haste to interpose—ye winged messengers of eternal vengeance, come quickly. The hands that set the sun and moon and stars in the firmament are nailed to the cross—the hands that paint the sunset sky with golden glories and line with silver the fleecy, feathery clouds of heaven are bleeding and lacerated with nails. The hands that fashion the lily and clothe the earth with verdure and beauty are cold and dead. The feet that have trodden the streets of the New Jerusalem and stood upon the borders of infinity are pinioned to the accursed tree. The living stream dashes and surges about the feet of the dying man—it is about the sixth hour. Jesus lifts up his dying eyes and sweeps o'er that 'mighty sea of upturned faces' with a searching, pitying look which sends a pang of secret guilt to every heart. Then turning his face to heaven, he called out to God, "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do." Darkness began to hide the scene—a strange horror took hold of the multitude; every man felt his neighbor to be an enemy; nature seemed to catch her breath and wait in awful dread. In the midst of this chilling silence and darkness, Jesus shouted the triumphant "It is finished," and gave up the ghost. It is about the ninth hour. The lightnings of divine wrath ran along the darkness and split the rocks asunder; they licked their forked tongues about the heads of the frightened wretches; they played among the spires of the Holy city and sat in flaming majesty upon the pinnacle of the temple. The growling thunders burst their throats and rolled away to echoing caverns in the hollow blackness. The mountains totter and stagger

and reel like men 'full of new wine'; the streams are turned from their accustomed course; the air is filled with frightened, screaming birds; the cattle, panic-stricken, rush headlong through the fields; the multitude treads upon itself; the stones are shaken from the tombs and bodies dead for a thousand years come forth and walk the streets; the temple is shaken to its foundations and the veil is rent in twain from top to bottom—the Shekinah upon Israel's covenant ark is darkened forever, the light of the world gone out. Thus was innocent blood poured out for the guilty; thus Jesus died for man.

We have heard how heroes with dauntless tread have rushed in where flying missiles of death were singing thick and fast; how line upon line of men have marched coolly into the face of grim monsters, which breathed from their jaws flames of certain death; we have heard how martyrs have blessed their stakes, how philosophers have kissed the hand that unshackled their souls, but never since the records of men began has a hero met his death as Jesus did. Soerates died like a philosopher, Alexander died like a general, John Wesley died like a saint, but Jesus died like a God. B. O.

Editorials.

D. C. BRANSON, *Hesperian*, AND W. B. LEE, *Columbian*, EDITORS.

Compulsory morality is a subject that seems to trouble some of the liberal-spirited boys. It is encouraging to see that they are giving such subjects their thought, even if they do not always reach true conclusions. In the fact that search is being made lies the hope of finding the truth.

No one will pretend to deny that a father has a perfect right to correct his child when it does wrong, to require obedience to all legitimate commands. Why is this so readily yielded? Be-

cause the fact is recognized that the child may not know what is best for it, and even if it did, it either cannot or will not always exercise that will-power which is necessary to carry into effect its knowledge of the right. Moreover, the father by correction is simply helping it to exercise that dormant will-power, or is turning it in the right direction. Now the very men who 'kick' against what they are pleased to call 'compulsory morality,' acknowledge that their better judgment tells them the violation of moral laws is wrong. Those men, then, stand

exactly in the place of a child; they need some one to help them stir up their sluggish wills to a normal activity.

In 'ye olden tyme' men had a very plain way of talking. They called things by their names, but in these fast and deceitful days it is hard to tell what a man does mean. Why actually some foot-ball teams will go over into an adjoining state and report themselves to have won the championship in their own state, when they have marks on their bodies, that, if they could speak, would say something like this: "We've just had the hind sights beat off'n us." In the days when Spenser's shepherd boy blew 'green corn' whistles at Christmas, men *might* have called such a statement as this by some 'mighty' ugly names.

This is a day of inter-collegiate action; and, if it would not seem presumptuous, THE ARCHIVE would like to suggest another name for the list of inter-collegiate associations, viz: Inter-Collegiate Oratorical Association; all the colleges entering to send representatives to some point of meeting, and at such times as appointed, to contest for a gold medal, or for simple championship. If this strikes you as

worth anything, THE ARCHIVE would be glad to hear from you.

Two typical, representative Southern leaders have recently passed away: Jefferson Davis and Henry W. Grady. Both filled peculiar places. Mr. Davis was worthily that central figure around whose name was crystallized the lasting homage and reverence which every true Southerner renders to the Lost Cause. Mr. Grady was the incarnation of that New South which, though in its infancy, is even beginning to be the wonder of this continent. Almost side by side the apostles of the Old and the New South passed away. Each had a lesson to impress; one of enduring patience, the other of progressive hope. One ranks amid the shadows of the past, the other burst into the sunlight of the future, but neither should ever be lost upon our people.

THE ARCHIVE is the proper medium for the discussion of college and local matters, and in this view of the case we offer the following suggestion to the Program Committee of the College. There has been complaint as to the irregular distribution of work, some students for example having five or six recitations on one day and only one or two on the next. An attempt should

be made to remedy this, because while students are alternately left idle nearly all one day, and rushed and driven all the next, they cannot do justice to their work.

The United States of Brazil are just one step ahead of us on suffrage. No man is allowed the right of suffrage who cannot read and write. When governments require an educational qualification for suffrage, it will be worth more towards educating the masses than the appropriation of 39 cents *per capita*.

The Rail-Road has not proved such a convenience in some ways as, per-

haps, those thought it would who rejoiced over its advent last spring. A ride over it would have produced some doubts in Job's mind, as to whether patience is always a virtue. A gentleman said recently, after having made the trip, that he had rather go from North Carolina to New York than from Greensboro to Trinity. Students are compelled to remain several hours in High Point without any assignable reason; when they used to arrive here by twelve o'clock, now they come about two, often later. The mail also, which was formerly delivered here before dinner, now arrives between two and three o'clock. In this respect, at least, a return to the old "Star Route," *via* the dirt road, would be preferable.

Reviews.

J. R. McCrary, *Hesperian*, AND S. E. Koonce, *Columbian*, EDITORS.

PUBLICATION OF THE MODERN LANGUAGE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA. Vol. iv., Nos. 3 and 4; July-December. Baltimore; 1889. pp. xv, 120, 18.

The Executive Council of the Modern Language Association, at its Fifth Annual Convention, in Cincinnati, December, 1889, determined to publish the transactions of the Society in quarterly installments, together with other papers, deemed by the Council suitable to appear in the publication of the Association. The last

publication is *La Naissance du Chevalier Au Cygne ou Les Enfants Changés en Cygnes*, a French poem of the XII. Century, published for the first time, together with an unedited prose version from the MSS. of the National and Arsenal Libraries at Paris, with introduction, notes, and vocabulary by Henry Alfred Todd, Ph. D., associate in the Romance Languages, Johns Hopkins University.

This interesting edition is taken from

the series called the "Cycle of the Crusade," which grew up in honor of the knights of the First Crusade and in celebration of their exploits. Throughout the series, the great hero is Godfrey of Bouillon, the military leader of the expedition. There are several versions of the story, in all of which the plots are connected with the well known fairy-tale of the Swan. Of these versions, the first is the Latin romance of the monk, Jean de Haute Seille, entitled *Dolopathos, sive de Rege et septem Sapientibus*; a second is one published by Hippeau in 1874; a third is preserved in a manuscript of the Arsenal Library at Paris; and others are those published by Grimm and Hans Christian Andersen, which are well known to all American readers. However, the manuscripts with which the present edition is directly connected, are only two in number. Of these the one preserved in the National Library at Paris is the larger and more elaborate. The substance of the story is about as follows: King Lothair, of the region beyond Hungary, loses his way while hunting and falls asleep by a fountain. Here a beautiful maiden finds him and shields his face from the sun, thereby winning his love and becoming his wife. While Lothair is protecting his country against pagan invaders, his wife, fatally to herself, gives birth to six sons and a daughter. Matrosilie, the King's mother who opposed the marriage and hated the queen, orders the babes to be abandoned in the forest, but the servant humanely leaves them at a hermitage. Afterwards the golden necklaces, which were around their necks at their birth, were stolen from all except the girl, by order of the queen-mother who had found

them. This caused them to be transformed to swans. After a series of adventures, the girl, having been sent away by the hermit from fear of danger to her, at last finds her brothers in a fishpond of the King. Through her, the King discovers them and the perfidy of his mother who returns all the necklaces except one which had been destroyed. This enables all, but the one whose necklace has been lost, to recover their human forms. Afterwards all are armed and sent forth into the world to try their fortunes. One, however, is unwilling to leave his spell-bound brother and they set out together, the swan towing his brother in a bark, in which they finally arrive at the city of Nimwegen. The text is very carefully prepared and does credit to the author and the Society. American scholarship is beginning to mean, more and more every year, something better than extensive acquaintance at second hand with facts; it is learning to investigate in many new fields, and the Johns Hopkins University has, more than any other institution, promoted this activity.

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THE QUEEN OF SHEBA: A Novel by Thomas Bailey Aldrich. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

This interesting novel is a revision of the story first published in the *Atlantic Monthly*. Before the last instalment had been contributed to the Magazine, Mr. Aldrich was persuaded slightly to alter his original plot, saving his hero and heroine. Many of his readers are anxious to find out whether he will carry out his first intentions; but this would be so unusual that there need be no fear of such an almost unprecedented experiment. It

will be delightful to all to peruse again this "gem of American fiction." In purity of style it is almost perfect; and every page charms the reader with its bright and delicate humor. *Belford's Magazine* says that it is deficient in numerous qualities, but only in those which the author does not claim for it.

*Belford's Magazine* is a comparatively young periodical, and deserves its success. In every issue, the main topics of the day are discussed by the best American writers. Each number also contains a complete novel besides charmingly interspersed poems and short stories.

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 THE LESSON COMMENTARY on the International Sunday-School Lessons for 1890—By Rev. Jesse L. Hurlbut, D. D. New York: Hunt & Eaton. 1889. pp. 340. 8vo.

This well-known publication is the successor to that edited by Bishop Vincent and is invaluable to the Sunday-school teacher that wants light on the difficult points of the Scriptures. The following are some of its most valuable features: every illustration necessary to a lesson is found on the same page with the lesson; every passage is made plain and interesting; the Revised and Authorized Versions are placed in parallel columns; and items from sources, which, were they accessible, would demand too much time and toil, are gathered together and condensed. The following year will be spent upon the Gospel of St. Luke. Many eminent divines of the Methodist church have contributed to the book, making it very desirable to those intending a critical study of the Bible.

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 There has been much German-text edited, but it has been composed largely of

classic editions. D. C. Heath & Co., of Boston, have departed from this general custom, and have published two books of an entirely different kind of German literature. *Niels Klim's Wallfahrt in die Unterwelt* (by Holberg, edited by Babbit), and *Historische Erzählungen* (by Hoffman, edited by Beresford—Webb) are the two new German publications seeking the favor of the public. The first, an amusing little story, will keep up the interest of the class, and the second, consisting of pleasant stories from different dates in history, will increase more and more in interest after it is once begun. They are especially adapted for beginners in the study of the German language, but will also be found useful to the more advanced students. The texts are well prepared, being both neat and well printed. We welcome these books because they are different from the ordinary works used in the study of a foreign language. We have had enough of the "resounding line" and the "heroic couplet." The stately classic and the poetical nonsense of ancient writers, who lived before Noah saw daylight, have been dinned into our ears until many of us have come to believe that the ancient peoples of the earth were cannibalistic giants "seeking to devour whosoever should come in their way." Let us have a little more sense and less classic. Let us see how foreign people do when they are full of mirth, as well as when they are full of "Sabine wine" and of "horrible war." In all our reading (and we have read extensively) of ancient foreign languages we have never yet read where a character had any desire to laugh. It is a peculiar desire now affecting us to discover whether a German has ever been able to laugh.



The Review Department offers a reward (to be paid when THE ARCHIVE shall have crossed the river Styx) to the first enlightened scholar, who shall publish an original German work, in which it is recorded

in good German that "once upon a time the doughty knight, Herr Brogmann, smiled all over himself, and thereupon his warlike *frau* smiled in unison."

## Among the Exchanges.

J. P. RODGERS, *Hesperian*, AND C. L. RAPER, *Columbian*, EDITORS.

### THE NORTHERN NEGRO-WAIL.

[Ground Out Expressly for the *Exponent*.]

The Northern Negro Wail has arrived. It is double-ledged, full jeweled, third person, regular number, and in the objective case after a lot of "damphools." It is the same old double-breasted, three-ply, cable-screwed wail that the Shermans, Forakers and other liars of more or less notoriety have had in use for the last twenty-five years. It was manufactured expressly for the Northern markets, and generally commands the highest prices in Presidential campaigns. Whenever a Northern State gets tired of the world, the flesh and the devil, and expresses a willingness to come over on the Lord's side and vote the Democratic ticket, this wail is started up; and rather than have the Southern people fire upon Fort Sumpter, burn Washington and call the roll of their slaves beneath John Brown's monument, the bone and marrow of the land ariseth in its might and giveth a Republican majority of 90,000, with six counties to hear from, which will not change the above figures much either way. The

Northern people would like very much to vote the Democratic ticket and save their souls alive. They would also like to buy their brown sugar and baby clothes about 50 per cent. cheaper than the constitution and by-laws of the Republican party allow; but they are afraid Jefferson Davis might make Confederate money a legal tender, and enforce the Fugitive Slave Law.

The Northern people are awfully shaky lest the cruelty and 38-caliber pistols of the Southern outlaws may exterminate the negro as effectually as time has evaporated the dodo and honest politicians. They hate to think that the archæologist of the dim future will be compelled to sink a shaft clean down to the old sandstone formation, and root around among the remains and fossils of tadpoles and 'possums in order to obtain a few "nigger" skulls and shin-bones to supply the dime museums of the beautiful is-to-be.

Yes, the noble black man, with a massive brow inclined at an angle of 45 degrees to the plane of its orbit, and a polecat smell of one-hundred tons burden, will soon wipe the 'possum grease from

his rose-bud lips for the last time. Back from the hen-roosts and smoke-houses which he loved so well, the Southern white man is driving him step by step. With a middling of meat under one arm and a Shanghai rooster under the other, he is silently and solemnly marching down to oblivion.

Of course the Northern people, who are civilized and get a divorce every full moon, or steal a million and light out for Canada, wouldn't treat a negro in this way. They would take them to their homes and make their daughters play "Marching thro' Georgia" for him on the piano. But the Southern people are not built that way. Their fathers before them were not built that way, and they are getting up a petition asking that their children may not be built that way. I will acknowledge that we are a little peculiar down South. We are not advanced in civilization and refinement like we should be. For instance, we still believe that a white man is as good as a negro, and some few think they are better. Our people don't seem to admire brunettes with kinky hair and bullfrog noses. A young man will linger around the reservation fifty years before he will marry a negro. There are stacks of good, marriageable negro women down here, and a few civilized young men from the North could obtain good bargains. We pay all costs of postage and packing, provided the applicant swears that he never had any sympathy for the Southern Confederacy, and that he will never injure the Democratic party by voting for it.

Oh, pshaw, this negro wail makes me tired. I like a fresh lie now and then, and don't object to telling one when a number of respectable citizens ask it, but this old

bald-headed lie about butchering negroes in the South ought to be called in. The Southern people don't object to being lied about, but they ask that the Northern papers will, at least, change lies every twenty-five years.—*Emory and Henry Exponent*.

The *Wake Forest Student* has an article on the recent Foot-ball game that is very interesting. It is very quiet and good-humored, and, in that respect, is more to the credit of Wake Forest than either of the savagely ill-tempered and abusive articles which the *Student* hurled at us after the game last spring. Still it requires some notice.

As to the referee's decisions, Mr. Graham is himself an excellent player, and undoubtedly as good an authority on the rules of the game as any one in the State. The touch-down by Riddick, which the *Student* thinks they lost unfairly, was made while the Captain of the Trinity team was talking to the referee, before the team had all lined up and before "play" was called, and therefore was plainly illegal by all known rules. Besides, Trinity made three touch-downs which the referee did not allow, on various technicalities; so that, if he had allowed Riddick's touch-down and also those that Trinity made, that is, everything made on both sides, the score would have been 20 to 8 in favor of Trinity. Or, if he had only allowed W. Fearrington's touch-down, which he at first did, though he afterward changed his mind, it would have given Trinity at least 12 points and left the ball in Trinity's hands within a few yards of Wake Forest's goal-line, thus making it very improbable that they would have scored at

all during the game. It is a strange fact that the decisions of the umpire and referee never fail to be perfectly satisfactory, except when Wake Forest loses a game. Then we are invariably informed that it is all wrong. For example: After the game last spring, the Trinity Team returned home with the full conviction that the umpire and referee had done them great and repeated injustice, and we told the Wake Forest boys so; yet the *Student* placidly announced that the decisions in the game were entirely satisfactory.

As to the make-up of the team, we print the following:

"I hereby certify that I was not aware that Foot-ball was played at Trinity when I came here, also that I had not played Foot-ball for two years previously."

(Signed) G. S. LABAR.

Mr. LaBar is the "right end from Yale" whom the *Student* mentions. This certificate needs no comments.

As to Whitaker, the "225 pound centre rush," (who weighs just 199), Capt. Durham took with him a certificate signed by the President and two other members of the Faculty, that the entire Team, Whitaker included, were students of the College, in good standing. Captains Durham and Riddick came to an agreement on this point. If Wake Forest's objections could not be sustained then, why are they dragged up now? The fact being established that he was a student, why he entered college is strictly his own business. Fearington, although of course we were glad to have him, was offered no more inducements than a number of other students

who receive tuition on time, and who never think about Foot-ball.

We think Wake Forest has done a wrong to bring these accusations against the Team on slight grounds. After the game last spring, we heard on good authority, that there were men on the Wake Forest team who had not even entered College, but we submitted quietly in the result of the game, without sending spies to Wake Forest, or taking down the conversation of men "in a peculiar frame of mind" to be rehashed (with additions) in the College magazine.

We enjoy Wake Forest's intense solicitude for the good of foot-ball in this State, but it would have been better if, instead of all this subterfuge and complaint, they had had the manliness to acknowledge, as the University did last year, that we beat them because we had the better team.

THE ARCHIVE is unable to mention the names and to recount the merits of all the worthy and welcome visitors that come to the Exchange table, for their number is too great; yet they are none the less welcome nor any the less appreciated. Nor does it intend by making mention of some to depreciate those not mentioned. Most of the Exchanges are to THE ARCHIVE'S thinking, gradually growing better in their general make-up; yet, while many of them are already excellent, many others have ample room for improvement.

Among others of the Exchanges most worthy of mention are to be found *The Buchtelite*, *The Antiochian*, *Ogontz Mosaic* and *The University Carolinian*.

*The North Carolina Teacher* is a magazine well worth the money it costs and the time it takes to read it. Its matter is both entertaining and instructive, and it should be read, especially by every North Carolina teacher.

*The Young Men's Monthly* is a well gotten-up magazine, published at Wilmington, N. C., in the interest of the Y. M. C. A. and deserves the success which it is sure to win.

Was it Montaigne, or Pascal, who so sagely remarked, "It is life to see a Freshman, death to talk with him, and purgatory to room with him?" Woe to the upper classman who comes under the iron heel of the tyrant Freshman! "Man can live," says Lord Bacon, "in the same room with a monkey, or a mosquito;" but the only convenient place in the room with a Freshman is outside.—*Exchange*.

We seldom repent talking too little, but very often talking too much.—*Exchange*.

Uneducated man is but little, if any, superior to the brute creation that eats and sleeps but to wake and eat again.—*Exchange*.

Oftimes, to please fools, wise men err.—*Exchange*.

THE ARCHIVE acknowledges the receipt of an invitation from the Literary Societies of Davidson College to a Public Debate, and returns thanks, and extends its best wishes to Davidson. THE ARCHIVE also received an invitation to attend the "Banquet" given in Raleigh in honor of Col. L. L. Polk. Long life to Col. Polk and the Farmers' Alliance.

"To be able to sustain defeat gracefully

is next in importance to being able to win a victory honorably, and the former inspires scarcely less respect than the latter," as *The Haverfordian* truly says, in speaking of the temptations that are met with on the foot-ball grounds. This applies, of course, in all other contests as well.

In another article *The Haverfordian* says: "Be wary of the man who has read every thing; that is too often his only merit," and advises that we carefully read and re-read good books and entirely digest them, and their contents are ours and ours prepared for use.

Oak Ridge Institute merchants say that the sale of cigarettes to students has decreased 50 per cent. How is it at Trinity?

In *The Catawba College Visitor* is found the following: "The young man who goes to an entertainment of doubtful character, where he would not have his own sister go, temporizing with his conscience because he is doing what 'the fellows' do, knowing all the time that he has not the courage to say 'no!' when he ought to say it, is a moral coward. The young man who cannot resist taking a drink or smoking cigarettes because 'the fellows generally do,' is a moral coward."

*The Wittenburger* contains an excellent oration on "Our English Language," comparing it with a little stream as it rises in obscurity and flows on, receiving a tint from the Latin and Greek, "beautified by the teachings of nature, broadened by the ceaseless flow of linguistic tributaries, and deepened by the profoundest thoughts of human intellect, until it appears to-day an accumulation of the learning of ages—the glory of the Anglo-Saxon race—the inspiration of the civilized world" . . .

. . . "the varied music from a hundred tongues."

The Harvard graduating class of '89 numbered 217.—*The Buchtelite*.

The prize essay in *The North Carolina Teacher*, on "Rasselas, Prince of Abyssinia," by Miss Sudie Hunter, is an excellent paper, and well deserves the reward of a gold medal.

The eloquent words of President Bashford, on the "Relation between Education

and Christianity," as published by the *Practical Student*, should be read by every student.

"Go forth and List to Nature's Teachings" is a subject discussed in *The Roanoke Collegian*, in which it is said that some men are as blind Bartimeus as far as reading the broad and interesting pages of Nature are concerned. All the poets from Chaucer to the present have been students of nature.

## Alumni.

L. S. MASSEY, *Hesperian*, AND D. T. EDWARDS, *Columbian*, EDITORS.

Z. J. Needham has been transferred from the North Carolina to the Pacific Conference and stationed on Le-Moore and Huron circuit. He is an old student of Trinity, and the best wishes of his *Alma Mater* go with him to his new field of labor.

J. B. Atwater, who was in College during the fall term, has decided to retire from college work and has entered the dry-goods store of Mr. Ellis, Durham, N. C., as salesman. The genial face of "John Bunyan" will be missed by his many friends at Trinity.

J. H. M. Giles, one of Trinity's old students, was married to Miss Bettie Brown, Dec. 24, 1889. She will remain in the eastern part of the State and teach school until June, while Mr. Giles will serve Zion and Prospect circuit in Randolph county. THE ARCHIVE extends its congratulations

and wishes them a pleasant voyage across the ocean of life until their barque casts anchor in the harbor of eternity.

E. L. Ragan has been appointed postmaster at High Point, N. C. He left Trinity at Commencement of '88, and had been teaching previous to his appointment.

E. P. Hauser, '82, is now in Grantsboro, N. C., teaching music, both vocal and instrumental.

E. J. Poe was admitted on trial in the traveling connection of the M. E. Church, South, at its recent session in Greensboro. Mr. Poe completed the Sophomore year in this institution and then spent one year at Vanderbilt University. In his Freshman year he won the Mathematical Medal and also the Pinnix Medal. Our best wishes go with him to his new field of labor.

R. H. Broom, '81, recently Principal of Jonesboro High School. was admitted on trial in the traveling connections of the N. C. Conference at its recent session in Greensboro.

G. W. Guilford, who was in school here last year, is assisting his father on the farm now. His genial face is missed at College.

A. R. Surratt has entered the itineracy, being admitted on trial at the last session of the N. C. Conference. He spent some time at this institution and afterwards one year at Vanderbilt University in the Theological Department.

Parker Holmes, who was in College last year, joined the N. C. Conference at its recent session.

J. A. Edwards, Jr., '80, is farming with his father near Hookerton, N. C.

Y. T. Ormond, '78, is a successful farmer in Greene county, N. C.

G. C. Edwards, A. M., '78, is a physician of Hookerton, N. C. He is represented as having an extensive practice.

Jas. A. Edwards, Sr., A. M., '54, is farming near Hookerton, N. C.

H. C. Edwards, an old Student of Trinity, is farming in Greene county.

T. L. White, '82, is now the editor of the *Grayson Gazette* in Independence, Va. He is doing a good work for the people of the "Old Dominion." No doubt further success in "driving the quill" awaits him.

W. D. Turner, '76, is also practicing law in Statesville, in partnership with Charley Armfield. They both reflect credit upon themselves and their *Alma Mater*.

J. D. Jenkins, '84, is practicing medicine at his home near Tarboro, N. C., where he has a fair practice.

B. M. Bodie lives at Freeman's Mills, N. C. Having forsaken the wollen manufacture, he is now engaged in farming.

B. G. Hall, who was here last year, is now at his home in Gold Hill, N. C. We learn that he is recovering from a severe and protracted illness. It is hoped that he will be with us again soon.

C. H. Armfield, '80, is practicing law in Statesville, N. C. He filled the office of private secretary to Gov. Fowle, and from present indications his legal practice will be equally successful.

J. S. Bradsher, who was with us last year, is teaching school near his home in Leesburg, N. C. If Madame Rumor is correct, he will take unto himself a better half on the 20th of January.

W. J. Helms, '89, favored his many friends in Trinity with a visit during the Christmas holidays. He is the principal of the Ansonville High School, Ansonville, N. C., and although it was established only last fall, he has won the esteem and the confidence of the community. His school has suffered somewhat, from the wide-spread shortage of crops, but he looks forward hopefully to the future.

Mr. Helms was the valedictorian of his class, and on commencement day delivered one of the finest orations of the occasion. He won the debator's medal in the Columbian Literary Society, the Junior oratorical prize and the *Mrs. Crowell* Memorial Scholarship. THE ARCHIVE extends its best wishes for his success.

## Locals.

FRED HARPER, *Hesperian*, } EDITORS.  
JO. S. BETTS, *Columbian*, }

Mr. Joe Lindsay, of Reidsville, N. C., spent several days in town visiting old friends.

Should you happen to fall in love, don't take cold on top of it, for it might serve you badly. One poor fellow was confined to his room several days on account of it.

That "Beefy" D. is in love is true: and pity 'tis, 'tis true that he can't for the life of him tell which of the sisters he loves best.

Great was the joy that ran through "Dixie's" soul when the news of the victory over Wake Forest reached Trinity; for, upon hearing the shouts of the up-town boys, he left his supper hardly touched, ran up the College walk faster than our champion ever ran and would have jumped over the crowd bearing the good news had he jumped a little higher.

There was holiday Thursday, Friday and Saturday, during Conference. All the Theological Students went down and some of them, doubtless mingled with the young ladies more than with the brethren.

"The Blood" should be more thoughtful. He and his girl came up from Greensboro Sunday morning, Dec. 1st. Reaching High Point, he ordered a conveyance to take them to Trinity College, and pretty soon they started off apparently as happy as two blue-birds in the month of May. Just as soon as they came in sight of Trinity, he dived into

his vest pocket and lo! there was the R. R. check for her valise! Love is forgetful as well as blind.

A certain Sophomore who is very fond of ladies company went up to G. F. College during Conference, and, seeing quite a number of beavers hanging unmolested on the rack in the hall, hung his there also. He entertained no doubt that it would remain with such nice-looking, stylish associates until he should call for it. His surroundings were so very pleasant in the parlor that he was unmindful how rapidly time was slipping by. When he "came to himself" he found that the gas was lit and the other visitors had nearly all gone. Quickly saying his "touching farewell" he hastens into the hall to find that his hat is missing. At first, he thought one of the young preachers had by mistake (or otherwise) taken two hats. It was afterwards found that the hat, upon being left alone, became suddenly frightened and in its wild and desperate efforts to get *somewhere* tumbled head long over behind the gas metre, mangling itself fearfully by the fall. The next time he calls, the hat will insist upon being allowed to take a position in one corner of the parlor or under a settee or *anywhere* rather than be left in the hall.

We regret very much to have to state that Professor Price has left us. During his stay with us he has justly won the respect, admiration and love of every student.

The removal question was warmly discussed at Conference. After considerable debate as to whether he should be *allowed* to speak, President Crowell closed the discussion with a forcible speech

of plainly-stated facts in which he manifested his love for the institution and by which he excited the honest admiration and sympathy of all loyal Methodists. The vote stands 141 to 40 in favor of removal to Raleigh.

Prof. Bandy was absent from his recitations for several days on account of sickness in his family. Glad he is permitted to be at his post again. He is missed when absent.

Dr. W. H. Nicholson, Prof. J. H. Scarborough, and Rev. Mr. Hales, old students of the institution, visited Trinity recently.

Rev. N. E. Coletrane preached in the College Chapel on Sunday, Dec. 8th.

The Presiding Elder, Rev. Mr. Stamey, was here Wednesday, Dec. 11th, and preached that night. After the sermon he made a few remarks fitly preparing the way for the new preacher, Rev. Mr. Bagby, who has since arrived. We welcome him and family into our midst.

Rev. P. L. Groom lectured in the Chapel the evening of the 8th, to a large and appreciative audience; and the following evening he exhibited a number of views of the holy land, which grew very interesting and instructive as he explained them.

Rev. Dr. W. V. Tudor, pastor of Granby street Church, Norfolk, Va., has consented to preach the Baccalaureate sermon at Trinity's next Commencement.

As this issue goes to press, the boys are returning to College. Each one thinks he has had the most pleasure during the holidays.

Wanted: To know who borrowed the bell clapper to crack hickory nuts with. It was borrowed on a dark night in December, and no doubt the person is waiting till the dark nights of January set in, to return it.

A party of six, ladies and students, visited Shepherd's Mountain on the day after Christmas. After climbing the mountain, they ate dinner at the spring near the top with appetites which, we hope, were sharpened by the exertion and do not represent their normal capacities. Bunches of mistletoe were observed to have been hung in the top of the vehicle, just about twilight. Does this "signify?"

THE ARCHIVE reporters would like to know who got dinner at a free-lunch counter in Raleigh Thanksgiving Day, and then picked their teeth in front of the Yarborough House.

"Fred" remarked during the course of the game, "Mr. Burns was immovable and therefore they carried him back only 25 yards."

The following has also been picked up along the same line: "No doubt it 'Burns' Wake Forest to think of it, but their pretensions to the championship are now 'Riddick-ulous.' We all know How(w)ell and how *vigorously* she played, but it could not be helped, and the pennant will never wave over the old Dormitory 'Hall.' She would not believe this before Thanksgiving, but probably sees it now, 'And-rews' the day she tackled Trinity."



A STUDY IN ENGLISH.—The following is a *fac simile* of an advertisement taken from a store-door, by one of the students, during vacation:

pleas dunt aske me for Crebtet for I  
Cant Crebtet you pleas dunt think harde  
of. me I wil seall Cheep to you all for  
Cash Come in and by form me Dear  
frends people this is me hear I want you  
all to Come hear and by form me my  
Dear ferinds people Come to me your  
frined littel

L— U—

hear at this plase

Pres. Crowell spent the vacation in the North. During his trip he visited New York, Boston and other cities. He visited Columbia College also, while in New York, for the purpose of studying the arrangement of the libraries, special attention being given to the libraries of Social and Political Science.

The Reporter, while walking up the street recently, noticed an unusual number of students smoking cigars (good ones too). Now it being in the middle of the season, when most of the boys are "*strapped*," it attracted his attention. On inquiry he found that the clever drummer, Mr. Joe Lindsay, had sent to each student a card, on presenting which to Mr. B. Parker, he was given a cigar. This cigar is made by the company Mr. Lindsay represents, and all the boys return thanks for a good smoke.

A new boarding club will be formed shortly; it will be managed at the old hotel.

Hon. Jas. K. Getz, Ex-Mayor of Reading, Penn., and Mr. Fred. K. Whitman, a

prosperous merchant of the same city, have donated to the School of Civil Engineering two valuable and costly instruments—a level and a transit.

Recent donations to the Libraries:

89 volumes of Geological Reports of Pennsylvania, with 6 large and superbly illustrated Atlases; Donor, Prof. Lesley, State Geologist of Pa.

Map of North Carolina; Donor, Agricultural Department.

4 volumes on The Fishery Industries of the United States.

"Strikes and Boycotts," N. Y. State Labor Report for 1889.

Consular Reports, No. 109.

Quarterly Report of the Bureau of Statistics, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

Life of Gov. Benj. F. Perry, of South Carolina; Donor, Mr. B. F. Perry.

Prof. Bandy and the students of the School of Civil Engineering, Messrs. Durham, R. L., Durham, S. J., LaBar, Cranford, Ormond, W., McDowell, and White, will survey the proposed Railroad route between Trinity College and Thomasville sometime during the present month.

Those of the boys who remained here Xmas spent the time very pleasantly. There were several young ladies visiting in the town, whose presence added very largely to the enjoyment.

Mrs. Prof. Gannaway spent Christmas with her daughter, Mrs. Jefferson Davis, of Davis School, LaGrange, N. C.

Prof. Armstrong and Welch, with their wives and Miss Bertha Koerber, went to Randleman during the holidays to visit the Naomi Cotton Mills.

Examinations interferred with the December number of THE ARCHIVE; accordingly a double number is issued. The advertisers will notice that they have double space. The February number will be out on time. An extra number is sent out this issue.

Mr. J. M. Rice ("Parson") and Mr. Cyrus Gattis, who were here in '87, have returned to College to complete their course of study.

Call on "Cub" if you wish to see a drawing illustrating the new dispensation, "By order of the Faculty."

The Reporters do not hold themselves responsible for the report that there will be a wedding about Commencement time.

Did you ever get left? The North-bound train into Greensboro on Saturday night was three hours late, depriving "Box" of the pleasure of seeing his girl who was that night on her way to Salem Female Academy.

REWARD: A certain Junior offers a reward, to be paid at the end of the year, to the person (male or female) who correctly answers the question: Why does a rooster always flap his wings and crow just before retiring to his *sanctum sanctorum*, otherwise called the roost?

Theses have been announced, and now the Seniors wander in their dreams through forests of figures, have brilliant visions of a solution of the negro problem, and burn to apply to the National Treasury their own successful economies for the reduction of the surplus.

The meat-market is haunted.

Did you say foot-ball?

It's all a mistake; McGinty had *La Grippe*.

"Ha'y, Ha'y; don't you know Ha'y." What's the matter with Ha'y?

All students applying at Room 17 College Building, will receive information of interest to themselves.

The following stanza came floating around just in time to express the sentiments of one of the Reporters:

" 'Tis a thing I long to know,  
Oft it causes anxious doubt:  
Have I had *La Grippe*, or no?  
Was that it? or was it not?"

#### PERSONALS.

Misses May Carr and Nellie Edwards spent their vacation at home.

Mr. B. B. Adams and family are visiting his father-in-law, Prof. Bandy.

Miss Lizzie Cheatham, of Henderson, is visiting Miss Maggie Carr, of this place.

Rev. C. M. Pepper has moved to High Point.

Miss Josie Adams, of Little River Academy, spent Christmas with Miss Lula Bandy.

Miss Nora Dodson, of Winston, passed part of the holidays with Miss Kate Craven.

Miss Lizzie Carver, a charming G. F. C. girl, spent Christmas with Mrs. Shell, and assisted greatly in giving a good time to the boys who spent the holidays here.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Correspondents will please send all matter intended for publication to Prof. J. L. Armstrong, Trinity College, N. C.

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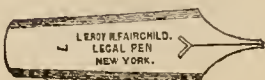
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# THE TRINITY ARCHIVE.

*PUBLISHED BY THE LITERARY SOCIETIES.*

MONTHLY.

TRINITY COLLEGE, N. C.

PRICE, 15 CTS.

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TRINITY COLLEGE, RANDOLPH COUNTY, N. C.

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THE  
TRINITY ARCHIVE.

Published under Supervision of the Professor of English.

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TRINITY COLLEGE, FEBRUARY, 1890.

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CONSTITUTION.

The North Carolina Inter-Collegiate Foot-Ball Association Constitution, which we give below, is the entire Constitution as adopted by the N. C. Inter-Collegiate Foot-Ball Association in 1888. It is the first and only Constitution of any foot-ball organization in North Carolina. This organization is composed of the University, Wake Forest and Trinity College.

ARTICLE I.

The name of this Association shall be the North Carolina Inter-Collegiate Foot-Ball Association.

ARTICLE II.

Section 1.—This Association shall consist of the University of N. C., Trinity and Wake Forest Colleges.

Sec. 2.—No college shall be admitted to membership except by a unanimous vote.

Sec. 3.—The annual assessment shall be \$10 from each college, and out of the total sum \$15 shall be expended for a Championship Pennant.

Sec. 4.—Any college failing to pay the annual assessment on or before January 1st of each year, shall forfeit its membership to the Association.

ARTICLE III.

Sec. 1.—The officers shall consist of a President, a Secretary and a Treasurer.

The Presidency shall be held by the college last holding the championship. The Secretary and the Treasurer shall be elected by ballot.

Sec. 2.—There shall be an Undergraduate Advisory Committee of three; one member being elected by each club.

Sec. 3.—This Advisory Committee shall meet when and where it is deemed necessary at the call of two of the above named colleges to consider changes in the rules.

Sec. 4.—Each of the three members of the Advisory Committee shall have a full vote. Any one may vote and act by representative, with a written proxy. Two members of the Committee shall constitute a quorum.

Sec. 5.—There shall be an Umpire and

a Referee. The referee shall judge for the ball, and the umpire for the player. Each college club shall elect an umpire and a referee. The referee and umpire shall be chosen by the two captains of the opposing teams in each game from those chosen as above. In case of disagreement, the choice shall be referred to the Advisory Committee, whose decision shall be final.

Sec. 6.—The Advisory Committee shall act as a Committee of Appeals, and shall meet when and where it is deemed necessary, to hear and finally determine any appeal, which must be in writing, from a decision or determination which substantially affects the interpretation or construction of any provision of the Constitution or of the Rules of the Association during the year preceding; but this section shall not be construed as affecting any question of fact, the determination of which rests in the discretion of the referee.

#### ARTICLE IV.

Sec. 1.—The series shall consist of one game with each college, and shall be played upon grounds and at a time mutually agreed upon.

Sec. 2.—The game shall be played under A. I. A. F. B. rules, and with a "Rugby" ball.

Sec. 3.—The Championship shall be decided by the greatest number of games won. In case of a tie in games won, a new series shall be played.

#### ARTICLE V.

In each of the Championship games the net receipts shall be proportionally divided between the contesting Colleges, for defraying expenses. Any surplus shall be equally divided.

#### ARTICLE VI.

Any team failing to meet its engagements shall, unless the failure be caused by unavoidable accident in travelling, or by postponement with the consent in writing of the other team, forfeit its membership. Any College failing to put a team in the field each year shall forfeit its membership. A certificate signed by three members of the Faculty shall be considered sufficient excuse for failure to play.

#### ARTICLE VII.

There shall be one meeting of this Association, to be held in Raleigh on Thursday of Fair week.

#### ARTICLE VIII.

The printing of the rules and constitution shall be done by the N. C. I. F.-B. A., and 50 copies shall be forwarded by the Secretary to each College of the Association free of charge.

#### ARTICLE IX.

No man shall play more than five years in this Association.

#### ARTICLE X.

If a question arises concerning the eligibility of any member of a team to play in championship games, a certificate signed by three members of the Faculty, stating that he is a member of the College, in regular standing, shall be deemed sufficient. All questions of eligibility shall be decided by the Committee of Appeals.

#### ARTICLE XI.

Majority vote shall be necessary to pass any vote or to amend this Constitution.

## ODE TO THE MOSQUITO.

—  
 Thou pretty bug, it is so long  
 Since I have listened to thy song.  
 But O, I can't forget thee soon!  
 That were indeed too great a boon.  
 'Twere worth thy bugship's just derision  
 To cherish such a blissful vision.  
 Why silent all these winter months?  
 Seems now I hear thy cheering grunts.  
 Art happier in thy present state?  
 I too am happier of late.

Humming, humming, jumping skeeter,  
 Double-twisted life's blood eater!  
 How wild the thoughts that come to me  
 As memory runneth back to thee!  
 How oft I've let thee kiss my lip,  
 Thrice mad to get thee in my grip!  
 But 'twas amazing strange to me,  
 The electric quickness bound in thee.

To think I've spent so many days  
 Dying to comprhend thy ways!  
 Or often sousing smoth'ring head  
 Betwixt the mattress and the bed,  
 Laughing, though I could not doze,  
 As through the cover came thy nose.

Blooming, booming, dashing thing!  
 Cold death bestrides thy gaudy wing.  
 Thy carcass resteth 'neath the gloom  
 Of mischief's cold, relentless tomb.  
 Peace to thy ashes, cold-stiff skeeter!  
 Skill tricd to kill thee—Death has beat her.

OLD SYNTAX.

~~~~~  
 WHEN GREEK MEETS GREEK.

To DAN CUPID :

Such a pity thou didst not continue
 thus :

Remember my boy when seated so close
 to 'your darling's side,' drinking sweet
 draughts from "those sparkling eyes from
 whose placid depths thou hast so often
 seen thine own image reflected," and feed-

ing on every word that falls from those
 pretty rosebud lips—remember she is
 human. 'Tis odd, but, "queer little
 thing" as she is, she does not forget the
 same of you when perchance you have
unconsciously fallen on one knee before
 her, and unceremoniously taken that
 "soft white hand" in yours, and you have
 become inspired as was never Shake-
 speare, Milton or Byron. Kneeling thus,
 you gaze up into 'those pretty eyes—that
never murder the truth,' you believe *all* you
 see there reflected.

Thy position becometh thee well! Thy
 rolling eyes do justice to a love-sick clown!
 Thy eloquence would thrill a Sam Jones'
 audience! But the dear little "fairy
 vision" alone has the benefit!

Dost thou wonder that "she smiles"?
 Dost not thou smile also? Nay! say not
 thou dost not! Thy words please thyself.
 Thou thinkest, "They have taken effect."
 Thou rememberest that elocution be-
 cometh thee also, and every word is em-
 phasized with a "languishing smile."

Like Malvolio, thou believest, "If thou
 entertainest my love, let it appear in thy
 smiling; thy smiles become thee well,
 therefore in my presence still smile, dear,
 my sweet I pry'thee." Remember, my
 boy, thy smiles become thee as did Mal-
 volio's "yellow stockings, cross gartered."

When holding the 'dear little angel's
 soft white hand,' at parting, thy thoughts
 are not of "a fly hanging on the end of a
 string, dangling before a smiling spider."
 "O no! Thou wouldst not have such
 wicked thoughts—the boys never do! The
 dear saintly creatures! Thy smiles at
 parting are as a beautiful summer sky,
 tinged with a darker shade of blue. *So
 sad to part!* Art thou? 'Tis sweet to re-

main—for what? To think not of the dangling spider, but of one already caught in the silvery web of your smiles. All a picture of *your* imagination! Curious? Is it? Why it's only "Greek meeting Greek."

A FAIRY VISION.

Richmond, Va., Feb. 1890.

A TRANSITION;

OR,

A MARRIED MAN AT HOME.

I had retired to my couch. Through the gently swaying curtains floated the sweet perfume of sleeping flowers, while peaceful silence wrapped her soothing mantle about the slumbering bosom of old earth, and myriads of twinkling stars smiled upon its beauty.

What is it that holds before the dreamy vision the pictured images of paradise, and wafts the sleeping spirit to the very dome of heaven? Surely man's greatest aspirations are realized only in a dream, and his dearest hopes in a vision—the cherished treasure of a moment. Once more I stood in youthful vigor and hope, in the rosy-tinted morn of life, picturing the future with certain glory, and fondly dreaming of a day when manhood should assert its claims and gather to itself royal sway and undisturbed felicity. And then, as if by some inexplicable artifice of magic, I was that man, my name inscribed upon all that youth had pictured, that hope had anticipated.

The moon had plowed its way across the heavens, and sickly-looking shadows stretched their gaunt and ghostly images about the scene that was but a moment before so beautiful. My dream was waning with the moon, and something like

calm reality was mingled with those shadows. An icy shiver began to trickle adown my spinal column as the once gentle zephyrs grew to rushing winds of double-twisted fury, no longer laden with sweet perfume, but richly fraught with melted sulphur. My hair assumed the appearance of beautiful porcupine quills, no more content to lie in ungraceful coils about my brow; while the music of forty-seven spoke and handle factories rattled within my disquieted cranium. My heart, waking to the music, pranced around like a four-thousand dollar race-horse, jumping fences and ditches in its wild antics; standing on its head, and sailing around like a flying jenny, snorting like a mad buffalo, and turning mid-air summersaults for every square yard of territory; while my pulse rattled off two hundred and seventy-seven hemi-demi-semi quavers per revolution. A steam piano capered around the ring, knocking off three hundred and twenty-eight different tunes at every jump; eighty-seven locomotives whistled at the same depot, on the same track, at the same time. The menagerie busted; the whole thing went up like the scattered fragments of a dynamite factory; there was a double-rectified conglomeration of locomotives, fire, thunder, piano, tune, and depot.

I brought up on the top of a rocking-chair in the middle of the floor—I thought in the middle of the French revolution—standing gracefully on the back of my neck. Half a dozen young Americans were holding an Indian war-dance with all the latest-approved yells; while Bridget had converted a pair of No. 10's into a battering-ram, in due announcement for breakfast. The next head of the house was snoring away in unruffled bliss.

I softly whistled:

"Tell us not in spoony verses
Married life is all a dream;
He who oft his joy rehearses
Is not so glad as he may seem."

OLD SYNTAX.

Editorials.

W. B. LEE, *Columbian*,
B. B. NICHOLSON, *Hesperian*. } EDITORS.

TRINITY CLAIMS THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

Early in last October, the Trinity Athletic Club was notified by the Secretary of the North Carolina Intercollegiate Foot Ball Association that there would be a meeting of the Intercollegiate Association on Thursday, (Oct. 17th), during Fair week, that time having been agreed upon as the day for the regular annual meeting of the Association.

This body assembled for the express purpose of accepting or rejecting any changes in, or amendments to, the Constitution, such as the Advisory Committee may have suggested or advised, or to pass any measure the Assembly deems wise. During this session, several amendments were made, only one of which we wish to mention right here; it was in substance, that the series of games should be played before January 15th. The merits and demerits of the measure were freely discussed. Wake Forest proposed the amendment, and it was unanimously carried.

In about two weeks after the passage of this amendment, Trinity went into thorough training for the series of this season, hoping that all of the games would be played by the 10th of December, at the furthest. In Novem-

ber, a game was arranged with Wake Forrest, and it was played at the time appointed. About the first of November, information was received from the Manager of the University Team, to the effect that their Faculty had absolutely forbidden their Team's playing any of the series of games elsewhere than upon their own grounds. This action of their Faculty necessarily devolved upon the University Team the duty of making every advance for the arrangement of their games with the other teams; but, since they offered no definite arrangements, our Manager made advances and tried to bring about an immediate arrangement for the game, laying before them a proposition which was rejected. Afterwards, our Manager wrote several letters insisting upon the arrangement of the game before January 15th, '90, explicitly stating that the team would *not* play foot-ball after that date (the Constitutional limit). About the 24th of November, the Manager telegraphed to the University, wishing to know what day before January the 15th they would play Trinity. In reply to this telegram, their Manager on meeting ours at Raleigh on the 28th of November, made an engagement to meet him in the Yarborough Hotel some time during the evening. Our Manager waited at the Yarborough until about 10 o'clock, P. M., but the University Manager failed to make his appearance. It was, however, perhaps chance that they failed to meet each other.

At this point, we would refer the

reader to the Constitution of the North Carolina Foot Ball Association, which will be found on another page (p. 79). This is the complete constitution of the North Carolina Inter-Collegiate Association as adopted by the Association at its first meeting held in Raleigh during the fall of '88. The Association at its last meeting, on the 17th of last October, made some amendments and changes. Of these, the two most important are: 1st, The Managers of the several teams shall arrange for the series of games; 2nd, The limitation of the time to January 15th, for playing these series of games.

With reference to *this* connection of the Association the University speaks as follows: "To the reasons given by you for the above named action, I reply: 1st. That the 15th of January is NOT THE 'CONSTITUTIONAL LIMIT.' The meeting, held in Raleigh, which appointed this date was not composed of authorized delegates, for those who represented our association had not authority and so stated to the meeting, and hence the action was not legal."

In reply to this declaration, we would say first, that the 15th of January is THE CONSTITUTIONAL LIMIT. We refer our readers to the XIth Article of the Constitution, "Majority vote to amend this Constitution." Now this amendment, the limitation of time, was proposed by Wake Forest, a regularly *authorized* delegation, and seconded by Trinity another regularly *authorized* delegation. All three of the delegations, the two *authorized*

and the one *unauthorized* voted for this amendment. If the University delegation was unauthorized, as it claims, it would be immaterial, as affecting the proceedings of this particular meeting either one way or the other, because every measure, with the exception of a few preliminaries, was unanimously accepted and passed. But take for granted that her delegation had either been absent, or, being present, had been duly authorized and had voted upon this question contrary to Wake Forest and Trinity it would, in either case, have virtually effected nothing, as the majority vote makes the amendment to the Constitution. The absence of the authorized delegation of the University is purely a fault of its own, and she should be too magnanimous to lay her negligence of duty at the doors of the truly authorized delegations, by claiming the proceedings at the right place and time and of the regular authorized delegations, illegal. There is really no possible, reasonable excuse for the absence of their entire delegation, because the VIIIth Article of the Constitution explicitly declares, "There shall be one meeting of this Association, to be held in Raleigh on Thursday of Fair week." This is entirely too plain to be mistaken.

For these reasons we declare the Convention of the Association (and its proceedings) held in Raleigh, on the 28th of last November, to be legal.

But again, why did the University recognize the legality of this meeting in other particulars? Why did she

want an extension of the time to the 25th of January if there were no limitation of time? Why did she recognize Mr. T. M. Lee (University) as President of the Association, who was elected by these delegates? Why did she send her regular annual fee, to Mr. T. C. Daniels, (Trinity,) who was elected Treasurer at this same Convention, by these authorized and unauthorized delegates? And now, when she has an end to gain, she disclaims its legality. "Consistency, thou art a jewel!"

The University further states: "But if we grant this action was legal, which we do not do, we still claim that the limit has been extended and that the 25th January is the time properly fixed. This date was fixed by the Advisory Committee all the members of which were duly authorized, and HAS BEEN approved by the Association at large, for both Wake Forest and the University acted upon it and approved of it."

We claim the action of the Advisory Committee in extending the time to the 25th January, to be illegal. Article III, Sec. 2, reads, "There shall be an *Undergraduate Advisory Committee*. . . ." Now Mr. Little, of the University, who was a member of the Advisory Committee and who voted on the proposed changes in the Constitution, graduated at the University of North Carolina, in the spring of '89. Therefore he was not eligible to membership on the Advisory Committee; and since our member of the Advisory Committee opposed the extension of

time, and since Mr. Little was not a legal member of the Committee, the measure passed by his vote was null and void.

But, beyond this, we claim the procedure in making the proposed change, after it had left the hands of the Advisory Committee, unparliamentary, unconstitutional (both in spirit and letter of the Constitution), and illegal. There is nothing in the present Constitution, as our readers may see for themselves, which provides that the measures considered by the Advisory Committee shall be forwarded to the several College Association (or really Clubs) separately and there voted upon; and that, if two out of the three College Clubs vote in favor of any measure, it becomes a law of the North Carolina Inter-Collegiate Association. Any such procedure would do away with the privilege of meeting together in the Inter-Collegiate Association, and discussing the true merits and demerits of any amendments; under such procedure, it is very likely that improper rules and regulations would creep into the Constitution. We deem the manner, in which the University and Wake Forest have proceeded in making the extension of time a law, unparliamentary, unconstitutional and therefore illegal. We believe the only proper way in making any measure, recommended by the Advisory Committee, a law, is to transmit the measure to the Inter-Collegiate Association assembled, to be subject to their approval or disapproval.

This Club favored the limitation of

time to the 15th of January, and would prefer that the limit hereafter be placed even a month earlier. We objected to an extension of the time for the following reasons:

1st, Because there is a fitness of time and place for all things; foot-ball, as well as other things, has a season.

2nd, We are bitterly opposed to even a tendency to keep in training for foot-ball from the beginning to the end of the scholastic year. It would be very appropriate to give last year as an example. Our Faculty, our parents, our students and the people in general do not approve of it.

3rd. We objected more particularly to an extension of the time to the 25th of January, because a part of our examinations came before Christmas and a portion came after Christmas, beginning about the 15th and extending to the 25th of January.

For these reasons we were anxious and solicitous to play the game, between the University and ourselves, the last of November or the first of December: the very meridian of the foot-ball season.

Trinity having defeated Wake Forest, and the University having failed to meet us upon the field of play, before the Constitutional limit terminated, we therefore claim the Championship of North Carolina.

~~~~~

Our people are fast developing into first class "grumblers" or, rather, complainers. It is in order to complain

about everything in general, if there appears a little disorder in particular. There is a hobby that 'chronic grumblers' and newspapers have ridden until it is right slick; they have worn all the hair off the poor thing: it is the preachers and the way they preach. A little goading from the people is eminently in order, is exactly what is needed; but we may become surfeited even with truth. They whine about \$10,000 preachers and velvet pews and finely prepared, intellectual sermons, just as if millionaires and philosophers did not stand in need of salvation as well as the scum and offscouring of creation. "Give us heart preaching," they cry. Good; but they seem to forget that man has an intellectual nature as well as an emotional nature; and an abnormal development of the emotional is just as dangerous as an abnormal development of the intellectual. Fanaticism is, if possible, more contemptible than infidelity.

There are thousands of thinking men—and especially college students in the higher classes—who have been fed on 'heart preaching' all their lives, struggling between life and death at this moment; they cannot reconcile the conflicts in their own natures; their faith has not been built upon a rational basis, and therefore cannot satisfy the intellect. Just a little *head* preaching may save these men, but any other kind involves them deeper in their troubles and drives them farther from the truth. When the mind begins to cut loose from its old moorings, it needs not only



a compass but a rudder. Because the great majority of mankind is nerved by this emotional nature, shall those who give equal weight to their other natures be ignored?

The doings in the House of Representatives *might* have been becoming to the "Dark Ages," but they certainly do not become this age. When the representatives of sixty-five million of people, assembled to legislate for this immense constituency, so far forget themselves as to stoop to what we have

seen within the last few days, it is time for the people to open their eyes, and if possible to do a little serious thinking. We have seen what partisanship means. It has been demonstrated before the eyes of the world to our shame. All of this we shall remember just about three months. Almost a parallel state of affairs arose in the last session of the College Congress, but even collegians shrank back as soon as they saw how little such a course of action is.

## Reviews.

S. E. KOONCE, *Columbian*, AND W. A. HEARNE, *Hesperian*, EDITORS.

Reviews of text-books are based on opinions furnished by members of the Faculty.

THE MANUAL TRAINING SCHOOL, by C. M. Woodward, A. B., Ph. D. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co.

The training of the higher and better powers of man, the moral and mental faculties, to produce the best results, must of necessity be accompanied with a considerable amount of manual or physical training; and the ability to bring into ready and useful requisition the forces with which nature has endowed him can be attained only by a constant and scientific exercise of such forces—not only developing them, but controlling and directing them in a way that shall prove the most efficient for the end in view: a truth

which, though so generally conceded, is practically neglected to a deplorable degree in the education of the youth of today. The result is, nature is cheated of that perfect symmetry for which she strives, and we find so many people all brains and no body, or—more commonly perhaps—with very little of either. So we are prepared to appreciate a work which may direct our attention to a matter of so much importance, yet so generally neglected. The author, being, or having been, the director of the Manual Training School, of Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., may be considered eminently qualified for a creditable presentation of the subject of which he treats. The matter presented may be classed under four heads: (1) Historical introduction; (2) Ex-

positions of the scope and methods of the school; (3) The results of manual training, as shown by the records and testimony of graduates and others; (4) Discussions of the educational, social, and economic bearings of manual training from various stand-points and at various times.—The work is admirably illustrated by figured drawings of shop-exercises in woods and metals, thus presenting a valuable auxiliary to a thorough comprehension of the text. The subject treated should recommend the book to those interested in educational matters.

Issue No. 2 of the "Trinity College Publication Society" has appeared. It is entitled *A Grammar of English*, and is the work of Prof. Armstrong, of this institution. Forms and Sounds are treated in this the fore-runner of a more complete work that shall include Constructions. The pamphlet contains 57 pages, and was printed for the Society at Thomas Bros'.

RAMBLES OF A SOUTHERNER IN THREE CONTINENTS. By P. L. Groome, A. B. Greensboro: Thomas Bros., 1889.

Those who have heard Mr. Groome's lectures on the "Holy Land" may now enter into a fuller enjoyment of the author's observations abroad. This work, from the hand of a North Carolinian, and especially that part of it which relates to the country where was seen and enacted so much that has shaped the course of history, so much that has been of most vital import to the world, will doubtless meet a ready reception among our people. Though one may have read books of like character, he will find in this much that is

fresh and interesting. The author records his observations in a style of his own, giving a characteristic touch to men and things as he saw them. The people of Palestine are a wonderful people, and we are led to exclaim, verily their ways are not our ways! Have they not already put away childish things? We are particularly impressed with his description of their modes of *travel*. We are told that there are two ways in which one makes a tour of the country: "First, by camping in tents; second, by staying in hotels, Catholic and Greek churches, and private dwellings." What a sweet consolation to the dusty and careworn traveler! And a sad reflection on the tents and hotels of these parts. What will locomotion come to!

The January number of *The Quarterly Review* of the M. E. Church, South, commends itself to every one interested in religious matters, as affording much useful information and abundant material for thought. This is obvious from a glance over the table of contents. Among other valuable contributions, we find an interesting article relating to the history of Sunday-Schools, by Rev. J. Thomas Pate. The author gives us a pretty good insight into the religious instruction of youth, as imparted and maintained in its early history, and tells us that these schools were in their most "luxuriant glory" in the boyhood of Jesus. It is an interesting fact, though it does not speak well for us who live in the "full blaze of the sun of Christ's mediatorial kingdom," that "in Jerusalem there were four hundred and eighty of these schools;"

and though the population of many of our cities far surpasses that of the old Jewish capital, we are confronted with the startling fact that there were a larger number of schools for religious instruction in the "city of David" two thousand years

ago than will be found in any city of the United States at the present time. Such a comparison is not calculated to contribute very materially to the pride we are so ready to manifest in the "great and glorious age" in which we live.

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## Among the Exchanges.

W. T. CRANFORD, *Columbian*, AND R. A. MYRICK, *Hesperian*, EDITORS.

"Not many years ago college communities lived in seclusion, neither bestowing much attention upon the pursuits and topics of the outside world nor claiming much notice for themselves except commencement week. Among the many changes which have come over college life, none is more conspicuous than its growing publicity. It is not easy to determine just how this has come about, but of the fact there can be no doubt. The ratio of students to population is not so different from what it has been for a century as to offer an explanation of the change, nor is there any one new condition sufficient to account for it. A combination of elements has wrought the transformation, and some of these are easily discovered. The students themselves have done a good deal of advertising of their own motion. A football game which draws twenty thousand spectators together is an emphatic notification that college life cannot be ignored by those who are not in it. Then again, institutions of learning have come somewhat rapidly into close contact with the world

at many points by means of the new fields of knowledge which they explore. Even the most conservative of them offer instruction in branches which have an intimate connection with the practical work of the world. The ancient languages and pure mathematics used almost to monopolize the curriculum of every college, and because a vast majority of busy men and women were not concerning themselves with Homer, Virgil and the binomial theorem, there was little community of thought and interest between the world within and the world without college walls. But now that tariffs, trades and mechanics, the operations of governments and the structure of society are familiar subjects of study and discussion, the college and the town find themselves in intimate communion.

"A conspicuous recognition of this changed relation is found in the department of college news which many journals now sustain. *The Tribune* claims no monopoly of this sort of intelligence, but it does succeed in presenting a more complete and vivacious record of undergrad-

uate life than its contemporaries. Its columns have always been the favorite medium for the discussion of educational problems, but of late we have, in addition, made extensive arrangements for recording the current incidents and gossip of the class-room, the study and the campus, in a weekly budget from the Universities. This morning's installment is an indication of the scope and character of this department. We imagine that there are very few of our readers who will not find the record increasingly interesting and instructive."—*New York Tribune*.

*The University Voice* has a column devoted to intercollegiate news, which contains some very interesting and instructive matter. From this we learn that the membership in Yale has increased 30 per cent. since 1886, in Harvard 23 per cent., in Princeton 37 per cent.

Capt. Edgar Allen Poe, of the Princeton team is a relative of Edgar A. Poe, the poet.—*Exch.*

*Higher Medical Education, and how to secure it.*—This is the subject of the annual address before the Alumni Association of the University of Maryland, delivered by Richard Lewis, M. D., Raleigh, N. C. North Carolina talent is being recognized more than ever, and our men are coming to the front everywhere.

Although *The Pulse* is disguised in an attractive holiday cover, this does not impair the merit of the paper. From it we clip the following:

ITS ORIGIN.

Out from the realms of darkness,  
Out from oblivion's night,  
The cry comes: Helen's hair was red,  
And the wooden horse was white.

There is but one undergraduate college proper in England.—*The University Voice*.

In some of the Exchanges, there are reports of Inter-Collegiate Oratorical Contests. Why can't the Colleges of North Carolina organize one?

A good many colors are represented in the covers of the different College papers, and the thing might be turned to account by each College's adopting for the cover of its paper the color of its foot-ball team.

*The Vanderbilt Observer* for January has ten pages of well written editorials. The article on Jefferson Davis deserves especial commendation.

The Argentine Republic has two government universities which are said to rank with Harvard and Yale.

It is the function of faculties to act as suspenders for college breaches.—*Life*.

At Dartmouth, extempore speeches of fifteen minutes' length are required in the Senior elective course in English in place of an examination.

Wittenberg College publishes two well edited monthlies. The *Wittenberger*, a journal devoted to the interests of Wittenberger College, and *The Theological Monthly*. Few Colleges support two papers, and we hope that both may thrive.

*The Roanoke Collegian* has a regular "Industrial Issue" account of the recent improvements at Salem. Our Southern towns can be improved, and why not do it?

A statement was made recently that, in 1885, our own State ranked third in natural resources and fifteenth in development. This is a hearty invitation to men

who command capital. Already has North Carolina caught the inspiration and her sons are making her happy and prosperous.

*The Inter-Collegian* is full of mighty truths for Christian workers. The world is fast recognizing the fact that our young men must be saved from the influences of sin, and men are making noble efforts to rescue their fellow creatures.

Blind boys in the Pittsburgh Asylum for the Blind are being taught to ride on the bicycle. Under the leadership of Dr. Campbell, Superintendent of the asylum, a class has been formed, and the members recently took an outing trip of ten miles on their cycles.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat*.

“There is, however, it is proper to observe, a rapidly growing sympathy at the North with Southern perplexity over the negro problem, and a growing disposition to listen even to such heroic solutions of it as that proposed by Senator Butler. Even those who were not shocked by the carpet-bag experiment, and have been since then disposed to make light of the Southerner's troubles with his colored brother, are beginning to ‘view with alarm’ the political prospect created by the increase of the negro population, and by the continued inability of Southern society to absorb or assimilate them in any sense, physical, social, or political. . . .

“The second sacrifice which the country is asked to make for the negro is also a great one, namely, the centralization at Washington of the control of State elections, and the concession to the General Government of as much local police power as may enable it to guarantee the colored population complete security, both of person, property, and political rights. These measures have not passed. They are not likely to pass. But they are renewed year after year, and pushed, under one form or other, with a tenacity which is naturally and properly alarming people. If the Northern public were to witness such attempts with indifference, it would show that a complete modification of the Government in the direction of a centralized Cæsarism was not far off. And they are humiliating as well as alarming, because they propose to adopt a political structure, specially created for the benefit of valor, foresight, industry, and intelligence, to the special needs of the ignorant, the weak, the lazy, and incompetent. It is somewhat like a proposal to make such alterations in the house of a decent and prosperous mechanic that tramps may feel at home in it. Until these attempts are abandoned, the negro problem will continue to agitate the nation in ways not propitious for the negro's future.”—*The Nation*.

## Alumni.

D. T. EDWARDS, *Columbian*, } EDITORS.  
W. E. ORMOND, *Hesperian*, }

W. H. Rhodes, who spent some time in college, is teaching at Richland, Onslow county, N. C. At the end of his Junior year, he left Trinity and went to the University of Texas, where he spent six months. Next he went to the University of California, whence he returned to the "Old North State" and there chose unto himself a better-half, Miss Carrie Powell.

We are glad to learn that W. E. Fink, *alias* "Coffee," will return to Trinity and graduate with the class of '90.

Joe Lindsay, familiarly known as "Adjutant", is now travelling in the interest of a large cigar establishment, and is doing a successful business.

It is gratifying to learn that Mr. W. G. Brame, who left here several years ago, is doing well as an officer in the State Insane Asylum, at Knoxville, Tenn.

J. W. McCanless is now teaching in Stuart Normal College, Va. We congratulate him on his success in the work.

Prof. Price, who resigned his position here as instructor in French, on account of his health, has been elected sub-Secretary of the May exposition to be held in Savannah, Ga., next spring.

J. H. Scarboro, '88, has accepted a position as State Emigrant Agent of Tennessee. Mr. Scarboro will do justice and credit to his *alma mater*.

D. C. Roper, '83, who is principal of a flourishing school at Adamsville, S. C., has

recently married. Mr. Roper was too attractive and talented to lead the life of a bachelor. He is to be congratulated for his wise decision.

Dr. E. G. Moore, '80, is teaching medicine at Toisnot, N. C. His many friends will be pleased to learn that he has a lucrative and well-established practice.

F. P. Wychie, '85, is practising at Gibson Station, N. C. He has the reputation of being a successful instructor.

At the last Annual Conference, Messrs. J. W. Mauney, '71, D. B. Nicholson, '75, W. R. Odell, '75, were elected lay delegates to the General Conference.

Owing to his efficiency as an officer in the Treasury Department at Washington, D. C., Dr. W. A. Welborn, '75, has been retained even under Republican administration.

St. Clair Spruill will take his medical diploma at the University of Maryland this spring.

Another old boy has ventured upon the trial of matrimonial life. This time it is Dr. J. O. Walker, married to Miss Kate Lee Scroggs.

Still they marry. Mr. Thomas E. Wyche, of Salisbury, has taken to himself a "better half." Mr. Wyche is engaged in the railroad service, and has shown himself a deserving young man.

Dr. C. N. Mason, the valedictorian of '78, is practicing medicine at Harlowe, Carteret county, N. C. He is also Superintendent of Public Instruction of Car-

teret. We learn from good authority that he is the best they have had for a long time.

W. Z. Morton, Jr., the subject of this sketch, was born in the town of Washington, N. C., February 22nd, 1858, and is consequently 32 years of age. He received his early training at the common schools of his native town, and when old enough was sent to Trinity College, then under the management of B. Craven. From Trinity College we find him at the University of North Carolina reading law under Judge W. H. Battle. . . . A fable and genial in his manner he is an elegant little gentleman and has a host of friends, with few, if any, enemies.—*Washington Gazette*.

Mr. Small is yet quite a young man, and a native of Beaufort county. He was educated at Trinity College. After leaving there he taught school for some time, studying law in connection with it. In 1881 he was elected Reading Clerk of the Senate, after which he obtained his license and commenced the practice of the law. In choosing that as his profession in life he has made no mistake. A man of good education, fine mind, great executive ability, he is in addition to being a good law-

yer, one of the best business men in the State. Although Mr. Small has been at the bar but comparatively a few years he has a large practice, and has taken a high stand in his profession, and has filled many offices of honor and trust, in all of them, increasing his reputation. . . .

Up to this time the career of Mr. Small has been a remarkably successful one and we predict for him a brilliant future.—*Washington Gazette*.

The Alumni will greatly oblige us by giving us any information which concerns themselves or other Alumni. We would be very glad to receive any communication that any Alumnus wishes to publish through our columns.

Whit A. Johnston, Jr., of '89, instead of attending medical lectures, as he anticipated when he graduated, now has charge of a plantation on Roanoke river, and is also engaged in mercantile business.

Paul Jones, '85, is making ready to move his law-books to Ashboro, county-seat of Randolph, where he will also—Madame Rumor says—"push the quill." We hope his paper will pay better than this; even turnips and dried blackberries would be better than nothing.

## Locals.

JO. S. BETTS, *Columbian*, } EDITORS.  
C. E. TURNER, *Hesperian*, }

Who heard the soliloquy of "Hujus"?

"I would like to have your vote for Chief Marshal."

"Mr. G—s, will you please see if you can reach that transom?"

Mr. J. L. Rumley who has been quite sick has recovered.

The Juniors have been giving some very instructive as well as "ornamental" speeches.

Messrs. Bynum, Moyle, James, Gattis, Rice, Merritt and Winsted have entered College this term.

Mr. W. B. Lee has been confined to his room for some time, but we are glad to note that he has recovered sufficiently to be out again.

The young man who can get an hour's sleep out of a recitation and make a good grade at the same time, certainly has rare somniferous and intellectual capacities.

Why do some boys on recitation snap their fingers, or hold up their hands when a question is asked by the Professor?—Because they expect to gain cheap credit.

A Junior being asked what truth is, replied that he had seen so little of the commodity as to be unable to give an intelligent answer to the question.

"Shakespeare" was the happy recipient of the elegant medal offered by the "Git There Club," and thus again a theological student bears away the laurels.

College time is just 30 minutes behind Railroad time.

✕ La grippe has almost completed its round among the boys. It is no respecter of persons.

✕ Mr. Paul Jones, '85, of Tarboro, spent several days in College, visiting his brother.

Practice economy and still be in style by putting "semi-curtains" to your windows.

The many friends of Rev. Mr. Gilcs were glad to see him in college a few days ago.

The oyster supper given at Prof. Bandy's was greatly enjoyed by the students who were present.

✕ Night recitations have been abolished. It is the voice of almost every student that those on Saturday also be abolished.

✕ Rev. Mr. Stamey preached in the Chapel the first Sunday evening, and after the sermon administered the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

✕ A College Glee-Club has been organized, with Mr. T. C. Daniels as Business Manager and Mr. W. H. Jones as Musical Director. It promises to be a success.

✕ Since the holidays, the boys have become quite sentimental. They are often heard expressing themselves with, "She is the most beautiful girl I ever saw."

✕ Several of the boys imagine they have La Grippe. All the candidates for the Chief-Marshalship are bed-ridden, and even those who thought of running for that *coveted* position are feeling somewhat unwell.



Mr. Haskins was called home on account of the severe illness of his brother. He will teach the remainder of the session.

The Junior Rhetoricals are becoming very popular. Nearly every student was present—and on time, too—at the last exercise.

There is a young man in College who, it is alleged caused the earth-quake several years ago by getting his foot hung in the chimney corner.

The College Janitor was sick for a few days with the grippe, during which time his substitute rang the bell more by guess than by his watch.

It might seem strange to an out-sider that so many students were at the same time seized with the same idea that perhaps it might be well to take up another study or two.

Messrs. Will. Fearington and John Schoonover left college recently and went to Rialto, Chatham County, where they together will till the soil during the coming spring and summer.

The present Junior class is said to be the strongest class ever at Trinity; but the Sophomore will get there on the home stretch, for it is the most evenly "Balanced" class in College.

One of the students says that a box of flowers from his girl has had a very desirable effect, enabling him to prepare his recitations in one half the usual time. This being the case, the ladies have a noble work before them.

Messrs. F. A. Rahders, Chief-Marshall elect from the Hesperian Society, and R.

L. Durham, Chief-Manager elect of the Columbian Society, are efficient young men, and no doubt they will do themselves credit by the way in which they conduct their work.

The cats of Trinity and surrounding country held a mass-meeting on the College campus a few nights ago; and from the amount of noise they made, the delegation must have been considerable. We do not know what topics were discussed; but suppose one would be that of rats.

One of the Sophs, while out calling, forgot his hat when he started home, and not wishing to go back after it himself sent his Chum for it the next day. This absentmindedness is only equaled by the man, who falling into the river, sank twice before he remembered that he could swim.

Two young gallants walked to High Point one afternoon and hired a horse and buggy to go five miles to call on some young ladies; returning that night, they left the conveyance in High Point and footed it back to Trinity. This is a specimen of the rigid economy practiced by school boys.

The boys of a certain boarding-house were gathered near the front door about meal hour discussing the advantages the eastern part of the State has over the western, and *vice versa*, when their attention was called to a little mole on the ground near by. "What is it?" exclaimed several. One who lived in the west, but claimed to know all about the east, said, "Don't you know what that thing is? I know—it's a sand-fiddler." "No it isn't," said an eastern boy, "it's a doodle."

Some of the students display considerable taste in furnishing and decorating their rooms. One would hardly think that a few pots of flowers in the window and a few pictures tastefully arranged on the wall of a boy's ranche would make it so inviting and home-like.

As the Reporter was walking up town one evening not long since, he heard some unusually loud shouts and cries; the occasion of it was obvious when a large dog, which had fastened to its caudle appendage a paste-board box containing a few shot, came bounding through the College and tearing down the walk at break-neck speed.

Some time ago a couple of small boys having in their possession some sharp edged tools, as was natural, began to amuse themselves with the same, and an accident was the result; one playfully stabbed the other, but by the timely application of court-plaster the flow of blood was stayed and all danger averted. This should be a warning to parents to keep all edged tools out of reach of their children.

The Ladies of the Aid-Society gave an oyster supper on Friday evening, the 31st, for the benefit of the parsonage. It was a success in every way. The net proceeds amounted to forty-five dollars. Misses Nellie Edwards and May Carr brought from Greensboro several of G. F. C.'s most attractive young ladies who, with them, contributed largely towards making the occasion a success socially.

In Metaphysics recitation:

PROF. (Lecturing)—“He studied science one year and then thought he knew all about it; he studied it another year and

thought there was room for improvement; and, after studying it a third year, he decided that he knew nothing about it.”

STUDENT.—“Then he wrote a Psychology, didn't he, Professor?”

A certain Junior, during his holiday migrations, saw a certain young lady for the first time; and at the very first sight of her, some unseen genius of Cupid whispered in his ear that she was his future wife. On making her acquaintance he was so overcome with this feeling of predestination, that he is now a staunch believer in that doctrine.

It is to be regretted that some young men, professing to be well bred, high toned, honorable gentlemen, would be guilty of mistreating a visiting stranger; and yet this is the case. Whether it was done thoughtlessly or deliberately, the result is the same, and the action deserves to be condemned by all, who have for their standard of ethics the divinely given measure, “Do unto others as ye would they should do unto you.”

On Thursday night, the 23d ult., Prof. and Mrs. Armstrong gave a reception to the classes in Senior German and English. Dr. Crowell, the members of the two classes, along with several of the young ladies of the village were present and spent the evening quite pleasantly at games of various kinds. After spending some time in this way, refreshments were served in a most tempting manner. Of course all indulged. Many thanks to the generous Professor and his amiable lady, say those who were there.

Friday night before the boys left for their homes to spend the holidays, quite

a number of well-meaning young men, having serenaded President Crowell with the singing of that very appropriate hymn, "God be with you till we meet again," proceeded to serenade the Professors in the same way. They were received kindly by all of them, several showing their appreciation by appropriate words of greeting and thanks, and the occasion would have been a pleasant one to the boys, but for an occurrence which justly aroused their righteous indignation. While they were at the window of a Professor, singing their parting song, some one was cruel-hearted enough to throw water on them from above. This act alone furnishes us the yard stick by which to measure the man who did it, and it would not be exaggerating to say, that he is *wanting*. We are glad to add that this was not one of the Professor's family, neither was it a regular College student.

The College Choir will give a concert next month, the proceeds to be applied to the purchase of anthem books.

The "Mechanical Department" got tired of inventing machines, and its combined turning-lathe, planing-machine, monkey-wrench and safety-valve are now mouldering in the janitor's room.

The usual committee has "viewed with alarm" the Compus, but the sedge-grass tufts and garlic will probably nestle fondly upon its bosom another year.

A certain Junior, after returning from a visit to the — College, said that some of the girls down there love the Trinity boys' so well that their mouths watered every time they saw a Trinity boy coming.

Subjects Assigned for Graduating Theses.  
Class of 1890.

- A. C. English*: Is Agriculture in need of Government aid?  
*G. F. Ivey*: Bridges.  
*R. H. Mitchell*: What is the Best Method for Purifying the Ballot?  
*S. E. Koonce*: The Mohammedans as the Preservers of Christendom.  
*B. B. Nicholson*: Recent Combinations in Agricultural Labor.  
*S. A. Stevens*: Does Commerce Really Civilize?  
*W. E. Ormond*: The Abolition of the Present Jury System.  
*G. K. West*: Divorce.  
*A. H. White*: Is Professional Politics Incompatible with Good Government?  
*W. F. Wood*: Are Revelation and Evolution Reconcilable?  
*E. K. Wolfe*: Is the Natural Prosperity of the South Dependent upon Tariff Reform?  
*D. C. Branson*: Should the Electoral College be Continued?

List of Books that have been added to the Library recently.

Iowa Report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1889.

Bagehot's Works, Vols. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

Penna. Annual Report of the Secretary of Internal Affairs, Part IV, Rail Roads, Canals, Telephones, and Telegraphs, 1888.

Penna. Annual Report of the Secretary of Internal Affairs, Part III, Industrial Statistics, 1888.

Railroad Commission Laws of Florida.

Second Annual Report of the Railroad Commissioners of Florida, 1889.

Rules and Regulations Governing the Transportation of Passengers and Freight on the Railroads in Florida.

First Annual Report of the Railroad Commissioners of Florida, 1888.

Publication of the American Economic Association.

Relation of the State to Industrial Actions; Adams, Vol. I.

Statistics and Economics; Smith, Vol. III. Nos. 4, 5.

The Stability of Prices; Patton, Vol. III. No. 6.

The Theory of Wages; Wood, Vol. IV. No. 1.

The Possibility of a Scientific Law of Wages; Clarke, Vol. IV. No. 1.

Socialism in England; Webb, Vol. IV. No. 2.

An honest Dollar; Andrews, Vol. IV, No. 6.

Critical and Narrative History of America, 6 Vols.

First Annual Report of Factory Inspectors of the State of New York, End. Dec. '88.

The Polity of the Labor Movement; Drury.

The Silver Question; Stewart.

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#### Y. M. C. A. NOTES.

We were cheered by a visit of one day from Mr. C. R. Ober, the Inter-Collegiate Secretary. His visit has given some of us new and broader ideas of things and inspired us with a stronger determination to do better work.

At the last business meeting, four delegates were elected to the State Convention. The delegates are Messrs. A. L. Ormond, W. E. Ormond, E. E. Rose and W. B.

Lee. Rev. S. E. Turrentine was elected to preach the sermon before the Y. M. C. A. at Commencement.

Two new committees were appointed, viz: Inter-Collegiate committee—Messrs. L. S. Massey, W. B. Lee and J. R. Moose; and a missionary committee—Messrs. E. K. Wolfe, A. L. Ormond, and J. S. Betts.

The subjects and leaders for the month of February are as follows:

February 11th, Dan. T. Edwards.

February 18th—Rev. W. M. Bagby.

February 25th—H. P. Boggs: "The nature of God."

The weekly meetings have been changed from 3 o'clock, Sunday afternoon, to 7 o'clock, Tuesday evening.

The Theological Society sends in its program for this month, and it is given below. Program for February 1st, 1890.

1. The value of a well defined belief; paper by L. S. Massey.

2. Hymn-Reading: Nos. 503 and 487, by S. E. Wilson.

3. A Biographical Sketch of David, Paper by W. B. Lee.

4. Scripture Reading: Job, 28th chapt., by S. T. Moyle.

5. Can the church purify politics? Paper by J. R. Moose; followed by discussion.

Program, February 15th, 1890.

1. Judas Maccabeus as a reformer, Paper by J. P. Rodgers.

2. Hymn-Reading: Nos. 281 and 284, by W. D. Sasser.

3. The Mode of Baptism, Paper by A. L. Ormond.

4. Scripture Reading: St. John, 14th chapter, by J. P. Pate.

5. Is the present emigration of young preachers to the West best for the church? Paper by M. T. Plyler; followed by discussion.

1889.

1890.

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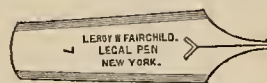
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THE  
TRINITY ARCHIVE.

Published under Supervision of the Professor of English.

TRINITY COLLEGE, MARCH, 1890.

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COOPER'S INDIAN.

The model lover, the daring knight, the sights of the traveller, and the mysterious doings of imaginary gods had been portrayed in romance until they had lost much of their former interest. The materials had been pretty well worked up, and one could hardly write a book on one of these subjects without appearing to copy from his predecessor. The public had become tired of reading along these lines and was yearning for something out of the old rut.

The discovery of new mines was reserved for Cooper and Harriet Beecher Stowe. Mrs. Stowe has written many novels, but her fame rests on Uncle Tom's Cabin alone. Had it not been for this book, her name would soon have been numbered among those which have disap-

peared from the pages of literature, never again to be heard of till chance turns up some musty old volume containing them, and love for the ancient causes some man of leisure to peruse its delapidated pages.

This work has given her a permanent place among the noted authors of all ages. Why is this? Is it because the work is so well written, or is it because it is full to overflowing of new and valuable ideas? Neither. Was it the times that gave it popularity? It is evident that the times added much to its success, since it came out just at a time when the world was most agitated over the slave question; but that which above all gave it prominence was its new field of action: everybody knew of slavery in the abstract, but few ever had an opportunity to enter the negro cabin and see for himself the squalor, ignorance, superstition and misery

that existed there. This was the first chance for the many, and they were not slow to take advantage of it.

As with Mrs. Stowe's negro, so with Cooper's Indian. Cooper found the world anxious to know more of the American savage than the mere fact that he was the sole inhabitant of the North American continent before the coming of the white man; that he was a man without any written history; that his form of government was patriarchal; that the forest served him as a larder, and the canopy of heaven was his only permanent shelter. The world desired to go into his camp; handle his wampum, bows, arrows and battle-ax; see him decked for war, smoke the pipe of peace and hold his council; hear that startling and outlandish yell called the war-whoop. Cooper saw this wish, and, being well prepared both by reason of his education and by experience, set about to supply it. Many years of his life, at that period when the mind of a youth is most susceptible of impressions, were spent among the Indians, and he, though perhaps ignorant of the fact, then collected materials that were to make him famous. Thus this unlimited field of fame and fortune lay open to him, whereas it was closed against all others; for those who had the requisite information lacked the intellectual ability to express it in an interesting manner, and *vice versa*.

As any careful reader may notice, Cooper had his faults, nor were they few. He put words in his savage friend's mouth, sentiments in his breast, and logic in his reasoning, worthy of the best men of the best civilization; his model warrior was the essence of strength, courage, truth and

honesty. All this is, to some extent, true of the Indian, but, in his novels, these characteristics together with sagacity, stratagem and war-like attainments are fearfully overdrawn.

"Big Serpent," in his *Last of the Mohicans*, might be taken as one of his models. He was endowed with physical strength enough to whip a whole tribe in a hand to hand battle, and is so well versed in the use of the gun as never to fire an ineffective ball; by his skill and instinct, he is enabled to pursue to its end the most obscure trail, and his stratagem is sufficient to escape the chief manager of the infernal regions himself. He, or some one of his little band, is often taken by his enemies, placed under the most vigilant guard, preparations are made for his execution, and finally he is bound to the stake, surrounded by thousands of his enemies too ready to celebrate the occasion, when, by some of his own or his companion's peculiar skill, he is rescued, and perhaps the whole tribe put to flight.

Now, such remarkable incidents are too improbable to demand the least bit of faith, under ordinary circumstances; but, when Cooper, by his unsurpassed description, leads his reader along, picturing to him as naturally as life itself the mountains, streams, valleys and every tree and shrub, and finally presents to his eye the pursuer with his tomahawk in the air, ready to strike the fatal blow, and the pursued dashing madly forward, intent only on putting off the death blow as long as possible, and then makes him see the hatchet thrown or the knife, reeking with blood, drawn from the victim's heart; when he paints all this so vividly, it is difficult for the reader to believe it is only

fiction. He makes his reader a lasting friend to his model Indian and a determined foe to the Indian of the opposite extreme.

This writer has, doubtless, thrown more light on the savage life of his time in America than any other one man, all the characteristics ascribed to the Indian being more or less true; but the reader must allow much for his fine description and imagination, or he will be led to believe, like the average European once thought, that, in the times of Cooper, America was made up of Indians, buffaloes and backwoodsmen in equal parts. But with all his faults, Cooper has been more widely read than any other American novelist, and especially his Indian stories. These have been translated into every language of any consequence in Europe. G.

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#### A GROUP OF HISTORIANS.

In reviewing the annals of English literature, it is plainly manifest that every great writer is apt to be accompanied by numerous inferior ones; consequently no one field of thought is given totally to one man; but instead, groups are formed with some master intellect, some profound thinker, a cynosure.

Shakespeare is the very nucleus of the early dramatists, among whom the world will ever hold great the names of Marlowe and Jonson, Beaumont and Fletcher. The poetic genius of Waller, Cowley, and Herrick, is overshadowed by the writings of their illustrious contemporary, John Milton. In historical treatise, Hume has for associates Gibbons and Robertson, and

Macaulay is followed by Grote, Froude and Rawlinson. In order to compare the writer in one age with the writer in another, in any special branch, it will be more a comparison of groups than of individuals.

In England, the two past centuries have each a group of historians, and a comparison of these groups is the work of this essay.

The 18th century group is contemporary with and attained the highest point of excellence in David Hume. The 19th century group has Macaulay for the center and for the chief attraction. When compared, these two schools of historians, living at different times and possessed of widely different circumstances, manifest, at first sight, no material change of thought and plan; yet the former excels in classic diction and artistic finish; while the latter far exceeds in profound research and comprehensive bearing.

To this general rule, there are two notable exceptions: Gibbons has not only the polish of the first, but also the exhaustive research of the latter school, and Macaulay is gifted with both profound learning and brilliance of style.

Hume and his contemporaries lived in an age when poetry and the drama formed the larger part of literature, and the popular mind was so warped by poetic fancy, that to meet approval, all works had to partake largely of the sublime and of the imaginative, and in consideration of this the historian is often made to depart from the truth of events, to paint scenes and incidents in the most gorgeous and glowing colors.

The rigid exactness of the historians of the 19th century is forced upon them

largely by the literary taste of the day. Public sentiment no longer seeks the transient and light; the writer who would gain renown must lay aside the cloak of fulsome extravagance and must ferret out thoroughly and state simply the dry facts.

Hume's history is almost perfect in pureness and grace of style, but is not reliable in many cases. When an event is at all commonplace, he gives it force and attraction by supplying its defects with imagination. As an investigator of facts and truths, he is comparatively untrustworthy. The slightest wave of party prejudice, or the faintest shadow of personal interest, would bias his mind and make him guilty of inaccuracy. Moreover, he depended, without investigation, entirely upon what others had written for information, and, as is evident from his mode of study and composition, was careless and superficial.

Macaulay exhibits great care and foresight in the treatment of his subjects. Before he began a history, he mastered every thing that had ever been written on the same line and made extended visits throughout the country in which the scenes were enacted, consulting the traditions and records. By this means, he was enabled to write, not only the most interesting, but also the most authentic and reliable treatise in historical literature.

Robertson was a voluminous writer, but was sure to cast his entire influence upon one side in every contest or dispute that came within his range. He wrote regardless of other men's opinions and often boldly set forward his own wayward thoughts without considering the whole truth. Tell him in general that some-

thing had happened and he could readily paint the scene and give the details.

Grote, the English banker, in preparing to write the history of Greece, adopted the plan of his illustrious cotemporary: mastered the Greek language and literature, making a careful study of the life, character, philosophy and religions of the people; and when his work was finished, it was a true and reliable record of which no other writer has been able to make even a counterpart.

These are only a few examples of the most characteristic historical writers in the two past centuries; yet they serve to show that the 18th century historians were negligent and wrote in haste, never with a view to artistic finish, while those of the 19th century have made all literary artifices subservient to truth. A.

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#### SENATE JOURNAL.

TRINITY COLLEGE, Nov. 20th, 1889.

#### SENATE CHAMBER.

The Senate was called to order at 9 A. M., by Pres. Durham. The roll of States was called that notice might be given of memorials, resolutions and bills. Thirteen bills were listed.

Business was checked for a time by Bills No. 2 and 3.

Bill No. 2, entitled "A Bill to civilize the Republican party" was offered by Sen. McCrary of Ga. Hot words were used on both sides of the Chamber. The Bill was tabled on its first reading. Bill No. 3, entitled "A Bill to colonize the Democratic party, was then introduced by a Republican Senator. It was killed by an

overwhelming majority. Order was restored for a while.

Bill No. 4, entitled "A Bill for an appropriation for Public Education;" referred after second reading to Committee on Appropriations.

Senator Harper offered a substitute for Bill No. 1, concerning the election of President and Vice-President. Referred with Bill No. 1 to Committee on Judiciary.

By a special order, Bill No. 2 was taken from the table.

Senators Branson and McCrary made strong speeches in favor of the Bill, and Sen. Massey spoke to considerable length against it. The Bill was defeated.

The following Bill then passed second reading, and was referred to Committee on Finance :

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

That instead of Bill No. 4, now before the House of Representatives, the following be substituted:

On and after the first day of January, eighteen hundred and ninety, the following articles shall be admitted free of duty in the custom-houses of all ports in the United States:

1. All wools and woollens not already made into cloth or articles of clothing.

2. All logs or unhewn lumber, shingles, all plank or boards not trimmed and finished ready to be used for building.

3. All cotton and hempen cords and ropes.

4. All tin-plate not ready made into tin-ware.

5. All kinds and grades of salt.

6. All drugs and medicines.

7. All books, or magazines bound in permanent form as books.

8. All engravings, drawings, etchings, paintings, statuary and other works of art.

9. All pig-iron or other iron not made into articles of use.

10. All saws, files, screws, nails and chains.

Any and all regulations contrary to this shall be repealed after the first day of January, eighteen hundred and ninety.

D. C. BRANSON.

Bill No. 6, to send U. S. troops to North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas for the purpose of enforcing Federal election laws, was defeated.

House Bill No. 2 was then taken up and passed its third reading.

House Bill No. 3 also passed third reading.

House Bills No. 8, 9, 15 and 17 were taken up by the Senate and were tabled.

On motion the Senate adjourned.

S. J. DURHAM, Pres. *pro tem*.

W. B. LEE, C. C.

#### HOUSE JOURNAL.

##### MORNING SESSION.

House convened at 9 A. M.

Speaker Crowell in the chair. Prayer by the Chaplin, A. L. Ormond.

The credentials of Messrs. Fortune (Rep.) of Wash., Caviness (Rep.) of N. Y., J. L. Rumley (Dem.) of Ga., W. E. and F. Fearrington, J. S. Schoonover (Dems.) of Wash., were referred to committee on Credentials.

The committee reported favorably in regard to Republican credentials.

The minority report was called for and

accepted by a vote of 28 to 26.

Request from Senate was referred to Committee on Rules.

Mr. Powell (Rep.) moved to adjourn to meet at 2 P. M. Lost.

#### BILLS.

By Mr. Willis, W. H.: Relating to Postal Telegraph Lines.

By Mr. Gregson: Total Repeal of the Internal Revenue Laws.

By Mr. Holland: Relief of Settlers in Nebraska and Kansas.

By Mr. Powell: To Establish Free Schools.

By Mr. Fearrington, F.: To Erect a Monument.

The Speaker declared the House adjourned to meet at 2 P. M.

#### AFTERNOON SESSION.

House convened, Speaker Crowell in the chair.

Mr. Willis, of Miss., entered protest against the election of the Speaker, which was referred to Jud. Com.

Mr. Gregson was called to the chair.

#### CALENDAR.

Passed second Reading: H. B. 1., Relating to Telegraph Lines. Referred to Committee on Appropriations.

H. B. 2, Total Repeal of Internal Revenue.

H. B. 3, Relief of Settlers in Nebraska and Kansas.

H. B. 4, Establishment of Free Schools.

H. B. 5, Erection of Monument.

Mr. Willis objected to 3rd reading of H. B. 2. The Democrats contested every inch of ground, but the objection was lost and bill passed.

H. B. 3, Passed third reading.

" 4, " " "

" 5, " " "

" 6, " " "

A motion to adjourn at 3 P. M. was lost and Calendar resumed.

#### BILLS.

By Mr. Myrick: To Establish Postal Banks.

By Mr. Betts: App. to Public Schools.

" " Boggs: To place Transportation under contract of Government.

By Mr. Ballance: Appr. for Colonizing the Negro.

By Mr. Gregson: To Award a Medal.

By Mr. Schoonover: Admission of Utah.

#### CALENDAR.

Passed Second Reading:

H. B. 7, To Establish Postal Bank.

H. B. 8, Appr. for Public Schools.

" 9, To Place Transposition under control of Government.

H. B. 10, Colonization of the Negro.

H. B. 11, To Award a Medal.

H. B. 12, Admission of Utah.

Speaker Crowell resumed the chair.

On motion of Mr. Powell, the Calendar was laid over and H. B. 10 taken up; passed its various readings, was engrossed.

Calendar resumed in order, on motion of Mr. Brooks.

H. B. 8, App. for Public Schools, referred to Committee on Education.

H. B. 9, Rejected.

H. B. 11, Referred to Committee on Appropriations.

H. B. 12, was read. After much discussion, it passed its various readings.

On motion of J. H. Ballance, House adjourned.

J. H. CROWELL, Speaker.

W. F. BLACK, C. C.

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## Editorials.

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W. B. LEE, *Columbian*,  
 B. B. NICHOLSON, *Hesperian*, } EDITORS.

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Among the many political and economic questions which our people have yet to solve, that of capital, in all its relations and tendencies, does not hold an insignificant place. Capital *versus* Labor is considered a very dangerous statement of its relations. Capital *versus* Principle and Intellect seems the most dangerous relation that could exist between these great elements of human progress.

As the probabilities that intellect can be influenced or bought for a consideration increase, so the possibilities of freedom of thought decrease. But the tendency now is in a more wholesome direction. Instead of subjecting intellect, it rather exalts it. It seems to recognize the fact that it is valuable only as utilized by intelligence. As proof of this we note a steady flow of capital into our educational institutions. During the past year the sum of \$2,675,000 was distributed among the endowment funds of 42 colleges. May we not hope with such indications to guide us that this great question will regulate and solve itself?

"The American Negro," by Albion W. Tourgee, is a 'Paper' well worth reading. The Judge, in spite of himself, let a good deal of information work its way into the article. It has three special points of excellence: 1. Taken aside from the subject matter, the piece is well written. The paragraphs are simply splendid, and the dramatic effect of his "Softly, softly, good friend," is charming. 2. Taking the subject-matter, we at once see what refined notions men can get on subjects about which they are supplied with a vast amount of ignorance, and for which their capacity for emptiness and ignorance is fearful; also how conceited one may become in the infallibility of his ignorance. 3. Taking the *subject*, we see how long one may live among a people and yet be entirely ignorant of them, to all practical intents and purposes. If we hold the subject in mind and repeat the line, "A little learning is a dangerous thing," it has a very striking application.

The Judge evidently thinks the Southern white man's property should have been divided with the negro when he was set free, or rather that he should have been paid by his master for two and a half centuries of labor. Be this as it may, we will not discuss it. His opinion is mentioned merely as a beau-

tiful example of disinterested benevolence. How will it do? "Up to 1876 . . . they exercised the right of suffrage with more or less freedom. Since that period, they have been practically disfranchised." The Southern people will doubtless be glad to get this little piece of information, for, although they live in the South and with 'this negro,' they have never once dreamed what an enormous crime they are committing. Let the lovers of truth and justice and righteousness in the North send agitators among us to open our eyes.

Again he says, "Liberty has shown him to us as a people of sad songs." This is evidently a piece of sarcasm. It would be no trouble to prove that it is—not the least, for in a land where such an expression as, "Happy and thoughtless as a negro" is prevalent, and where people know the facts in the case, they will, of course, out of pure charity, if nothing else, take the Judge's words in the light of sarcasm, or wit—or—in any but a serious light.

He says also that the "arrogant" declaration of the Southern people, "we can manage the negro," is not enough for him. Why? Because "their way takes too much blood." On this, as a text, a great deal might be said, but we only remark that men ought for the sake of common decency to

learn to know the truth when they see it; it sometimes saves a great deal of embarrassment.

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Experience and observation tell us that very nearly half of the students in North Carolina who attend College enter much further advanced in some studies than in others. This is a great inconvenience to the Student and to the Faculty. It is also very detrimental to many students who try to enter and do actually enter College a class earlier than they should do, finding out their mistake too late to be easily remedied. This is truly not the fault of the student, because he has never been to college before and can not judge for himself where it is best to take hold; and it can not be charged against the Faculty, because it knows nothing of the student's capacity, and owing to his irregularity of preparation it is more than difficult to place him:

We suggest that the educators from the University, the Colleges and the Academies of North Carolina meet and determine more exactly what is the sphere of these various institutions of education, define more clearly what are the lines of demarkation between the Academies and the Colleges, and between the Colleges and the Univer-

sity. There can be no hope for an end to the student's confusion in his preparation for College, until there is a more thorough understanding among the educators as to what is the true sphere of these various institutions in the State.

It looks very reasonable to us that the educational work should be made into three divisions; first, the Academies should educate from the earliest period to a certain degree; secondly, the work of the College should begin at that point where the Academies end and extend to University work; thirdly, the University should have the completion of the student's education in any of the special courses desired.

These distinctions should be made, and a precedent so firmly established that it would be beneath the dignity and honor of any of these particular institutions to intrude upon the prerogatives of the others. So long as a University attempts to perform both the work of a University and that of a College; so long as a College attempts the work of an Academy, a College and an University; so long as an Academy attempts the work of itself and a college, the best work cannot be done. Let there be a more perfect system of work among these various institutions and there will be better educated men in North Carolina.

Reviews.

S. E. KOONCE, *Columbian*, AND W. A. HEARNE, *Hesperian*, EDITORS.

A GERMAN READER FOR BEGINNERS—With Notes and Vocabulary—By H. C. G. Brandt, Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y. Boston: Allyn and Bacon. 1889. pp. vii, 418.

This excellent work, as its title shows, was prepared especially for beginners. The two hundred and thirty-two pages of reading matter contain fine selections of easy prose, easy poems, legends, stories, songs, ballads, a play, and some historical prose, all so well graded as to keep step with the progress of the student.

The topography is good and the type clear, with the lines sufficiently far apart and the words not crowded. Appended to the reading, there are, prepared with great care, vocabulary and notes with reference to the grammars of Whitney, Joynes-Meissner, and the author. Prof. Brandt is a German scholar, thoroughly versed in his own language and endowed with great literary taste. The experience of a number of years, together with the

aid of American teachers has prepared him to make such a Reader as will suit the needs of American pupils. Every one should, by all means, read the selection of lyrics, in the original, if possible, if not, in translation. This book will be adopted at Trinity next year, and may be safely recommended to all as an excellent text for the first year's course in German; for, if its success be proportional to its merits, as much will be accomplished as the author could desire.

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DER NEFFE ALS ONKEL—Lustspiel in drei Aufzügen—von Schiller—aus dem Franzoesischen des Picard—Edited, with English Notes and Vocabulary, by C. F. Raddatz, Professor of German in the Baltimore City College. Boston: Allyn and Bacon. 1889. pp. 125.

This is an amusing comedy by one of the best German authors. It is easy and possesses the qualities necessary to a work that is to be introduced into the class at an early date. The text has been carefully compared with standard editions, and is considered trustworthy. Professor Raddatz has, with commendable precision, placed the accent on words that do not follow the usual rule, also on many words that the pupil is apt to mispronounce. The work concludes with the necessary notes in which frequent reference is made to the grammars of Joynes-Meissner and Brandt.

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JUDITH—AN OLD ENGLISH EPIC FRAGMENT—Edited, with Introduction, Translation, complete Glossary, and Various Indexes. By Albert S. Cook, Ph. D. (Jena), Professor of the English Language and Literature in the University of California. [Now of Yale.] Boston: D. C. Heath & Co., 1888. pp. lxxii, 77.

This is the best prepared text of Old English yet edited by an American; in-

deed, for use in American schools, the best that has been given to the public. The the author is thorough in his task, and gives his text an excellent grammatical treatment, including Phonology. The discussions of MS., date, sources, and art, are scholarly; the Prosody, complete; and there is prefixed an interesting collection of "Testimonies" to the value of *Judith*. Besides a good Glossary, Kennings, Verbal Correspondences and Repeated Phrases are given, to which are appended Bibliography and Collation in Detail. Such critical apparatus is sure to give an impetus to the right study of the sources of our language. We find but one serious fault with the book—that is in the binding: ragged-edged leaves are an abomination to the student who must frequently turn them.

~~~~~

CÆSAR'S GALLIC WAR—With an Introduction, Notes, and Vocabulary—By Francis W. Kelsey, Ph. D. Late of Lake Forest University [now Prof. of Latin in The University of Michigan]. Third Edition. Boston: Allyn and Bacon. 1889. pp. vii, 390.

This new edition of Cæsar is a work worthy of the highest commendation. The plates depict all the characteristics of Roman warfare; the maps are of the best. The introduction contains a full account of Cæsar's life, discussing his merits as a general, as a politician, and as a man of letters. It also contains a description of the organization of the army, its weapons, standards, and musical instruments; of the provisioning and the pay of the soldiers; of the army on the march; camp life, and Roman war ships. Nearly every chapter is summarized in a few words, and each battle is represented by an excellent map. The notes and vocab-

ulary show accuracy of scholarship and close insight into the needs of the young student. Not the least commendable feature of the book is, that it is printed on good paper and attractively and durably bound.



The new novel, A WATCH-KEY, is a very fascinating story. The plot is based upon the great Cluverius case that so greatly excited public attention three years ago. The characters are real, and are by skillful management made to act well their parts. The diction is pure, the pathos touching. The sweet seductive influence of Nature's "myriad voices" upon the soul of man is portrayed in such manner that sometimes the reader feels himself borne aloft into the mystic land of spirits, the land of peace

and eternal calm. *The State Chronicle* in reviewing the book says: "The story of the love of Clavinger for his affianced, and the tragic termination of their engagement, is as sweet and sad and plaintive a story as has moved men's and women's hearts since time began." The author, the wife of a prominent lawyer of North Carolina, M. H. Pinnix, Esq., has shown a talent worthier of greater subject than the one upon which she wrote. It is to be hoped that this lady, gifted as she is, will seek some nobler, broader subject in which to display her genius, subjects in which every man of every clime and land is interested. Let her choose such subjects, and, if the promises of her first effort turn out to be true, another great ornament will be added to English literature, and North Carolina may at last have an author of whom she may justly be proud.

## Among the Exchanges.

W. I. CRANFORD, *Columbian*, AND R. A. MYRICK, *Hesperian*, EDITORS.

January, 1890, brings Vol. 1, No. 1, of the *New Method*, a monthly magazine, "Exponent of the Better Way. Devoted to the Methods and Principles of Normal Teaching in the South, and the Cause of Progressive Education Everywhere." E. J. Jones, Editor and Proprietor, High Point, N. C. It is full of helpful suggestions.

*The North Carolina Teacher* announces as the first article of its Educational creed:

"We believe in NORTH CAROLINA as the greatest State in the American Union."

Nearly all of the Exchanges have poems of greater or less merit. Does the spirit of poetry abhor student life? The thoughts, struggles and emotions should bloom into rhyme here as elsewhere. Why not let us have them? Many a gem might bring honor for the polishing.

Davidson has raised \$1,500 for a new Y. M. C. A. building.

Yale has established a chair of instruction in the English Bible.

The more we read our Exchanges, the more we feel that our own powers are unused. There are a dozen men who could write up an incident in a column or so. Some touching experience carefully written and boiled down might make a jewel of the page. A couplet or two of verse might be the finding of a new talent. The little things of life make men, and these things properly arranged make literature. We are tired of reading barren exchanges when we know that every college could do better. Let us have trials.

Our foreign subscribers will confer a favor upon the Corps by sending in their subscription rates as soon as possible.—*The College Transcript*.

Some of our subscriptions are so foreign to us that we never hear of them.

The men who make the most money from farming are not the ones who work the hardest or the most hours, but those who manage with the greatest wisdom.—*North Carolina Agricultural Bulletin*.

The same is true of the student. There is a distinction between the book-worm and the scholar. The one absorbs the printed page, while the scholar reads between the lines, and supplements the views of the author by original thinking of his own.

Cornell publishes a paper called *The Crank*.

Levering Hall, the Johns Hopkins Y. M. C. A. was dedicated Jan. 16. Has no one sufficient interest in the religious development of the young men at Trinity to do likewise?

In the first decade of the century there were established three colleges; in the second, seven; in the third, twelve; in the fourth, twenty-five; in the fifth, thirty-one; in the sixth, seventy-one; in the seventh, seventy-five; in the eighth, forty.—*The Intercollegian*.

The western colleges are reveling in Oratorical Contests at this season of the year. The eastern colleges are reveling in gymnastics. Southern Exchanges make no revelations at all. They have not enough college news.

College Journalism is a good school for the profession, but either few students have a "nose for news," or the college world must be the deadest place outside of the grave.

We commend the *Haverfordian* for its newsiness. Our readers ask, what is the college world doing? It is our business to answer them.

Can not college journals enlarge their news columns?

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## Alumni.

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D. T. EDWARDS, *Columbian*, } EDITORS.  
 W. E. ORMOND, *Hesperian*, }

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Rev. J. M. Downum, '85, is on the Jonesville and Elkin work; and, we are glad to report, is well received. He was the valedictorian of his class.

D. N. Farnell, '82, who has been teaching in Greenville Collegiate Institute, has severed his connection with that school on account of a lack of patronage.

Rev. C. W. Robinson, of the Third street Methodist Church, delivered a sermon on Sunday morning from the text: "And what I say unto you I say unto all, watch." Mark, 13th chapter and 37th verse. The forcible manner in which he brought to bear upon his congregation the importance of that little word *watch*, perhaps excelled any other effort ever made by that Reverend gentleman. In elegant, but plain language, he tried to drive to the very depth of all hearts the necessity of watching, lest at any time the Son of Man come and find us unprepared.—*Roanoke Beacon*.

Littleton Female College, under the management of its founder, the Rev. J. M. Rhodes, ('75) is forging right ahead. The school is in a prosperous condition, with a strong faculty to keep it so. Mr. Rhodes is the best man that could have been secured for the position. He is a man of unequalled energy and untiring zeal. He has the right qualities himself and the faculty of procuring the right kind of assistants and inspiring them

with his own enthusiasm and tenacity of purpose. He knows how a school should be conducted, and his is going to be conducted on those lines, let the cost be what it will—his first and most prominent idea being to furnish a first class educational institution which, on account of its moderate cost, will be in the reach of all.—*Roanoke News*.

Judge Boykin, (a gallant widower) in charging a jury at Wilson, is reported to have said: "Bachelordom is but one degree removed from barbarism." Some pretty lady may look out; for straws indicate the direction of the wind.

We regret to learn that Mr. Joe Ragan, who graduated here in '88, has been very ill. He was first attacked by "la grippe," which soon developed into pneumonia. For some time he was not expected to live, but it is pleasing to learn that he is rapidly recovering.

R. A. and W. A. Walter, '61, are merchandizing in Danville, Va.

Among the graduates of Trinity, we are glad to number J. R. Webster, '69. At one time he was speaker of the House in our State Legislature. After doing faithful service here he became editor of the *Dollar Weekly*, which position he holds at present.

T. C. Sellers is a merchant of Stony Creek, Caswell, county, N. C.

George S. Willcox is teaching school at Cove, Craven county, N. C.

G. E. Jordan is studying medicine in Baltimore, Md.

G. W. Watkins is clerking in the establishment of Matthews & Company, Reidsville, N. C.

W. T. Swan, '70, is cashier of one of the leading banks in Danville, Va.

G. W. Pinnix is a clerk in a Racket Store, Danville, Va.

William Turner is a leading farmer of Caswell, county, N. C.

J. A. Williamson is a farmer at Loest Hill, N. C.

W. P. Ivy, '76, is now a physician in the Western Insane Asylum at Morganton, N. C.

## Locals.

JO. S. BETTS, *Columbian*, AND C. E. TURNER, *Hesperian*, REPORTERS.

"*Abi cito ac suspende te.*"

"What a sweet insanity is love."

La Crosse has taken the place of La Grippe.

The old meat-market has been changed into a Farmer's Allianec Commissary.

Messrs. Hanes and Oliver made "matrimonial" visits to their homes recently.

Mr. J. E. Shell is taking a course in Book-keeping and Commercial Law.

Wanted:—To know whether A— has read the *Angelus* yet.

"Farewell, a long farewell to the *Literary Club!*" say the Seniors.

When is a graduate not a graduate? When he is a member of the Advisory Committee from the University,

PROFESSOR (to student rendering a French extract): "Hold on a moment, you might interrupt Mr. — before he gets his laugh out."

The first of a series of lectures was delivered Saturday morning (15th ult.) by Dr. Crowell.

Prof. English is giving the Freshman Class instruction in vocal culture, and they enjoy it immensely.

"If I had more than twelve recitations a week, I would kick."—"If you haven't more than that you ought to be kicked."

W— was sadly disappointed when he found the birds had flown; but it happened that he looked into the wrong nest.

The little poem on the prohibition question, written by a certain Freshman, should be adopted into the Constitution and *By-Laws* of every Temperance Society.

Let the stock-law be enforced. Some kind of animal is frequently heard at a late hour of the night making a noise something like the roar of a lion or the bellow of a demented bull, which disturbs the quiet slumbers of the inmates of the College dormitories.

One of the Seigniors, starting to a friend's room, one night not long since, got lost within about two hundred yards of his own room.

Prof. Pegram has been so unwell for some days that he is unable to attend his classes. All join in wishing him a speedy recovery.

We have one boy in college that stands on his own "Merit;" and as this is the best possible recommendation, he must be a good article.

It is said by some who know that Trinity would not be a safe place for lions just now; for reasons too astounding to mention.

Gems from the poets:

"Hush yo' fuss."—*Bocks*.

"Can you lend me \$2.00 till Saturday night?"—*Anonymous*.

Was it *Evidences of Christianity* the very precise ministerial student wanted when he called for *Elements of Divinity* at the book-room?

Cupid must have exchanged his arrow for a broad axe, judging by the number of headless young innocents that flounder around College, desperately smitten.

Prof. Armstrong delivered an address at Ansonville (N. C.) High School on the 21st inst. Returning, he spent a day in Charlotte with his friend, Mr. C. W. Tillett.

"Where is Prof. Heitman?" It was the voice of the town constable. In tow was a pedlar. Before this incident, we did not know that Trinity was a regularly incorporated city. Aren't we coming?—or *are* we going to Raleigh?

Civil Docket:

"Cub" vs. "Fritz."

"Fritz" vs. "Cub."

Each is allowed to plead his own cause.

"I have often seen a hundred wise men get together and make fools of themselves; but I never saw a hundred, or ninety, or seventy-five fools get together and make wise men of themselves."

An anxious inquirer wishes to know what a lady ought to do, if a "Buffalo" should step on her foot. Also to know if the preacher of the "Sermon to All Male Persons" has made any converts recently.

Mr. Murphy, of the University, whose face is familiar to most of us, paid us a flying visit recently. He was in excellent spirits and appeared to be much impressed with what he saw and learned of the progress of Foot-Ball here.

M— said that he was going to quit the study of mythology because he didn't believe any such *myths*; but since he has been informed that this study is for learning what we don't believe, he has concluded to continue it.

The Committee on Abbreviations respectfully submit the following:

N. G.—"No Good."

T. B.—"Go to Halifax."

R. S.—"I'll see you later."

(? ? ? ? ?)?—"When can you pay me that \$2.?"

C. S.—"I'll put a head on you."

L. S.—"I would see you in Chicago first."

P. T.—"I don't want a nomination, but I am in the hands of my friends."

X. X.—"And don't you forget it."

A Junior has proved algebraically and otherwise that five hundred bushels of corn were grown on one acre of land. This shows wonderful mathematical development which is to be admired in any one, and also proves the almost incredible fertility of our soil.

FIRST BOY: "I wish I were worth a hundred thousand dollars."

SECOND BOY: "I wish I were worth a hundred million."

THIRD BOY TO SECOND: "I wish you had all the money you want, and I were able to buy you out with my pocket change."

"Bony" wanted to go to Greensboro; sets his alarm; retires; is awakened by the whistle of the morning train; hurriedly dresses himself; runs to the depot; finds the train just pulling out; double-quick on to High Point; misses the train there; comes back to Trinity; blames the clock for not waking him up. Moral: *He goes at another time.*

"Betsy" is making almost unprecedented progress in his dental studies. He examines very carefully every old cow skull, horse skull, sheep skull and dog skull that can be found around Trinity, and a beautiful cow skull adorns his mantle piece. The Reporter noticed that some of its teeth were gone, and at once knew that "Betsy" had been trying his forceps.

Prof. W. A. Blair, of Winston, was here the evening of the 15th of last month, and delivered a most interesting as well as instructive lecture on the antiquities of Rome, the beauties of Naples, and the wonders of Vesuvius. The description

of the Forum, the Colliseum, the Mamertine Prison, the Pantheon, etc., was excellent. He carried us to the top of Vesuvius, and with an inexhaustible supply of adjectives pictured the belching crater, the buried cities below, and the beautiful bay of Naples in the distance. His entire lecture was spiced with his knowledge of ancient history. It was a rare treat to all. Come again, Professor.

The following note was taken from the bulletin-board, where it had been placed by a student who found it at the A—— House:

Ladies: If you feel indisposed as to nothing, we will be supremely rejoiced to smile on your charming countenances this most offensive and blue evening about the hour of seven. Yours in suspense.

S—— and D——.

Feb. 9, 1890.

A meeting of the Athletic Association was held on the 12th of February. At 4.30 o'clock, President Branson called the meeting to order and announced the object to be the election of delegates to attend the meeting of the Inter-Collegiate Football Association at Raleigh on the 14th. Messrs. B. B. Nicholson, D. C. Branson and S. J. Durham were nominated. At Mr. Durham's request, his name was withdrawn and Messrs. Nicholson and Branson were elected. A tax was also assessed to pay the expenses of the delegates. No further business coming before the meeting, on motion, it adjourned.

D. C. BRANSON, *President.*

S. J. DURHAM, *Secretary.*



1889.

1890.

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*PUBLISHED BY THE LITERARY SOCIETIES.*

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TRINITY COLLEGE, APRIL, 1890.

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THE CRANK.

Mr. Webster says: "A crank is a bent portion of an axis, serving as a handle. Any bend, turn or winding." *So much for a definition of the crank.*

We propose to consider briefly this wonderful instrument, the *crank*. We all know that the *crank* is a very useful instrument without which it would be utterly impossible to run the machinery of the world. Every lady knows that if, on going to the coffee-mill tomorrow morning to grind coffee she finds the *crank* is gone, she will have no coffee for breakfast. Although the mill may be in perfect order, all but the *crank*, if that is gone, you find it impossible to turn the mill, and therefore you cannot grind coffee with that mill.

Sam. Small has well said that *cranks* make the world go round. As to just how old this name is, or how long it has been applied to people who turn aside from the old paths in which their *pas* and their *mas* walked, we know not. But the fact that it has been in derision thrust upon the faithful supporters of temperance in this age is sufficient for us to know. Then let us gladly accept this name; let us be proud of it. I would

much rather be a *crank* than be a *drone*, which neither stings any one nor makes honey.

Let us consider for a moment how some of the mightiest organizations that the world has ever seen received their names. The followers of the Lord Jesus Christ were first called *Christians* in derision. That word which is now so dear to all of us, *Protestants*, was thrust upon a few people whom the world might have called cranks; and the name *Methodist*, that is now so sweet to thousands of ears, was in derision given to a band of young men whom the world might have called cranks. So then we see that it is not only so now, but has been in all the ages past, that the leaders in every reformation have been called fools, fanatics or cranks.

When we read how righteous Noah, before the flood, lived in the midst of a wicked and perverse generation, as we see him toiling day after day and year after year, for a hundred and twenty years, building an ark to the saving of himself and his house from a watery grave, we stop and listen, and we imagine we can hear the scornful cry rising from the multitude, Fool! Crank! Fanatic! But the man of God, all alone, without the aid of

Church or State, never stopped till his work was done, and gathering his loved ones about him, he entered into the ark and safely remained till the flood was over and the ark rested firmly upon the summit of Mount Ararat.

So then, if you should hear anybody cry out, Crank! Crank!! Crank!!! don't be alarmed; this is no new idea, but it may be a new name. "But," says one, "I don't believe in you fanatics. I am just as good a prohibitionist as you are and I never have signed a pledge, and never will, and, besides all that, you crazy cranks are going to run right into politics." Then along comes another one of those goody-goody sort of temperance fellows who says I believe in prohibition, but I don't believe in any thing that looks like a third party; I am a temperance man, but I don't want it that way. Besides all that, I like a good thing just as well as any body, but I just tell you I like to see *women* stay in their proper places. I don't approve of THE WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION, and women's leaving their homes and going off to speak in public. I don't approve of any such doings. My *ma* never did that way; she never took any stock in your temperance societies." It may be that his "*ma*" was like many mothers in our country at the present time, who *like a little brandy to put in the jelly*, and just a *little wine* at Christmas, or when company comes. So don't be alarmed at what such a fellow may say, for his zeal for temperance will never set anybody's mill-pond on fire.

But before this patriotic and enthusiastic lover of temperance gets through, he will prove that he is right, that is, if you

submit to everything he says. "Oh yes," says he, "I know what I am talking about, and if you don't believe what I say, I will give you the Bible for it." Then he proceeds to let you understand that he has read the Bible *a little*, and in it he saw where Paul, in writing to a newly founded Church in a heathen city, said: "Let your women keep silence in the church; for it is not permitted unto them to speak; but they are commanded to be under obedience, as also sayeth the law. And if they will learn any thing let them ask their husbands at home; for it is a shame for a woman to speak in the church." Now, if we are to take this scripture in a literal sense, I am very sorry for a great number of the good women in this land, for many of them never have a *husband* to ask; and it is a blessed thing for them that they never do, if they should have to be tied to one of those good, reasonable temperance men of whom we have been speaking. But it is exceedingly strange that while this good brother was reading the Bible he found only this one passage, which seems to have made a never-dying impression upon his mind. All the time he is airing what Paul said, he forgets those striking words from the Master's mouth. Yes, he doesn't know that the first person to whom Jesus declared his Messiahship was a woman—the woman of Samaria. What were his words to her? "Go, call thy husband, and come hither." This poor woman, on hearing these words from the Master's lips, although she had come to the well to draw water, left her water-pot and went her way into the city. What for? What did she *do*? Did she go home and quietly sit down and say let the *men* attend to this matter?

The Evangelist says: "The woman then left her water-pot and went her way into the city, and saith [*not to the women*] to the men, Come, see a man which told me all things that ever I did: is not this the Christ?" The result was that many came out and believed upon him. There is one other passage in the Bible to which this good brother's attention might be directed. He has forgotten that women were last at the cross and first at the sepulchre, and that on the morning of the resurrection, when the Master had shaken off the shackles of death and came forth in great power and glory, He did not go at once to Peter, the brave disciple, nor did He go to James the just, nor to John the beloved disciple, nor to any other man; but in all of His loving kindness and tender mercy He appeared to Mary and said unto her: "Woman, why weepest thou?" After that He said: "Go tell my brethren that they go into Galilee and there shall they see me." So then, although some people may plead that woman's place is at home, that she must keep quiet, you can see that the blessed Master had a work for her to do when He was upon the earth. Moreover, that work has not yet been finished, and will not be so long as there is an open grogshop in all this land, or a single specimen of poor fallen humanity to be raised up and led gently back into the path of duty.

Let me, therefore, beseech you not to grow weary in well doing. Be not discouraged at what may seem slow progress, but gladly go forward in the name of right, although you may be called *cranks*. In due season we shall reap, if we faint not. When there are no more groggeries to close, nor drunkards to sober; when

there are no more boys and girls in our homes to be trained for "God and Home and Native Land," then we may stack our arms and say, Bless the Lord the battle is over and the victory is won.

ONE OF THE CRANKS.

Trinity College, N. C.

---

#### THE EARLIER DAYS OF A STATESMAN.

Some of the footprints of great men, which are left on the sands of time, are obliterated by the next great wave; some are very nearly lost, for the time being, on account of the prejudice of historians, but become brighter as time passes by; and some are so indelibly stamped as to remain to point out the paths of right and glory for generations yet to come. Among the great men who have left footprints, partaking of the two latter kinds, John Quincy Adams stands pre-eminent.

As there is so much which could be said about him, and as space forbids, only the earlier days of this grand man can be mentioned here.

Old Massachusetts has the honor of having given birth to him about the violent times of the American Revolution, and to-day she is proud of his name and prouder still of his fame. At the age of eleven, he had shown such abilities that his father, John Adams, consented to allow the youth to accompany him on his diplomatic journey to Paris. It was during this journey that he received the first impulse to become some day a great statesman. It was then that he threw off childish things and conducted himself as a man, resolving "to be more thoughtful and industrious in the future." Also while

very young he began his Diary—a diary which ranks among the longest in American libraries. By this he has left a portrait of himself; in it he shows his honest and independent nature, personal integrity and unconquerable persistence.

Again, at the age of eighteen, he attended his father who was minister to the Court of St. James. Then and there it was that he tested his resolutions to be a man, and then too it was that he finally decided on his future career. His resolutions were not broken, his decision was honorable, and amid the temptations of the wealthiest city of the world the manner in which he acted might well have brought a blush upon the cheeks of his elders.

After graduating with high honors at Harvard College, after he had by diligence acquired wide and varied information, he was admitted to the bar at the age of twenty-three. But for some reason he had become unpopular and for sometime his practice of law seemed utter failure, yet he, unlike a great many young men, endured all this with patience, firmness and courage, and afterwards the tide of fortune, which sways so imperiously the affairs of men, changed and victory crowned his efforts.

But about the time when he became successful in his little law office at Boston, when his fellow men had seen and were compelled to recognize his ability, he was suddenly called from his profession and was sent as minister of the United States to the court of the Hague. This was a new sphere of life in which to conduct himself, and one in which there was great responsibility for the young man, but it was one by which he showed his great qualities as a man and as a

statesman both to America and Europe.

After serving honorably his country at the courts of the Hague and Berlin, Mr. Adams, at the age of thirty-six, was elected to fill the office of United States Senator, and was excellently prepared to fight a good fight with his enemies and to run a good race with his friends. He conquered his own success in the Senate Hall by his firmness and patience. He believed not in party alone, but in honest principles. It was even threatened by his own party that he should have his head taken off for his apostacy, but the man cared nothing for this, he was not moved by the terrors of martyrdom, and would gladly have lost as many heads, if he had them, as ever grew on the mythical Hydra, before he would have yielded on the point of principle. He was again very harshly assailed for an act of his on the era of departure from the Senate Chamber. This act was only the changing from one political party to the other; but inherited prejudice against that act has been cherished so much by those who know *nothing at all* that he is even yet assailed as being traitorous, and it may yet be a long time before the mutterings of such nonsense shall die away, but there is no doubt but that they will pass away in time, and praise will succeed the blame. Truth must and will prevail, and the truth is that Mr. Adams was not traitorous and mean, but courageous and honorable in the act.

After leaving the Senate, he was again to fill that office in which he had been destined to be among the foremost leaders, and was sent by the United States Government to the court of Russia. About the close of this term, a great and



serious question was agitating the minds of European and American statesmen. This was the question of the war of 1812 which had to be fought to a close, or which would have caused America again to be drenched with human blood. It was entrusted to John Quincy Adams and four other Americans who met at Ghent a like committee from England, was decided after a long discussion, and a treaty was signed; the war was brought to a close, and Adams received the applause of all American citizens for his valuable service done for them.

In 1815, Washington's prophecy, that John Quincy Adams would reach the highest point in the ladder of the Diplomatic Service, was fulfilled and once more the man in the prime of his life was in contact with foreigners at the Court of St. James. Having honorably performed all the duties of this office and having won a great reputation among the statesmen and the crowned heads of Europe, he bade farewell to that historic land and sailed back to his mother country, which was dearer to him than all other lands.

Here it is necessary to leave this great statesman, who by his firmness and perseverance has thoroughly qualified himself for any position in life, who has tried the spheres of thought and action from the lowest to the highest and who has gained a reputation far and wide by his own efforts and not by the aid of circumstances and of others. Now, after he is bidden farewell, he is seen ascending the lofty watch tower of history—a tower which overlooks the world and upon which man can view all the places around which cluster the history of nations, ancient and modern, with his eyes

undimmed and looking back into the ages past he gathers everything that teaches a lesson for the present and for the future, that he may be able to stand by the helm of this old Ship of State and guide her over the stormy billows and the hidden reefs and shoals into the haven.

A DISCIPULO.

---

### HEROISM.

[FOR THE ARCHIVE.]

Nestling 'mid an eastern forest,  
Bending pines—majestic trees!  
Giving forth their pleasant fragrance,  
Lad'ning Ocean's briny breeze,  
Is a time-worn, crumbling cottage  
Modest; architecture, fair,  
Sending forth its smoky cloudlets  
Curling, wasting in the air.

Once around that fireside circled  
Sunny youth with laughing eyes,  
Little girls with smiling faces  
Brighter than the summer skies.  
Baby's antics with the kitten,  
Mother's beaming, anxious face,  
Father peering in the future—  
Happiness, this is thy place.

Cruel Time has spoiled that picture,  
Heart from heart has sadly torn:  
Father, in the church-yard buried,  
Boys and maidens married, gone.  
Only a maiden—not a brother—  
There alone lives bravely on  
Caring for a grey-haired mother,  
Toiling, smiling night and morn.

Cares she not for gentle wooing;  
Mother has her great heart's love,  
Mother's caress doth satisfy her,  
Mother's kiss a blessing prove.  
Mother's heart she strives to gladden,  
Mother's steps, she makes them few,  
Mother is the dearest object  
That the maiden ever knew.

Was there e'er a nobler mission?  
Was there e'er a heart so pure?  
A noble soul more sacrificing,  
Heavenly blessings to secure?  
Can the earth in full reward her?  
Earth's to poor too buy such soul:  
She must wait for compensation  
Till she reach the heavenly goal.

WALTER W. HERBERT.

## Editorials.

B. B. NICHOLSON, *Hesperian*, } EDITORS.  
E. K. WOLFE, *Columbian*, }

The habit of speaking pleasantly is one of the most effective ways of making our associates feel free and easy when in our presence, hence, its cultivation is very important; for no one is apt to seek companions who use unkind words. Sarcasm, wit and ridicule rarely ever fail to sting somebody's feelings and have seldom been known to strengthen the ties of friendship. So, if any one would have friends and companions, let him leave off the use of surly, sarcastic speech.

The heads of some people seem to be so thoroughly filled with the idea that there is worth and merit in royal blood, that there is not room for another idea to find an abiding place within the walls of their conceited craniums. In the majority of cases, this is due to a lack of experience and contact with the world. Perhaps, the best remedy for the ailment is to glean some information like this: men like Garfield, Lincoln, Benjamin Franklin and scores of others rose from the lowest estate to most prominent positions in life; then it is only a step farther to come, by ex-

ercising a very small degree of judgment, to the conclusion that "blood does not make the horse trot."

Almost invariably, the general appearance of any one is an infallible criterion by which to judge that person. The business man, as well as the diligent student of human nature, knows this and will not employ a man who is slovenly in his dress. Some boys and young men would be debarred from college if personal neatness were one of the requisites for a college student; for there is a tendency, and a very strong tendency it is, among college boys to become careless in their personal attire. Now it is a lamentable state of affairs when the college student has no more pride than the barefooted lad who suspends a pair of cotton trousers, much the worse for wear, by one suspender and a shingle nail, and daily treads the way to and from the old-field school-house. The student should not go to the other extreme, however, by overstocking his wardrobe and spending two hours a day at his toilet, but should strive by all means to keep himself and his clothing decent.

For some time past going to Canada has been quite popular among bankers, commercial agents and directors and

defaulters of almost any description. But the country to the north of us has suddenly lost its charms for emigrants of this kind. Formerly those engaging in embezzlement, larceny, perjury, burglary, kidnapping children and other crimes equally dangerous to social welfare, have often made good their escape to the Canadian country and there lived with impunity. But the new extradition treaty between Great Britain and the United States makes the above named crimes, along with others, extraditable.

The recent treaty is really a continuation of the well known Ashburton treaty of 1842, which made only the gravest crimes extraditable, such as murder, arson, forgery and robbery. The new treaty was agreed upon by the two governments during the summer and was ratified by the Senate of the United States on February the 18th. While it includes "crimes among the most dangerous to social order," it carefully excludes extradition for political offences and states that each nation shall judge for itself whether the offence be political or not. The need for such a treaty has long been felt; and why the need has not been supplied before this late day is a question. That two nations, intelligent, progressive, com-

municative and at peace, as are Great Britain and the United States, should have been without the treaty so long seems a little unnatural. However, the delay may denote the maturity of the action.

In the *News and Observer*, of the 18th instant, appears a communication in which Governor Fowle and the Cincinnati preachers have a bout. The Governor gives them better than is sent. The preachers claim in their communication to the Governor that one Rev. T. M. Joiner, of the M. E. Church, has been "narrowly scanned by his Conference and has stood unchallenged." \* If he has been "narrowly scanned by his Conference" and then suffered to continue in the practice of such teachings as have been alleged against him, his Conference has been guilty of a greater sin of omission than he has of commission. He is "reputed to be a man of modesty and quietness, intent only on doing the work of the Lord as a careful and devoted minister of the Gospel." His intentions may have been all that is declared, but his acts have surely proclaimed very different motives. The best people in the community in which Rev. T. M. Joiner and "his equally excellent wife" taught and preached to the negroes social

equality, testify that the negroes were constantly incited to commit deeds of violence, if the privilege of social equality were refused them by the whites; and it is even thought, that their minds were fired to incendiarism, as several houses were mysteriously burned, in the neighborhood, just at the time Mr. Joiner was making his greatest efforts to equalize the two colors. Now, if such teaching and preaching as this is one of the requisites to Mr. Joiner's Gospel, and he is a "careful and devoted minister" of it, we would suggest that he select some other state than North Carolina to do *his* Lord's work. There are many other portions of North Carolina which would not have tolerated such teachings near so long as did the patient and good people of Randolph County.

"This man and his equally excellent wife, for no other crime than that mentioned above (excepting only that his pastorate and his wife's teaching were to the colored people) were assaulted \* \* \* Dec. 3d, 1889." Now, it is very strange that the people should assault Mr. and Mrs. Joiner for no other cause than teaching the negroes and preaching to them, when there are all over the State white preachers to the negroes and white negro-school teachers. There is a white negro-school

teacher in the town of Ashboro, which is the county-seat and which is only a few miles from where Mr. Joiner and his wife were assaulted. This Ashboro teacher of negroes has not been molested, and has even written a communication to the newspapers vindicating the acts of the people and condemning those of Mr. Joiner. The truth of the whole affair is that Rev. Mr. Joiner, like many other religious and political fanatics, wishes to enforce social equality upon those to whom it is distasteful. The people of North Carolina, like the entire South, will never submit to compulsory social equality; and those religious and political fanatics, whether from the East or the West, the North or the South, might just as well hold their peace on the subject.

"These humble servants of God have been refused, to this hour, redress by the officers of the law. \* \* \*." Mr. Joiner has never applied to the proper authority for redress, unless he has recently done so. We suppose, were he to make application to the proper officers of Randolph, who are men of his own party, they would give him justice.

The Governor states in his reply: "One other consideration: The M. E. Church, South, in North Carolina, is one of the largest and most influential

denominations in our State, and would never submit quietly to the court's refusing justice to any one entitled to its protection. \* \* \*." We infer from these words that the Governor is under the impression, as doubtless many others are, that Rev. T. M. Joiner is a member of the N. C. Conference of the

M. E. Church, South, but he is not. Mr. Joiner is a member of the M. E. Church, (North,) and is not any more entitled to the protection of Methodists of N. C. belonging to the M. E. Church, South, than he is entitled to the protection of any other religious denomination in the State.

## Reviews.

H. P. BOGGS, *Columbian*, AND W. B. HEARNE, *Hesperian*, EDITORS.

### THE STUDENTS NOTE-BOOK.

Various tastes are observed in the choice of this much used, but little known article, some being selected on account of their cheapness, others, evidently, for the artistic chromos with which their outer boards are illuminated. With older boys, or those who are not able to draw on a parent whose means they seem to regard as unlimited. The choice is generally for service, a thick book with a plain stiff cover. The favorite has pictured on its back the figure of a young person (male or female undetermined) scantily clothed and drawn very much out of proportion. It holds a scroll in its hand, and therefore one rash youth hazards the opinions that it represents Clio. Others soar above this and are garnished with dainty devices of flowers printed in colors on their smooth glossy covers, while others still are brightened with fresh pictures of sweet young girls, set off with garlands of gay buds and blossoms. The treatment of the book is different also.

Some boys handle them tenderly; their leaves are straight and their corners firm, the owner's name is neatly written either on the board, or on a piece of paper pasted on the board. This gives a very pleasing effect, and the book is more easily identified. One boy had inscribed under his name the following laudable motto: *Enitor ut vincam*. Another fellow throws his book around as if he meant to say it is carried only for show or some other such purpose. The outside being attractive, a closer acquaintance was sought. Time for perusal was limited, and there is not space for all that is to be seen, but among notes on History, etc., are to be found fragments of conversations. One unfortunate was surely weary when he passed this to his neighbor, "How long is it till time? Ask W—— J——s." The next was bent on amusement: "Don't you want to go to Archdale aft. Lat.?"—"I've 5 rect. to-day, 5 to-mor."—"O let's go."—"I'll e. u. latr." The last noticed had copied some Latin phrases,

writing the English *trans.* after them, thus:

"*Via media tutissima est*,—(The middle way is safest.)"

"*Tempus celeriter fugit*,—Time flies swiftly.")

"*E pluribus unum*—(One's country.)"

ANCIENT HISTORY for Colleges and High Schools. Part I. The Eastern Nations and Greece. By P. V. N. Myers, President of Belmont College, Ohio. Boston: Ginn & Co., 1889. pp viii, 369.

This is a valuable addition to the historical texts prepared for the student. The work is concise, yet it treats of all the earlier nations which have any bearing on modern civilization. The period covered is from unknown antiquity to 146 B. C., when the world's history is absorbed in the history of Rome. It is most admirably adapted to the use of the recitation room and to private reading, and filled only with matter that repays thorough mastery: cumbrous details, which are taxing to the memory, have been judiciously omitted. It is divided into topical chapters, the chapters into paragraphs, whose contents are indicated by topics in full faced type, and contains fine colored maps, copious chronological tables, cuts of all places and personages of importance, and a full index. It treats of the political, religious, literary and art histories of all these nations. This History, without doubt comprises the most essential features of ancient history that has ever been issued in a volume of three hundred and sixty-nine pages.

Part II. A Short History of the Roman People. By William F. Allen, Late Professor of History in University of Wisconsin. Boston: Ginn & Co., 1890. pp. xiv, 349.

This History contains the same points of excellence as Part I., and was written

to follow the first part. The two furnish a connected whole of Ancient History. Both Parts are bound in the same form. All teachers or students of history would do well to supply themselves with these works.

HANDBOOK OF RHETORICAL ANALYSIS—Studies in Style and Invention, Designed to Accompany the Author's *Practical Elements of Rhetoric*—By John F. Genung, Ph. D. of the University of Leipzig; Professor of Rhetoric in Amherst College. Boston, U. S. A.: Ginn & Co. 1889. pp. x, 360.

"The present Handbook is an attempt to supply the second of these [theory, example, practice], in a series of selections from the best prose writers; and so to connect these with the theory, as found in the text-book, that the student may be enabled to make, or to discover, his own rhetoric. Thus the book aims to supply, in some degree and from the constructive point of view, what has hitherto seemed most lacking, namely, a practical answer to the question how to study literary models.

"This book is frankly committed to the conviction that it is much better to discover a thing than to be told it, even though one does not discover so much."

These words from the Preface set forth the aim of the book, and this aim is well carried out. Here are furnished ample selections from standard authors, with criticism according to the rules in the author's *Practical Rhetoric*. His criticism, intended to induct the student into the appreciation of those methods which make these selections classic, is not of that carping kind which neither furthers an author's aim nor reflects any credit on his ability. This work presents an admirable exercise to the student who would form a good

style; it is suggestive, quickens his perceptions, teaches him to weigh what he reads, and furnishes him a standard by which to judge.

Ben Hur is not a new book but some of our readers have not read it and it is well worth reading. Let not the "non-Church members" shun it from its title "A Tale of the Christ." They will not be bored with any "goody goody morality;" and, if Gen. Wallace had not placed it as a title, they would never have applied it.

The Chariot Race is generally regarded as the most exciting, the scene with his mother, the most touching; but is the latter more tender than the feeling of Ben Hur to Tirzah, or the former more stirring than the fight with the pirates while he was serving under Arrius, the Roman? It is hard to decide where the interest is strongest, read it and see.

Mark Twain's latest work, "A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court," is one of great merit. In it he has faithfully portrayed the life, the manners and customs of the English Court of King Arthur's time. In contrast with the excesses and luxuriousness of the Court, he pictures the destitution of private life. He tells of the superstitions and credulity of the masses, and shows how their wrongs, abuses and finally slavery were their natural outgrowth. Thus the value of

this caricature is by no means inconsiderable. It is, however, as a novel of unaffected wit and humor that it is chiefly meritorious. We know of no higher commendation to give it than to say that in it Mark Twain is himself. The plot is ingeniously devised and is filled out in that inimitable style that has won for this author such a wide reputation and such a number of admirers. We feel a perfect confidence in recommending it to our readers both for its literary merit and for its intrinsic value. As to the book itself, it is printed in large, clear type, on a superior quality of paper and is neatly and durably bound. It is about five hundred pages in length and contains a full table of contents and a list of illustrations. It is withal, a book doing much credit both to its publishers, Charles L. Webster & Co., New York, and to its eminent author.

Most of us are familiar with the name from the study of English Literature, but not every one, even of those interested, has informed himself that the works of Massinger, and of several other of the early dramatists, are close at hand waiting to be read. With Peele, who wrote before Shakspeare, with Dekker and Wycherley, who followed him, we can become acquainted by simply referring to the reference shelf, English Department, where the books have been placed for our use.

## Among the Exchanges.

R. A. MYRICK, *Hesperian*, } EDITORS.  
E. H. BROOKS, *Columbian*, }

We would respectfully suggest that the proof-reader of *The Advance* blow the dust from his blue-back spelling book and peruse the same. In a recent issue of that paper, the information is imparted that a "goast" nightly haunts the college building.

Judge Robert P. Diek, of Greensboro, is contributing a series of valuable articles to *The Guilford Collegian* under the head, "How Little We Know."

Glad to place upon the Exchange list *The Western Maryland College Monthly*. It is a well arranged magazine and presents a neat appearance. The March number contains several short, well written editorials.

Oak Ridge Institute is in a flourishing condition. The Spring term opened with an enrollment of 176. This shows that good schools are appreciated.

The last number of that sprightly magazine, *The Emory and Henry Exponent*, is before us with its usual mixture of wit, humor, and sense. We place it among our most valued Exchanges, and always await its arrival with impatience.

Columbia, it is said, is the wealthiest of American universities.

*Biblia* is the title of a well gotten up paper, designed as a help for Bible students. Each issue contains interesting discussions of portions of the Bible.

We are glad to note from an Exchange that Rutherford College is to have an endowment of \$50,000. This College has indeed done a great work for the poor young men of North Carolina and it is a pleasure to see her sphere of usefulness thus broadened.

After reading a great many of our Exchanges, we are at last cognizant of the fact that there is a new disease called the grip. One Exchange goes so far as to inform us that *the La Grippe* is letting loose.

*The Davidson Monthly* for February is full of good things. The criticism of King Lear is excellent. The writer shows a thorough knowledge of his subject, and handles it in an able manner. There is some good, sound sense for every college student in the article, "Importance of Society-Work." The following is an extract:

"The education that a good literary society gives us is of as much value as any study that we could have in our four years' course. The preacher needs it as well as the lawyer and the politician. The merchant, the farmer, all find some use for such an education."

Very few boys look at the matter in that light. It has long been almost the universal custom at Trinity to regard society duties as the less important than any other work. This should not be. In after years many will feel a need of the training which a good literary society gives. The importance of society work can hardly be overestimated.

*The Buehtelite* comes to us with flying colors, and announces that in the Ohio State Oratorical Contest, of Feb. 20th,



Buchtel bore off "the palm." In a supplement, a synopsis of each oration is given, with a picture of the successful contestant, Mr. Robert Tucker. One of the orators was a negro.

The annual expenses of the Lick Observatory amount to \$20,000.—*Ex.*

*The Transcript* is evidently in not a very good humor about the recent oratorical contest in Ohio. In a long article it calls the whole affair a gross fraud, and sets forth various and sundry reasons why the decision of the judges was unfair. This unwillingness to acknowledge defeat puts us in mind of a College not so far distant.

For some inexplicable reason a good many of our Exchanges have failed to reach us.

Egypt has a College nine hundred years older than Oxford.

*The Pulse* is to be credited with the following:

Way back in those archaic days when time for man got ripe,

A tailless ape sat on a tree and smoked a penny pipe.

And as he smoked, lo, thought began. He knew that he enjoyed.

(Be not surprised at this. You see, that ape was anthropoid.)

Thus thought began, and thought is all that makes a man a man.

So be it known that thus in smoke the human race began.

But mark how in a circle move all sublunary things.

Events, like smoke, resolve themselves into expanding rings;

And as the monkey's pipe made thought, and thought created man,

The cigarette shall take him back to just where he began.

## Alumni.

W. H. WILLIS, *Hesperian*, AND D. A. HOUSTON, *Columbian*, EDITORS.

J. W. Comfort, of Bermudian, Penn., who attended Trinity in '87, has taken to himself a wife, and is now working a farm.

C. T. Harper is keeping books in Wilmington, N. C. He was well known to the Commercial Department as cashier of the Trinity Commercial Bank.

We are glad to note that R. M. Wells, familiarly known in College circles as

Jesse James, was converted during the recent evangelistic meetings of Mr. Fife at Shelby.

Geo. T. McLamb, who, having finished the Commercial Course, left College last December, is assisting his father in the mercantile business at his home in Sampson county.

C. G. Peacock, who was with us in '87,

will graduate from the University of Pennsylvania this year.

J. J. Partridge, '77, the new Principal of the Jonesboro High School, is a pronounced success in this work. The enrollment has about been doubled since he assumed control.

J. H. McCracken, *alias* "Brother," poseth as a pedagogue before a large school of bright-eyed girls, in his native county, Alamance, and is happy.

J. A. Smith, Esq., who spent some time in College many years ago, is Register of Deeds in Jones County.

E. T. Winslow, who received business training in College last year, is a conductor, running on the Western Division of the R. & D. R. R.

J. C. Black, A. M., '74, ranks high in the legal profession at Carthage, N. C.

Rev. E. C. Sell, who spent some time here in College, has work at Fayetteville. Preacher and people both are pleased.

Geo. T. Farnell, an old Trinity boy, has attained quite a reputation as an educator in the Eastern part of the State, and is now doing excellent work in the Pollockville High School.

Willie B. Moore, known well to the present classes, is merchandising in Stokes.

Augustus Haskins, whose health compelled him to leave College in December, is Captain of the hose of an ignorance-extinguisher in Jones County. He is said to be quite a successful pedagogue.

L. G. Ferrell, one of Trinity's commercial students, is keeping books at Dover, N. C.

Earnest Deans, who once figured high in Trinity's athletic circles, is now making balance-sheets for a Farmers' Alliance establishment in Edgecombe county.

Mr. Geo. I. Watson, Lake Landing, Hyde county, N. C., '73, was Clerk of the Superior Court four years, is now a successful and prosperous merchant.

Paul Jones, '85, has charge of the *Randleman Guide*, a lively weekly lately established at our neighboring town of Randleman.

THE ARCHIVE corrects the statement made in the last issue that Mr. Jones had located at Asheboro, N. C., to practice law and "shove the quill." He edits the paper at Randleman.

Mr. F. L. McCoy is teaching school at Hickory Grove Academy near La Grange. We learn that he has a flourishing school. Mr. McCoy was very attentive to his college duties, and we are assured that success awaits him.

We regret very much to learn that Rev. W. C. Gannon, '56, who is stationed at Pineville, N. C., has been very ill for several weeks, but we are pleased to know that he is recovering, and hope that soon he may be able to return to his work.

R. A. Whitaker, '85, is a successful practitioner in Trenton, N. C.

We regret to learn that Mr. Clifton B. Cheatham has been very ill recently.

Professors H. W. Spinks, '75, and W. P. Andrews, '87, are teaching in the Monroe High School, which is one of the best equipped preparatory schools in the State. This school, with its present corps of teachers, offers the people full return for their patronage.

## Locals.

C. E. TURNER, *Hesperian*, } EDITORS.  
W. F. BLACK, *Columbian*, }

Fced mc on lamb.

It appears that we are to become Durhamites.

In what respect does "Podge!" resemble Soerates?

Bones and sling shots are "all the rage."

"Professor, I did not know that you were going to eall on this bench to-day; I will make my lesson up."—"Me too."

The old Commercial Bank has suspended and a new one has been organized. See notice in this issue.

Several of the boys passed a very enjoyable evening not long ago with Mr. H. B. Hardy, of the *Daily State Chronicle*. We are always glad to see him.

Two Freshman, "Beauregard" and "Shortning," while trying to cross the Uwharic on a single rail, suddenly found themselves struggling beneath the turbulent waves of the stream.

Rev. P. F. W. Stamey, P. E. of Trinity College District, delivered an interesting lecture on "The Trials and Triumphs of the Methodist Itinerancy," on the evening of March 14th, before the Theological Society.

A young Soph, who recently received a box of home-made candy from his best girl, upon seeing that she signed herself "Peggotty," took Bill Nye's advice always

to seize an opportunity and wrote in pencil on the envelope, "Barkis is willin'."

The other night, "Skinny D." received a eall from nine magnanimous students, armed with huge pipes, who, he soon pereieved, were going to smoke him out. The room speedily became so filled with smoke that you could not distinguish a person half way across it. Then "Skinny" says, "Boys, I will give \$5.00 for a breath of fresh air." At this moment, Uncle Ben came to the rescue, and very kindly asked those who did not belong in the house to get out as soon as possible.

A bright Soph, anticipating a trip to Greensboro to have his picture taken for his girl, looked into a mirror and saw dimly his moustache. Apprehending doubtless, that his upper lip would be more prominent than his moustache, he said: "Boys, do you reckon it will show on my picture for my girl?" "D., I tell you what to do," replied an artistic Freshman, "take a pencil and black them."—"Oh!" exclaimed D., "isn't that a bright idea, Robbie? Do you reckon that will make them show? Well I am going to try it." This art will doubtless revive the peneil trade.

The College Glee Club is now doing good work, getting in readiness for giving a series of concerts. We learn that they intend visiting Winston, Charlotte and Greensboro soon. It has been our pleasure to hear them at several rehearsals, and we predict for them a successful tour. It is composed of the following members: Soprano, W. H. Jones, J. W. Jones, R. L. Durham; Barytone, C. P. Younts, Fred Harper; Tenor, J. S. Betts, A. H. Powell, B. B. Nieholson; Bass, E. K.

Wolfe, S. A. Stephens. Mr. Paul Jones, ('85) will accompany the boys.

Professor, may I move my *seat*?—No, but you may move *yourself*.

The Freshman class is now old enough to sport a "Beard."

A Senior remarked that the reeds in Hyde County grow so very large that coons often den in them.

A piper passed this way some time ago, and entertained the boys with his squeaky music, while they entertained him with their contributions; and indeed, judging him by his antique appearance and the manner of his instrument only, we would have said, verily this is "the Pied Piper of Hamlin," but his disenchanting music sufficed to remove doubt on this subject.

#### NEW BANK ORGANIZED.

CAPITAL STOCK, \$50,000.

#### *The Directors Meet and Elect Officers.*

The directors of the First National Bank met on the evening of March 4th for the purpose of electing the officers of the bank and discussing other important business.

Mr. C. T. Harris, one of the largest stockholders, was called to the chair, and the election of the different officers was entered into with the following results: President, H. B. Holland of New Berne, N. C.; Vice President, C. T. Harris of Wilson, N. C.; Cashier, J. S. Betts of St. Augustine, Fla.; Teller, Frank Winstead of Wilson, N. C.; Collector, W. H. Fortune of Asheville, N. C.

The bank is to be congratulated on its selection of such responsible and thorough-going business men for its officers.

#### ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION MEETING.

The Association met Saturday morning, March 8th. The meeting was called to order by President Branson, who stated that its object was to take action in regard to the further membership of Trinity in the Inter-Collegiate Foot-Ball Association.

It was moved and seconded that Trinity withdraw from the said association, and after some discussion by Messrs. Nicholson, Rahders and R. L. Durham, the motion was carried.

It was also moved and carried that the President be instructed to communicate this action to the other colleges of the association and to the leading newspapers of the State, with the reasons for the same.

A motion was made and carried, that the students, by subscription, present to the Trinity Team a banner, as a token of appreciation.

Mr. White was appointed to receive subscriptions.

The meeting then adjourned.

Poor Freshman! who, in the estimation of a "big-headed" Sophomore, needed salt in his coffee to keep him from spoiling. Poor Sophomore! who, after failing to persuade the hostess of his boarding house to salt the Freshman, was so green himself that upon entering the house one day, his thoughts being somewhat inverted, threw his hat into the fire and politely spit upon the bed.

"When her soul steals into her heart, and her heart leaps up to her eyes, and her eyes drop into her hands, then if she says 'here's my hand!' she's your own." Somebody hold him, he's crazy.

Fifty-cent jumpers are in demand.

**P. P. P**

STUDENTS OF TRINITY COLLEGE

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**NATIONAL SCHOOL SUPPLY BUREAU,**

Mention this paper.

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THE

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MONTHLY.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

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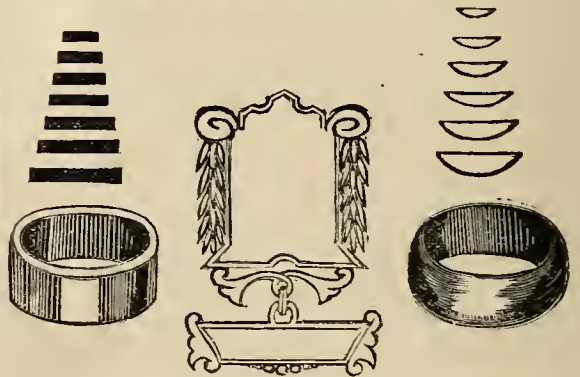
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THE  
TRINITY ARCHIVE.

Published under Supervision of the Professor of English.

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TRINITY COLLEGE, MAY, 1890.

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THE ARCHIVE takes especial pleasure in presenting to its readers a cut of that generous-hearted, christian gentleman, Mr. Washington Duke, of Durham, N. C., who has recently donated \$85,000, of which \$50,000 is to

be used in the erection of suitable buildings for new Trinity, at Durham, and the remaining \$35,000 to be added to the endowment fund. He is one of the men whose face tells a tale. In his features there is written, as if carved in granite,

honesty, firmness, energy, endurance, ability to manage, decisiveness, plainness. He looks as if he knew his business and did it because it was his business; his countenance seems to say that he believes in doing well whatsoever his hand finds to do. At first sight he seems to be rather matter-of-fact in his manner, but closer inspection shows a vein of good humor which he often mixes in with his facts.

His name has already become a household word wherever civilization has gone; his success in business has made him known throughout a widely extended patronage; now his eminent generosity is to make his name a proverb in the homes of the good Methodists of this and other States. Mr. Duke has been a staunch Methodist for fifty-seven years, and is a better one now than ever before. His home in Durham is not very far from old Mt. Bethel, where he joined the church when only twelve years of age. Since that time he has been an active, zealous christian, ever rising to that which is noble and good, and disdaining to stoop to anything little and mean. He was even as good a soldier of the Lost Cause as he is of the Cross. When the news of war flashed over the country, he sold his property, left his motherless children with his kindred, and he and his oldest son marched away to the tune of Dixie. He suffered the hardships of war and learned what it was to be a prisoner. At the close of the war he returned home, or rather where his home once was, and set to

work. He and his noble boys began business by raising a crop of tobacco, which was the beginning of their mammoth business of the present.

THE ARCHIVE feels that it would be folly to attempt to do justice to Mr. Duke. When the new College towers heavenward and the youth of the land come and dwell within its walls and thence go out, doing good and enlightening the world, then will the name of Washington Duke be perpetuated as a sacred treasure in the memories of men.

X

#### THE BORE.\*

Tell him I long to take him across my knee and shake him till his palpitating gizzard bursts his vest; and to warmer regions put him with pitchforks that shall hook him till the twinkling of the blazes gives him rest. Tell him I long to tar him and otherwise to mar him, and soak him in concentrated lye; unto my bosom press him, and tenderly caress him till he greet my attention with a sigh. Tell him I'd like to fist him and double-tie and twist him till he knows not of fooling any more; and then I'd gently lift him to the frigid zone and shift him to the music of my darling, my Lenore.

Tell him I long to boil him till water cannot soil him, and leaves no sign of scum upon the pot; and then I'll gently rile him, and once or twice I'll file him, and whisper in his ear, forget me not.

OBADIAH SLIPSTICK.

\* Affectionally dedicated to the originator of the Northern negro wail, by the author.



Trinity College has just passed through an era in her history, having just completed a round of hard and bitter struggles, and is now secure on the road to prosperity and improvement. During the darkest days in her history, when she was encumbered with debt, when many of her patrons and supporters were faltering, and when her future was very doubtful and uncertain, there were a few staunch and reliable friends who stood by her and would not give her up. With great pride do we write the name of Mr. Julian S. Carr among that number, who ever

stood in the foremost ranks, willing and ready to lend a helping hand in the hour of distress. He was one of the leading spirits to bring her from obscurity and rescue her from retrogression; he was one of three who pledged themselves for the financial deficiencies while the College was under the administration of a chairman; he stands alone as one who endowed a Chair at Trinity when it was in doubt, and now in the beginning of her bright future he does not lean upon his oars, but proves himself no less a hero in the fight for Trinity's success, by a

twenty thousand dollar donation. He, with a few others, put the Greensboro Female College upon a solid basis of operation when she was unable to sustain herself longer. He not only has been a great benefactor to Trinity and other institutions of learning in the State, and to causes of a religious character, but he has been a great helper to various public and private enterprises. Relations, denominational lines, color distinctions, or State boundaries have never set a limit to his helping hand in causes worthy of aid. It would be more than difficult to enumerate a fractional part of his generous deeds. Many charitable acts of Mr. Carr's will never be known to any other than himself and the recipient. Mr. Carr was born at Chapel Hill, N. C., in 1845, and received his education at the University. He is a Methodist and has ever been a faithful member of that church, filling at different times many offices of responsibility in it. He has held and is holding many offices of honor, responsibility and trust in a great number of the most important private enterprises in the State. He has always discharged creditably to the most competent, the duties devolved upon him by virtue of the offices held. He has been urged for Lieutenant Governor and for Governor of North Carolina, and also for a U. S. Senatorship from North Carolina. Mr. Carr, after the war, began life with limited means, establishing the business which has hour by hour grown until to-day it is known from the Pyramids of Egypt

westward, all the way round the Globe to the islands of the Pacific, and from the Arctic circle to the Equator. His past life has been crowned with success, but we predict a brighter and more glorious future for Mr. Carr, especially in public career, and no one will hail his prosperity with greater pleasure and applause than will the students of Trinity.

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#### THE EDUCATION OF POOR BOYS.

The first thing that a poor boy needs in order to get an education is an inspiration that he is worth something to himself. Call it ambition, self-esteem or anything else; it is after all the sense of present and future worth of his native powers that affords the point of departure for him. Whence that sense of personal worth we may not know, or how it comes may be a mystery, but it comes as certain as fate. The dull and hopeless Anthony Trollope, whom his father occasionally knocked down with the family Bible, at last broke the crust of his apparent stupidity, and felt his strength like a young eagle.

The second thing needed is confidence in others. A Baltimore young man, about half a century ago, went to a man of wealth and asked him for the use of a few thousand dollars with which to begin business: "What security have you to give?" asked the merchant. "My own personal honor, sir." The loan was made and so was the fortune of the young man. This incident suggests a third essential besides confidence of others, to the getting of an education by a poor boy, that is, integrity and intelligence. No one will

care to help to educate a young man whose character is unsound. Nor will any man in his right senses do much for a lazy, loafing young man—I speak of poor young men. Character is better than collateral. The measure of credit which character can command is simply enormous. I met a manufacturer the other day who told me of a merchant who had failed and settled with his creditors for 50 cents on the dollar, with receipts in full. Then some one turned around and offered the creditor 75 cents on the dollar for the other half of the unpaid debt from which the creditors had released their insolvent debtor. Such was the confidence which he had in the man who had failed but not impaired his power to restore himself in business nor lost his integrity in the time of trial.

Integrity, to define more strictly, means wholeness of character. It must be above price; it must be kept entirely out of the market, for as soon as it or a part of it becomes for sale, then men will not be willing to trust it unless it is plastered over with bonds and mortgages, and the poor young man has none of these. Integrity means truthfulness in act, word and thought alike. A liar is a curse to the human family, because he becomes its destroyer. So, then, as a woman guards her honor, must a man guard this part of his possessions called integrity of character, above suspicion of evil.

Diligence comes of a purposeful life. To what purpose can a young man be living who simply eats, drinks, sleeps and breathes the open air on the street corner, as if he had a perfect right to it? Indolence is vice, or the next step to it. He who will not use opportunities is not the

one upon whom to spend money. A poor, indolent young man is a prospective pauper, a criminal potentially. If he can be shaken out of his lethargy, his age will be the richer, for poverty may then be a spur to effort. Senator Simon Cameron, who began very poor and became rich, said of his son Don, that he, the father, had one advantage which Don wanted in starting life; that advantage was in being poor. Poverty is nothing to be ashamed of; but on the other hand it is nothing to boast of. I have known young men who made fools of themselves coddling the notion that their poverty entitled them to future greatness. There is about as much virtue in that as there was in the pious dirtiness of the mediæval monks.

A poor young man usually works his way by earning enough to support himself for a time at School or College. If he is a clerk, let him be ambitious to be the best clerk in the store; if a mechanic, let him prove that he is not excelled; if a book agent, let him know that he is carrying the golden treasures of knowledge to thousands to whom the wisdom of the ages would never have come but for him. I thank God for the book agents that have visited the distant rural home of my youth, where the fountains of history were opened to me and the treasures of philosophy were sought in quiet devotion.

Be the best that you can be, young men, then men and women will risk money on you, if you want them to, in your effort to get an education. For every dollar you earn with diligence, integrity and earnestness, you can borrow ten. Every College will trust you to pay your tuition. But be careful about a dishonest memory;

one that forgets obligations or even settles down to the abominable heresy that after all the world owes you a living and that the institution can thank fortune for having had the chance to educate you.

The financial needs for a poor young man aspiring after an education are the least difficult to obtain, if the young man has character and can prove that there is something in him. Given character and grit, and he will wedge his way through without asking odds. But he must deny himself of some things in order to make sure of other things. If an education is what he really seeks, let him if possible lay other things aside except so far as they contribute directly to his main purpose. This is a hard lesson to learn—the long-continued concentration of energies in the line of a well-settled purpose. The majority of men do otherwise; As Emerson says, The key to all ages is imbecility. Most poor young men lack encouragement from their surroundings. Their friends seldom understand them, and were it not for their mothers the world would be far poorer in greatness than it is. It takes pluck to break through the shell of uninspiring environments such as envelop the life of many a country hero. Custom often turns up its nose at the one who attempts to rise above his fellows in his attainments. We fool ourselves in thinking that we Americans are entirely free to emerge from one class to another. Our ignorant democracy, in frowning down aspirations after something above the common level, is no less contemptible than any aristocracy of Europe. We rave at Russia; we pity her in our ignorance of the fact that a peasant boy of talent and real worth has an open

way to honor and glory even into the ranks of social and political life; the Universities are open to him, the academies welcome him for his worth. But who has not found the notion extant that a man's social standing may be estimated from the price he pays for board! Yet I do not agree with Dickens that we are a nation of gluttons.

The chances are, I think, in favor of poverty in the long run. What by eating themselves to gout, and by softening themselves with luxury, or working themselves to pieces in business, the wealthy have not many generations of success to their credit. And yet they have and may hold the field on the one invariable condition—*self-denial*. That virtue in the rich is what the sacrifices of poverty are to the poor, both serving as the needed spur to higher aims. Knowledge was sweeter than sleep to him who read by the light of the pine-knot on the hearth. But that was a necessity to him and of that he made a virtue. To the rich young man, the invitation to the feast or the reception means much small talk from people who have left their individualities at home. The social pressure to go is great enough to test his strength of self-denial. All credit then to wealthy young men who fight it off for higher things. The wise young man of wealth finds better company in bocks in which individuals are let loose. But the poor young man need not assert himself against such inducements; he saves that much energy of resistance at least. The solitude of poverty is congenial to him. Chances and risks are counterparts, and poverty ever has its opportunities and its dangers.

Education never ends. After the trial

of abstinence, to the poor student comes the flush of success. It makes him unsteady,—it is apt rather to do so. His solitude has been his armory; his contact with men to get a livelihood has been the battle-field of his life, and the touchstone of his creed. Where should a poet live? asks Longfellow. In the city. Others say in the country. The ages say, With humanity, past, present and future. But when we see a class of present society capture a genius that was once poor, then there is a crisis at hand. It is only when his attainments shall have made him notorious that the social world, so-called, wishes to touch elbows with him. Until poverty is sugared over with greatness, society would feel quite uncomfortable to find it in its pew at church. That world laid hold on poor Burns and made him a guzzling gauger. Genius cradled in poverty can rarely stand the discipline of luxury; it is much less liable to survive it than the rich to survive poverty. The reason, it seems to me, is this: That genius, once led out of poverty into luxury, cuts off its communion with the ages and lives with those who live in and for the present alone. But that is not education, that is abduction. Of it this age must beware.

JOHN F. CROWELL.

### MY LOVE

BY A BACHELOR BOY.

I will sing my love; my love and I  
Nor care nor sorrow know,  
Together we are and the hours pass by,  
And we scarcely heed them go.

What matter to me that the girls are sweet,  
That they say life without them is dead,  
With my pipe to my lips, to the fire my feet,  
And my thoughts running wild through my head.

Do you think I am lonely in my room all alone,  
With my pipe to sooth the cares

That the world with its feelings and manners of stone  
Sends, with age, to whiten men's hairs?

No, no; you know not what it brings to me —  
My pipe, when aglow is its howl—  
The thoughts that come with its company  
And the the feelings that rise in my soul!

I see in its volumes of curling blue  
What it pleases my fancy to sketch,  
From the romance of true love so faithfully true,  
To the world's most realistic wretch.

I can see the being I think I could love,  
Can distinguish the form and the face,  
The glorious eyes and brow so smooth,  
The perfection of beauty and grace.

Through the windows of the soul I see her mind,  
With its wealth so strong and rare;  
It is filled with the thoughts of a being kind  
And ideas for house-wifely care.

This being was never designed for me,  
For I am unworthy of her;  
So I dream of what I would like to be—  
But these thoughts have no business here.

For my love, you see, is a creation of mine,  
And I take her when I am at rest,  
Her figure, form and her features define  
In the way that suits me best.

Sometimes she is tall and slender and fair,  
A child of a northern race,  
With large grey eyes and silken hair,  
Clothed in garments of satin and lace.

Heirs of wealth, in a mansion we dwell,  
Ne'er troubled with the cares of the poor;  
With pleasure our life is filled full well,  
No sorrows e'er darken our door.

But my love and I live in health and wealth,  
She is all in all to me,  
And I, with never a thought of self,  
Strive to be what she would have me be.

Then a little brunette will my fancy prefer,  
That child of a southern soil,  
A cottage home I earn for her  
And our living by manly toil.

With her I live as happy and loved,  
As only those do who can  
By struggling together through trouble, have proved  
Themselves to be woman and man.

And I pass from these to various grades,  
With eyes from blue to black,  
Of various hues and various shades,  
For the same creature never comes back.

But none of them is really and truly my love;  
My love is an hour of ease,  
With my pipe and hook, by fire or stove,  
And my thoughts let to go as they please.

## PURIFICATION OF THE DRAMA.

In the reign of Charles I. licentiousness and profligacy were court characteristics. When the King was beheaded and the Commonwealth established, society like a mighty pendulum swung to the other extreme. Protestantism stern in her victory placed iron restraints upon the follies and vices of the times. But the day for popular government had not yet come. Nobility of intellect and true worth were not means by which men gained pre-eminence in church and State. The theory of "the divine right," instilled for centuries, still held sway, and neither the iron arm of Cromwell, nor the mighty burning words of the blind giant could stop its workings. The restoration brought the Stuarts back, and with the Stuarts came the baneful influence of the French court. Like a mighty dam yielding to the coming floods, Puritan restraints were swept away, and disappeared one by one beneath the "mad rush of licentious pleasures." The court became a stew, woman forgot her virgin purity, and man broke his marriage vows and plighted faith, in this wild wreck of truth and virtue. "The theatre was the temple of the land," in which pleasure was the god, and the dramatists the priests. Shakespeare and his contemporaries used their genius to picture the brightest scenes in nature, and to portray the noblest longings of the soul of man, but Dryden and his comrades debased their talents to please the taste of an immoral people. The drama of Shakespeare was dethroned and his *Othello* became a "mean thing" as compared with *The Adventures of Five Hours*. The new drama consisted on the

one hand of bombastic tragedy and on the other of vulgar comedy. Wit took the place of humor, and the comedians pictured manners, and not character, the noblest theme of all ages. No genius breathed into his verse the gentle whisperings of the innumerable sweet-toned voices of nature. No inspired musician ran his gifted fingers over that "harp of a thousand strings—the soul of man—and awoke to living ecstasy the chords of human sympathy. Wycherley, Congreve, Vanbrugh and Farquhar leaving untouched this pure spring from which all true emotions flow, wrote but lifeless lines of brilliant words. Their plays when read, blind and dazzle the intellect by the flashes of their wit, but the everlasting deeps remain unstirred. In them there is found nothing noble, nothing elevating, nothing chaste and pure. Lust awakes the passion, woman laughs at purity, and sin is decked with golden diadem, while a "crown of thorns" is placed around the bleeding head of virtue. But in the midst of all this shamelessness there suddenly comes the voice of Collier, from the Christian church, a voice fraught with the word of God and ringing with fiery energy, gathering around it the moral and intellectual men of the kingdom. The immorality and profaneness of the stage were bitterly denounced. Dryden remembering that he was a man, was true to his manhood, and with shame acknowledged the justice of the attack. Wycherley, Congreve and Vanbrugh wrote a defence of their actions, but "the assault was so vigorous" and carried on with such earnestness, that vice was cowed and virtue dared again to breathe. The result of this victory was



that the Drama took on a more elevated tone, while literature in general was raised to a higher, truer and nobler level. To this check must be added the influence of the Revolution of 1688. The Revolution marks a distinct period in the history of England. Sober-minded Englishmen had at last become satiated with the frivolousness of the Stuarts. Under their rule she staggered and reeled like a drunken man, but she now began to reform. The reign of William and Mary gave a soberer tone to English life. The character of the royal court was far different. No longer was the king the patron of all vices and destroyer of all virtues. In accordance with this change in the court, the chameleon of literature—the drama—began to change its color, and take on a brighter tint.

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 BEHIND THE SCENES.

FROG TOWN, Jan. 8th, 18—.

MISS MATILDA SNOWBALL,

*Cat Creek, —.*

MY DEAR LADY: Yours of the 5th inst., in which you ask my opinion and advice on certain matters pertaining to my profession, reached me to-day. Your ease is not uncommon in this day of fast living and disregard of the laws of health: no; it is not at all peculiar to you, but to your sex. When women learn to appreciate the laws which govern their physical being, and the startling consequences of their violation, it may be hoped that they will exercise becoming care with bodies which, *naturally* beautiful, need not the false and pernicious appliances of art to win for

them the admiration and love of any whose judgment is worth regarding.

Nature glories in beauty; and there has not yet arisen a genius whose cunning inventions or softened touch and artful brush could vie with her in æsthetic coloring or chiseled features. She is the mother of æsthetics, the model after which art can only pattern, never attain. Why, then, despoil a beauty that art can never replace? Can art build again that which she has destroyed?

My serious advice is that you lose no time in acquiring some knowledge of physiological and hygienic law. Compare Fashion in her pristine robes with Fashion in her iron-bounded weather-boards of to-day; draw your conclusions from what woman was and what she is: reason will designate the remedy.

Sincerely,

P. F. SMASH.

CAT CREEK, Jan. 18th, 18—.

P. F. SMASH, M. D.,

*Frog Town, —.*

SIR: Your exceedingly interesting epistle of the 8th inst. is before me. I shall not tax your imagination with an account of the intense amazement that it caused me. Nature is not equal to the task, and I haven't the least desire to insult your antique opinions by any requisition upon art. Your sugar-coated suggestions do you honor; they might have done more had they been given to the wife of Ham instead of to a lady of the nineteenth century. That "pristine" beauty would doubtless have appreciated them with all imaginable gratitude; but, fortunately for Africa, such "physiological and hygienic" care never found its way into that benighted land.

O Africa! excluded from the light of learning and of medical chipmunks, stretch forth thy shrunken hand and take this philanthropic sage—this M. D., quack, sham, wolf in sheep skin! Os-ey! Hoo-ray for the Frog Town croaker and compounder of herbs! Small fries, make room! Hidden genius of Mosquito Mud-puddle, come forth and claim thy honors! Spider-shanked shrimp of No-Where,

show thy mud-bespattered carcass to the admiring populace. Stick your bristling cranium through the side of your sheepskin and receive your crown. Inventor of drugs, fiction and fables, hide your talent no longer. Africa bids thee come forth.

Respectfully,

MATILDA SNOWBALL.

## Editorials.

B. B. NICHOLSON, *Hesperian*, AND E. K. WOLFE, *Columbian*, EDITORS.

The knowledge of how, when and where to visit is one of the requisites which are found only in an accomplished gentleman. It is an accomplishment that should not be neglected by the college student. It seems to be the unfortunate tendency among the students of most institutions to learn to go to one or the other extremes—to visit either too much or too little, too promiscuously or too discriminately. To make too few and distinct visits means to dwarf sociability, to fossilize customs, and to become selfish in spirit; for, to be broad in views, to overlook the faults of others and to stifle the selfishness of nature, there must be an actual and frequent contact with fellows. Too promiscuous and frequent visiting is attended, especially

among students, with many evils. It not only makes the visitor himself unsettled in his habits, wandering in disposition, and indolent, but he robs of valuable time those whom he is visiting. Happily equalized is the man who can call and leave at the proper time; he is always welcome, and his visits are pleasant to both visitor and visited. This principle is worth cultivating.

The corner stone of a non-sectarian university for women will be laid in Dallas, Texas, on June 1st, '90. The buildings alone of this university will cost not less than \$500,000. It seems as though the subject of a higher education of females is engaging the minds of many. This is a very commendable

act, and deserves the attention of every educational paper in the Union.

THE ARCHIVE tenders hearty thanks to the Executive Committee of the North Carolina Teacher's Assembly for the cordial invitation to attend the seventh annual session of the Assembly to be held at Morehead City, N. C. When the teachers of North Carolina gather together and mingle, exchanging ideas, absorbing new ideas, debating the merits of old methods and new methods, considering plans for the future; when the press of North Carolina join heart and hand with the teachers, and act as a means of communication between teachers and people, then everybody may rest assured that education is advancing in the State.

## Reviews.

W. B. HEARNE, *Hesperian*, } EDITORS.  
H. P. BOGGS, *Columbian*, }

THE BEGINNER'S LATIN BOOK—By William C. Collar, A. M., Headmaster Roxbury Latin School, and Mr. Grant Danville, A. M., Principal Chauncey Hall School, Boston.—Boston, U. S. A.; Published by Ginn & Co., 1889, pp. xii, 283.

This is an excellent new production. It is a Grammar and First Lessons combined, presenting a feature that is certainly an advantage over First Lessons with reference to some grammar, especially for young students. The authors have aimed at making the study of the first steps attractive (by no means an easy task), and have succeeded admirably. The chapters

are arranged as follows: one or more Rules of Syntax in each; also model sentences in Latin with the English translation; Latin sentences to be translated into English and English sentences to be translated into Latin. Each chapter contains a copious vocabulary and a Latin conversation for teacher and pupil, useful in training the pupil's ear to recognize the words and in getting him to make use of the matter already learned. This variety of exercises during a recitation removes monotony and makes the lesson attractive, while infusing enthusiasm into the students. It is the text we should recommend for classes that devote a whole year to preparation for reading Cæsar.

LOOKING BACKWARD—2000—1887.—By Edward Bellamy, Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston and New York. 1890. pp. 337.

A good deal might be said in criticising this work, but our strongest impression while reading it was that the author wished to modernize Utopia. The treatment of the hero is quite unique. We have had men succumbing to the drowsy influence of caves, and Rip Van Winkle soothed into twenty year's oblivion by the balmy breeze of the mountain, or She, living on a diet of fire, but for a man to fall into a trance and exist through the lapsing centuries, safely tucked away in a fire-proof vault, is a new issue. The government described is a very pretty commune, everybody and everything belong to the government. No one has any money, but all have the same amount of credit. The great beauty of it is that each one has to do the same amount of work. If this is attainable, let it be attained.

## Among the Exchanges.

R. A. MYRICK, *Hesperian*, } EDITORS.  
E. H. BROOKS, *Columbian*, }

The *College Transcript* for March publishes zinc etchings of its proposed new chapel, Monnet Hall for young ladies, and of the gymnasium. To THE ARCHIVE, the subject of new buildings is one of special interest, as new quarters are to be erected for Trinity College, in the city of Durham, N. C. We trust that the brightest hopes of the Ohio Wesleyan University may be speedily realized in regard to her new buildings.

The Y. M. C. A. department in several exchanges give a favorable account of the work. Reports show diligent work, good management, and determined effort.

The *Guilford Collegian* for March has article No. XI, by Judge Robt. P. Dick, on "How Little we Know." In the same number is an historical sketch of New Garden Boarding School, by Nereus Mendenhall, C. E.

This month's Exchanges have been remarkably slow in coming in. This is probably due to the fact that work in other departments has claimed attention. We suggest that college periodicals collect facts pertaining to their institutions, and arrange them in special departments. The object of this is not simply to fill up space, but to familiarize the reader with peculiar facts that would not otherwise be made public. Also, if each Exchange would give accounts of student life, its different phases, &c., it might prove valuable to others, and suggest something that might

otherwise lie dormant. Again, graduates and non-graduates would take a peculiar interest in such publications. This would draw them together, and would be a source of pleasure and profit to all.

In an article of over four pages, *The University Collegian* enumerates "The advantages of a College Education." The whole article is sensibly written, very suggestive, and is worthy of diligent perusal. Many young men stumble through College, not using one half the advantages almost forced upon them. College life is not bending double o'er "volumes of forgotten lore;" it is something higher, and should be enjoyed by all whose good fortune it is to attend College.

THE ARCHIVE acknowledges the receipt of a neat invitation to attend the second annual entertainment of the Henry Clay Literary Society, Guilford College, April 5th.

Salem Female Academy is to have an Industrial Department in which cooking and dress-making will be the principal branches taught.

There seems to be a pretty general awakening of interest in athletics everywhere. Nearly all of the Exchanges this month have something to say about it.

An Interstate Oratorical Contest, composed of the Colleges of Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas, Wisconsin, Colorado and Nebraska, will be held May 1st at Lincoln, Nebraska. *The Vanderbilt Observer*, commenting upon this fact, suggests that the colleges of the Southern states form an interstate association. We believe it would be a good thing, and see no reason why such an as-

sociation could not be formed among Southern colleges as well as among Western ones.

The editorial staff of the *Antiochian* is, for the first time, composed entirely of women. The editorial on "Woman's Place in the World" is attributable, we suppose, to this fact.

Specimen pages of *The Collegian Song Book* are before us. It contains a collection of solos, male quartets, &c., for college glee clubs.

*The Advance* for March discusses at some length the merits and demerits of the use of translations (ponies) by students.

We see from an Exchange that William and Mary College, of Virginia, has a suit pending in the Federal Courts to recover damage done to the College property by the Union Army during the late war.

The first number has been received of the *Quarterly Bulletin*, of Gammon Theological Seminary, Atlanta, Ga. This magazine is intended as a medium of communication among the alumni of that institution. It starts out well, and we wish it much success.

Colleges are increasing at the rate of fifteen per year in the United States.

We always expect something good in *The Salem Academy*, and this month we are not disappointed. Besides its usual amount of "gossip" it contains interesting descriptions of sights seen during "The Students' Tour to Northern Cities." It also has an article in French, which is very good—we suppose.

We have read with interest an address

on "The Literature of the Bible," delivered by Rev. W. S. Hales, before the Athenaeum Association of North Carolina College. The writer shows that the Bible is not a mere statement of dry facts, but in it abounds literature of the highest order; which, to be appreciated, needs only to be sought out. Mr. Hales, by the way, is an old Trinitarian.

Blaine is said to be the only college graduate in Harrison's Cabinet.—*Exc.*

*The Starkey Seminary Monthly* bewails the fact that out of one hundred and thirty students, only thirty subscribes to *The Monthly*. It is indeed a sad state of affairs when the students of any college refuse to support their representative paper.

Daniel Webster was the first editor of a college magazine. It originated at Dartmouth in 1800.—*Exchange.*

"Educate a man's head and you make him an infidel. Educate only a man's heart and you make him a fanatic. Educate them both together and you have the noblest work of God."—*Talmage.*

It is said that Daniel Webster edited the first College paper—*Dartmouth Gazette.*

A law school for women has been established in New York city.

The total number of men graduated from Cornell this year will be 240.

It is estimated that the number of Colleges in the United States is increasing at the rate of fifteen a year.

## Alumni.

W. H. WILLIS, *Hesperian*, } EDITORS.  
D. A. HOUSTON, *Columbian*, }

L. L. Burkhead is in Goldsboro with the grocery house of J. S. D. Sauls.

C. P. Younts is keeping books at Pineville.

W. K. Gibbs, '69, has moved from his home in Davie County to Winston, and is there engaged in the dairying business.

C. H. Plyler, '81, who was Valedictorian of his class, has a very well equipped and fully attended school at Wild Cat, S. C.

S. Simpson, '72, is Professor of Physics and Chemistry, Western Maryland College, Md.

Walter Jackson Blalock, our "funny man," having left College at Christmas, is making everybody about Norwood, N. C., smile with his humor.

The boys were pleased to see Messrs. Paul Jones and Mike Bradshaw, of Ashboro, N. C., old students of the College, at the public debate.

Jo. Jackson, an ex-member of the Trinity String Band, has taken up the journalistic profession. He is the live editor of a newsy little sheet published at Littleton, N. C.

Rev. W. C. Wilson, '61, a recipient of a debater's medal from the Hesperian Society, is much beloved by a fortunate congregation of Methodists at Thomasville, N. C.

The many friends, among the present classes, of A. M. Sharpe, will be grieved to learn of his serious illness. He was

taken while on a recent visit to friends in South Carolina.

J. A. Monroe, '72, has a flourishing school at Lumber Bridge, N. C. Mr. Monroe has the reputation of being successful in school work; there is no doubt that the people will be pleased with his mode of teaching.

E. J. Kennedy, '75, who was Valedictorian of his class, is practicing law at Chester, S. C. He has been located at this place for sometime and has always had a good practice.

T. A. Hathcock, who while with us won celebrity as a foot-ballist, is guarding a flock upon the hills of knowledge at Norwood, N. C. We are informed that "Tom" has quite a flourishiing school.

E. L. Daily is merchandising at Gibsonville, N. C. Last year he sowed much toil, balancing intricate accounts in Trinity's Business Department; this year he reaps a golden harvest as a commercial man.

We take pleasure in putting among the Alumni notices the name of J. A. Meadows, Esq., of New Berne, N. C. Mr. Meadows rightly may elaim a position in the front rank of the old Elm City's progressive men. Besides being an extensive truck-farmer and mill-owner, he is one of the principal members of a firm engaged in the manufacture of a fertilizer widely known among the cotton growers of the East.

J. H. and H. E. Ballance, two promising young men who left college some weeks ago, have found good positions, the former as clerk in a Greensboro drug store; the latter, as a friend states, as salesman in a wholesale shoe-house in Danville.

## Locals.

C. E. TURNER, *Hesperian*, } EDITORS.  
W. F. BLACK, *Columbian*, }

Feed me on beef.

I want those chairs.

Pomegranates are in demand.

I left my spoon in the sugar dish.

"I will smash that high crowned thing with a rock."

Mind what you write under your stamps.

Mr. Pete Murphy recently paid us a short visit, which we very much enjoyed.

Mrs. J. Davis, daughter of Prof. Gannaway, is in the village, visiting her parents.

Ding, ding, ding; fire! fire! fire! fi-yer-er! ??? (!!!).

Boys, take stock in the Mill Dam Company. Work has begun, and it will soon be completed.

We are very sorry to lose J. H. and H. E. Ballance, and hope that both will be back next session.

J. C. Watkins and J. H. Williams (Senator Rib) paid us a very pleasant visit a few days ago.

"Watch your chances. Such times as these don't come more than once in a life time."

The lawn-dance revives with spring; and whether the fair sex engage or not, the boys enjoy it.

One of the students, being afraid that he would not wake up in time to see the

young ladies off, set his alarm clock at the head of his bed. He was on time.

The President has just returned from a trip North, where he visited most of the prominent colleges. The boys were all glad to see him back again.

It would be well for "Robbie" and "Beefy D." to take their pocket compass with them, when they wish to wander, so that they will not lose Trinity.

When one is informed of a prevailing menace, it becomes his duty to warn his fellows, and have them shun it if possible; so beware of the kitchen cupboard.

We have a couple of boys here that are said to be well adapted for news-boys on a train. They have had some experience, and are said to have been very successful.

Mr. C. P. Younts was compelled to leave College on account of the sickness of his father and grand-father. We hope to have "Dick" with us again next session.

One of the amusing scenes on the old campus a few evenings since was a game of mumble-peg indulged in by two Seniors and a Freshman. The game was very exciting, and each of the contestants was hopeful to the last. The Freshman went out first; then it was "nip and tuck" between the Seniors. One was a bad rider, however, and could not "ride the pony," but of the three he was decidedly the best rooter.

Mr. G. P. Pell has left College to accept a position on the *Twin City Daily*. "Dixie" says that he will graduate with the class of '92. We shall expect him,

One of the Sophs requests the Reporter to state to the G. F. C. girls that two cents carry only one ounce of first-class mail matter to T. C.

A Senior suggests to the Faculty a solution to the Saturday recitation problem: By having a public debate every Friday night and inviting a large attendance of the G. F. College girls.

"Shakespeare," while out to see the ladies, was reminded that he had forgotten to black his shoes, and his lady offered him blacking and a brush; of course he could not refuse to give them a shine.

Trinity has a multiplicity of type-writers, which greatly facilitates correspondence; something very much needed just now by several of the boys for their extensive correspondence with the ladies.

The young ladies that took supper with the Club, according to their own statement, enjoyed themselves in the superlative degree; but the young men seemed to enjoy their company even beyond that.

Mr. R. E. Speer, who is representing the student volunteer movement, spent the 22nd with us. He held two meetings and secured seven new volunteers. Mr. Speer's whole energy seems to be thoroughly centered in his work. His appeals are very earnest and strong. He asks men to give their lives to the work "for Jesus' sake." We are glad to have come in contact with his consecrated life.

The students were greatly amused a few evenings ago, to see Professors Welch and Bandy run a foot-race. The two were out watching the boys race, and at the earnest solicitation of Mr. Daniels, they made the necessary preparations for a

race of one hundred yards. They had evidently run before, and each one showed a determination to beat his opponent. Amid the cheering of the students they entered the race, which was soon won by Prof. Welch, after which the boys made old Trinity's welkin ring.

The Glee Club have set May the 2nd as the date for their concert at Winston. They are practicing hard and we predict a treat in their line for the people of Winston. Their selections at the debate were beautifully rendered, and on every side they were praised. THE ARCHIVE wishes them a pleasant and prosperous trip. It is to be hoped that the Glee Club will give a concert in Charlotte in company with the Davidson Jug Band.

The following ladies remained for a short time after the debate: Miss Carver, at Mrs. Shell's; Misses Rowland and Gaster, at the Parker House; Misses Dowd and Jones, at the Hundley House; Misses Ivy, Minor, Edwards and Jordan, at Mrs. Edwards'; Misses Brown, Fonville and Hardisen, at Prof. Pegram's; Misses Carr and Ferree, at Prof. Carr's. All the above named ladies were from Greensboro, except Miss Jordan, who was from High Point.

The Public Debate was largely attended, and the audience was attentive and well behaved. The Hesperian and Columbian Societies had chosen an orator and three debaters each, for a joint contest. Mr. A. H. White, orator of the H. L. S., had for his subject "The Battle of Tours." His speech was a master production both in composition and delivery, the religious phases being especially dwelt upon. Mr. W. B. Lee, the orator of the



C. L. S., made a speech no less meritorious, having for his subject, "Forgive, but Never Forget." In this was set forth the position the South occupies with reference to the North, in a very amicable manner. The question, "Resolved that the Annexation of Canada to the United States Would Be Mutually Beneficial," was discussed on the Affirmative by Messrs. L. S. Massey, J. H. Crowell and D. C. Branson, from the H. L. S., and on the Negative by Messrs. S. J. Durham, W. I. Cranford and R. F. Turner, from the C. L. S. The debate was exceedingly good, and at its close was decided in favor of the Negative by the audience, which gave the Columbians the victory.

The children of the Thomasville Orphanage visited us on Easter Sunday, and the little boys and girls, numbering one hundred and twenty, were cared for at dinner by the good people of Trinity. In the afternoon the children entertained the students, as well as the public, with their songs, which were very much enjoyed by all. Mr. Mills, the superintendent of the orphanage also favored the audience with an address on the orphan work, setting it forth in a very impressive manner, as the orphans under his care were before his hearers. The occasion was one of enjoyment to all, and we extend to the orphans a pressing invitation to return.

Easter Monday was holiday at Trinity, and some of our boys enjoyed themselves as well, seemingly, as the orphans did the day before. Twenty-three of them visited Shepherd's Mountain, and returned via the Hoover-Hill gold mine. To the eastern boy, the mountain offered the greater attraction; but to the western boy the mine

and its machinery were especially interesting. The party took lunch near the summit of the mountain at a refreshing spring, and spent some time viewing the landscape to the north, which was very much admired by all, especially as the fields and forests were just beginning to be tinted with the green of approaching spring. All the boys, with the exception of a few *who were afraid they would soil their clothes*, descended some two hundred feet into the mine, which was a minute subterranean world to them; and, although they are dark and uninviting, there was much to be admired in the dreary caverns, large and rough, which had been excavated by the untiring skill of the miner.

The afternoon of Friday the 18th of March was given by the Faculty to athletic games; and, although there were no prizes offered in any of the contests, there was that spirit of rivalry manifested that always creates an interest. The program was as follows, and the names of the successful contestants are appended:

Hundred yards dash, T. C. Daniels, '91.

High jump, five feet and three inches, R. L. Durham, '91.

Three-legged race, Rahders and Daniels, '91.

High kick, eight feet and four inches, tie between Labar, '91, and Fearington, '92.

Tug of war between the Fresh and Soph classes, won by the Freshmen.

Hurdle race, Fearington, '92.

One hundred and fifty yards run, Stevens, '90.

Pole vault, tie between Harper and Daniels, '91, and Ormond, '92.

Tug of war between Juniors and Freshmen, won by Juniors.

The G. F. C. girls went fishing during their visit to T. C., and one of them claims that she caught an *Alligator*. No one denies it; consequently it must be true.

The visiting young ladies from Greensboro, in connection with the Trinity Glee Club, gave a most interesting entertainment in the College Chapel on the night of the Public Debate. The recitations and singing of the young ladies deserve especial mention.

The following was the very unique program:

- Chorus—Vive la Blue.....Glee Club.
- Recitation—The Sisters.....Miss Minor.
- Duet—(Guitar and Banjo).....Mr. and Miss Jones.
- Solo—I'll be all Smiles to-night, Love...Miss Brown.
- Chorus—Raven.....Glee Club.
- Recitation—Socrates Snookes.....Miss Ferree.
- Solo—(Violin).....Mr. Jones.
- Solo—It Was a Dream .....Miss Jones.
- Recitation—Widder Green's Last Words..Miss Ivey.
- Chorus—Upon the Mountain Top.....Glee Club.
- Chorus—Bingo .....Glee Club.

Five more weeks and I'll be free  
 From this hole of misery;  
 No more 'lasses—no more hash,  
 No more Greensboro boys to mash.  
 I'll put my trunk on the railroad track,  
 And . . . . if I come back.

G. F. C.

The following complicated problem has been given THE ARCHIVE for solution:

Given, mail-carrier and mail-bag at Trinity Depot; how long ought it to be before said mail-carrier and mail-bag reach Trinity post-office?

Wanted, a room that is thunder-and-lightning-proof. Address John Smith, Trinity College, N. C.

The girls, they say,  
 Had come to stay  
 For several days at least.  
 So he filled his store  
 The day before,  
 And was absent from the feast.

This issue is belated, making it possible to publish this month the following interesting paragraphs:

At the Oratorical contest, held in Charlotte on the 8th inst., between representatives from Davidson and Trinity, Mr. S. J. Durham, ('91) received the medal, and Mr. White, the other representative from Trinity, received honorable mention. It comes to us from a credible source that the Trinitarians so far excelled that the contest really lay between them. It is thus apparent that Trinity has been cultivating heads as well as heels, and the combination works well. We advise Davidson to try it. Mr. Durham is the Captain of the foot-ball team and a leader in athletic sports; moreover, he stands among the best in his classes. The latter is true of Mr. White also. The orations will appear in the next issue.

The Trinity College Glee Club is very much pleased with its trip to Winston. It returned with untiring songs of praise for the clever people of Winston. The audience was very select and appreciative. We wish to thank Editor Pell for his kindness to the Club while in Winston. It will long be remembered by the Trinity boys.

The Glee Club anticipates making a trip to Greensboro and Durham before June.

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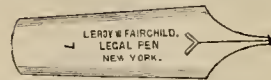
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# SUPPLEMENT.

# TRINITY COLLEGE BULLETIN.

OCTOBER, 1890. No. 6.

Issued Under the Approval of the Faculty.

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IN ATTENDANCE AT THE OPENING OF THE  
FALL TERM—SEPTEMBER, 1890.

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| <p>Frank Armfield..... Monroe, N. C.<br/> M. B. Aycock..... Black Creek, N. C.<br/> O. P. Ader..... Reedy Creek, N. C.<br/> L. L. Ardrey..... Pineville, N. C.<br/> Eugene Begwett..... Matthews, N. C.<br/> J. A. Baldwin..... Covington, N. C.<br/> S. T. Barber..... Reidsville, N. C.<br/> J. F. Barwick..... Grifton, N. C.<br/> J. S. Betts..... St. Augustine, Fla.<br/> A. L. Bradsher..... Leasburg, N. C.<br/> S. C. Brooks..... Grifton, N. C.<br/> W. F. Black..... Raleigh, N. C.<br/> D. S. Bost..... Davidson College N. C.<br/> E. T. Bynum..... Pittsboro, N. C.<br/> J. L. Bost..... Davidson College, N. C.<br/> H. P. Boggs..... Winston, N. C.<br/> W. I. Cranford..... Ophir, N. C.<br/> A. D. Barnes..... Reidsville, N. C.<br/> J. P. Cooper..... Plymouth, N. C.<br/> S. P. Burt..... Centreville, N. C.<br/> Cullen G. Battle..... Whitakers, N. C.<br/> J. M. Carr..... Trinity College, N. C.<br/> L. L. Carpenter..... Liberty, N. C.<br/> R. B. Crawford..... Greensboro, N. C.<br/> H. B. Craven..... Trinity College, N. C.<br/> R. A. Creech..... LaGrange, N. C.<br/> C. H. Cheatham..... Oxford, N. C.<br/> J. H. Crowell..... Hall, Penn.<br/> D. N. Caviness..... Sanford, N. C.<br/> Goode Cheatham..... Henderson, N. C.<br/> J. J. Cahoon..... Columbia, N. C.<br/> D. R. Davis..... Beaufort, N. C.<br/> T. C. Daniels..... New Berne, N. C.<br/> E. W. Dixon..... Bellwood, N. C.<br/> R. L. Durham..... Oxford, N. C.<br/> R. L. Davis..... Cary, N. C.<br/> H. Dowd..... Charlotte, N. C.<br/> C. L. Duncan..... Beaufort, N. C.<br/> E. T. Dickinson..... Fremont, N. C.</p> | <p>R. S. Davis..... Cary, N. C.<br/> F. B. Davis..... Morganton, N. C.<br/> F. E. Dixon..... Maple-Cypress, N. C.<br/> C. N. English..... Trinity College, N. C.<br/> Frank English..... Monroe, N. C.<br/> J. E. S. Edwards..... Hookerton, N. C.<br/> W. M. Edwards..... Hookerton, N. C.<br/> D. T. Edwards..... Trinity College, N. C.<br/> J. T. Erwin..... Greenville, N. C.<br/> C. W. Edwards..... Trinity College, N. C.<br/> R. P. Fields..... Hickory, N. C.<br/> W. H. Fortune..... Asheville, N. C.<br/> R. E. Fortune..... Asheville, N. C.<br/> R. C. Fleming.....<br/> W. W. Flowers..... Taylorsville, N. C.<br/> W. A. Finch..... Finch, N. C.<br/> E. W. Fox..... Siler City, N. C.<br/> Cyrus Gattis..... Durham, N. C.<br/> A. T. Gantt..... Belwood, N. C.<br/> W. F. Gill..... Henderson, N. C.<br/> Fred. Harper..... Wilmington, N. C.<br/> W. A. B. Hearne..... Greenville, N. C.<br/> D. A. Houston..... Monroe, N. C.<br/> B. O. Hester..... Oxford, N. C.<br/> C. T. Harris..... Wilson, N. C.<br/> Thos. Hanes..... Clemensville, N. C.<br/> H. C. Houston..... Stout, N. C.<br/> G. P. Horton..... Wadesboro, N. C.<br/> R. P. Holmes..... Seven Springs, N. C.<br/> L. T. Hartsell..... Bost's Mills, N. C.<br/> J. F. Hanes..... Fulton, N. C.<br/> W. C. Hammond..... Archdale, N. C.<br/> Harry Ihrie..... Pittsboro, N. C.<br/> T. T. James..... Way Cross, N. C.<br/> W. H. Jones..... Raleigh, N. C.<br/> J. W. Jones..... Tarboro, N. C.<br/> C. L. Johnson..... Clemmons ville, N. C.<br/> A. S. Johnson..... Trinity College, N. C.<br/> D. C. Johnson..... Trinity College, N. C.<br/> R. E. Long..... Roxboro, N. C.<br/> W. B. Lee..... Durham, N. C.<br/> J. B. Lane..... Eureka, N. C.<br/> G. S. Labar..... Wilkes-Barre, Penn.<br/> L. S. Massey..... Durham, N. C.</p> |
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 F. Taylor.....Whitaker's, N. C.  
 C. F. Thompson.....Cameron, N. C.  
 A. F. Thompson.....Wadeville, N. C.  
 W. H. Willis.....New Berne, N. C.  
 O. B. Whitsett.....Riedsville, N. C.  
 R. H. Willis.....New Berne, N. C.  
 S. E. Wilson.....Beamon's Cross Roads, N. C.  
 F. G. Westbrook.....Faison, N. C.  
 J. W. Wallace.....Wilson, N. C.  
 L. A. White.....Archdale, N. C.  
 J. L. Woodward.....Richlands, N. C.  
 R. W. Welborn.....Trinity College, N. C.  
 C. B. Wagoner.....Concord, N. C.  
 J. R. Walker.....Greensville, N. C.  
 Jas. Wray.....Archdale, N. C.

W. K. Yates.....Durham, N. C.  
 A. R. Yelverton.....Eureka, N. C.  
 T. E. Whitaker (non-res.)...Durham, N. C.

## GRADUATE STUDENTS.

B. B. Nicholson (res. fel.)..Washington, N. C.  
 Carrie Carpenter.....Liberty, N. C.  
 Nellie Edwards.....Trinity College, N. C.

---

 THE AVERA DIVINITY SCHOOL.
 

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Mrs. Alva L. Avera, of Smithfield, Johnston County, N. C., has donated a large and valuable tract of land to the Trustees of Trinity College, the proceeds of which are to be used for the erection of a memorial Divinity Building in honor of her husband, the late Willis H. Avera. For the first time in the history of the College this department of instruction is to have a home of its own. The far seeing purpose of this generous donor is to make this school the center of religious learning and culture, not for ministerial students alone, but for all students of the college. In this effort she will have the sanction and support of the friends of Christian education everywhere. Such munificence guarantees the lasting gratitude of generation after generation standing within the rays of this monument of spiritual light. The noble name it honors becomes "as a shining light that shineth more and more unto the perfect day."

---

 PRELIMINARY LABORATORY STUDIES BY THE SENIOR CLASS.
 

---

1. Determination of aluminium in ammonia alum, ammonia-aluminic sulphate:

| Theoretical per cent., 6.03.       |      |
|------------------------------------|------|
| Per cent. determined by Davis..... | 6.45 |
| “ “ Durham.....                    | 6.50 |
| “ “ Houston.....                   | 6.43 |
| “ “ McCanless.....                 | 6.78 |
| “ “ McDowell.....                  | 6.16 |

2. Determination of barium in baric chloride:

| Theoretical per cent., 56.19.      |       |
|------------------------------------|-------|
| Per cent. determined by Davis..... | 54.70 |
| “ “ Durham.....                    | 53.94 |
| “ “ Houston.....                   | 55.53 |
| “ “ McCanless.....                 | 54.50 |
| “ “ McDowell.....                  | 56.12 |

### 3. Determination of sulphur in cupric sulphate, blue vitriol :

|                               |       |
|-------------------------------|-------|
| Theoretical per cent., 12.86. |       |
| Per cent. determined by Davis | 12.83 |
| “ “ Durham                    | 12.83 |
| “ “ Houston                   | 13.34 |
| “ “ McCanless                 | 12.29 |
| “ “ McDowell                  | 12.91 |

### 4. Determination of calcium in calcium carbonate :

|                               |       |
|-------------------------------|-------|
| Theoretical per cent., 40.00. |       |
| Per cent. determined by Davis | 40.51 |
| “ “ Durham                    | 41.21 |
| “ “ Houston                   | 40.42 |
| “ “ McCanless                 | 40.33 |
| “ “ McDowell                  | 40.16 |

### ASSAYING LABORATORY.

The increasing demands upon the chemical laboratory for analyses of ores, soils, mineral waters, clays, etc., has made it necessary to provide for an assaying equipment. In the scientific building at Durham this feature will, in conjunction with other courses of instruction, constitute the School of Mines.

### BOOKS IN PRESS AND IN PREPARATION.

#### *A Beginner's Grammar of English.*

By J. M. ARMSTRONG, A. M., Professor of English in Trinity College, N. C. Introductory to "Grammar of English," issued April, 1889.

#### *An Analytical Arithmetic.*

By JAMES M. BAUDY, A. B., A. M., Professor of Mathematics in Trinity College, N. C. Thomas Bros., Greensboro, N. C.

#### *A North Carolina Speaker.*

Selections of Orations hitherto unpublished of North Carolinians, including Commencement Orations. By NEREUS C. ENGLISH, A. B., A. M., Professor of Oratory and Associate Professor of History in Trinity College, N. C. Thomas Bros., Greensboro, N. C.

#### *A New Translation of Lucian.*

Including Selections from the Texts usually read in College Classes. By FRANK E. WELCH, A. B., Professor of Greek in Trinity College, N. C.

#### *Outline History of North Carolina.*

For Use in Public and Private Schools. By JOHN F. HEITMAN, A. B., A. M., Professor of Theology in Trinity College, N. C.

### A HIGH SCHOOL OF COMMERCE.

The complexity of the commercial structure of society increases with each year's progress. The old fashioned "Business College," with merely Book-keeping and Penmanship, is no longer answering the needs of trade. There is a Science of Business comprising a vast body of knowledge relating to commercial and industrial life. The bulk of this information constitutes the materials out of which to construct a curriculum of studies for a HIGH SCHOOL OF COMMERCE, such as Venice boasts of.

Many of the shrewdest and most successful business men on the continent never could keep books or write a respectable hand. But they understood the science of business from beginning to end.

The Commercial Schools of the future, in order to attract talent of the first order, such as goes into business to-day, must place their courses on a level with the Bachelor of Arts course or the Civil Engineering course in our best Colleges. In such a school the Production of the world, (as given in our Consular Reports,) the Distribution of products and their Manufacture, Statistics, Transportation, Banks, Credit, Agricultural Depressions, Financial Crises, Corporate and Commercial Law, Insurance, Municipal and National Finance, Taxation, etc., should be leading subjects of study.

The attention of the public is directed to the Commercial courses of one year outlined on pages 42-43 of the Catalogue. Some students may complete them in less time, but it is preposterous for any institution to presume to prepare a young man for business life in 90 days.

It is the present purpose to open a HIGH SCHOOL OF COMMERCE of the scope here indicated, at Durham, next year, with a two years' course or less of study leading to a Diploma of Proficiency, specifying attainments in detail.

### JOURNAL OF POLITICAL SCIENCE.

Preparations are being made for the publication of the first number of the JOURNAL OF POLITICAL SCIENCE, by the Faculty of the

School of Political Science in Trinity College. It will be either an annual or a semi-annual, containing results of original researches by the instructors and scholars, resident and non-resident, and associate members of this school. Since the organization of the School of Political Science many valuable contributions have been made to the subject. It is the purpose of this Journal to afford a means for the distribution of political studies of merit and to promote further inquiry.

#### REV. L. W. CRAWFORD.

The next term of instruction will begin, after a ten days' recess, including Christmas, on January 1. With that date the Rev. L. W. Crawford will enter upon his duties as Chaplain and Professor of Biblical Literature. Mr. Crawford is a graduate of the University of Virginia, having been a classmate of the Rev. Dr. Taylor, President of Wake Forest College, in undergraduate days. After graduation, Mr. Crawford spent another year in special studies at the same institution. Among his instructors was the now renowned Dr. Basil Gildersleeve, of John Hopkins.

The strong hold which Mr. Crawford, in the prime of life, has upon the confidence of the people, and his well known interest in young men, make him a most valuable addition to the corps of instructors to this institution. Though he has not previously occupied any

scholastic chair, he is peculiarly fitted for his special work—that of the moral and religious development of young men.

#### THE SCHOOL OF TECHNOLOGY.

Many inquiries have been made about the mechanical college, which is to be one department of the School of Technology. At present the plans are being drawn by an experienced mechanical engineer, who has had several years of practice in the training of apprentices in shop work in one of the most successful manufacturing companies of the country. The school of mechanical engineering will be the first to be opened. Following that in the same practical manner will be an electrical engineering school. The school of mines will be opened at once upon removal to Durham, in the Scientific Building, the second of the four main buildings on the College Campus. In addition to these there will be a school of printing and engraving. These four schools will constitute the School of Technology. Others will be provided for later.

It will be the purpose to put at the head of the respective schools practical artisans, who shall have the ability to put to practice the technical principles of the sciences, and to teach young men to acquire them by actual work. At an early date it is hoped, in view of the large manufacturing interests of the South, to open a textile school.



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MONTHLY.

TRINITY COLLEGE, N. C.

PRICE, 15 CTS.



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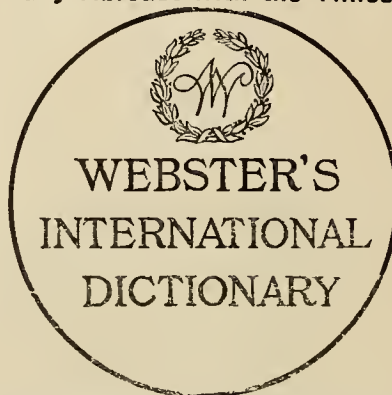


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# THE TRINITY ARCHIVE.

TRINITY COLLEGE, DECEMBER, 1890.

## THE NATION'S VOICE.

Never has there been, since the flight of years began, a historic nation which did not at some special time witness a remarkable and glorious era announced in unmistakable tones, mighty tones that are the nation's voice. There is no period in the annals of Grecian History more illustrious than the age of Pericles when the voice of Greece sounded from the tongues of orators proclaiming Democracy the grandest form of government, and a statesman the ideal man. Rome, that 'eternal city' which once sat upon her seven hills, witnessed no greater era than the Augustan age which was lighted up by great literary stars. England to-day still rejoices that she once had an Elizabethan era, in which Shakespeare and Spenser displayed such wonderful genius. America, a little more than a half a century ago, paid homage to the immortal trio of orators who proclaimed her voice in words of stirring eloquence. But while their voices were still echoed and re-echoed and echoed yet again from the lofty heights of American Liberty's abode, a still small voice, speaking in certain tones the thoughts and sentiments of the American people, comes forth from men inspired by the sacred water of Castalia's fount. This voice is the harmonious song of American poets.

Englishmen may declare and try to prove that America has never produced a poet at all to be compared with her immortal twelve. Yet, letting that declaration have what influence it may, any one taking an impartial, correct and common sense point of view, cannot but realize that she has reared poets who have inscribed upon the dusty scroll of time many undying lines. Not only has she reared many men whose names occupy high places in our poetical firmament, but she also reared men whose stars shine brightly in the luminous heavens of the world's poetry.

Though she possesses various and accomplished singers, gifted in all provinces of sweet song, yet none have taken more brilliant places in America's poetic gallery than the singers of New England's historic land.

One of the brightest names in our poetical firmament is that of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. The man whose great heart was free from envy and guile and whose life is a perfect poem. The one who within his own limitations is as true a poet as ever breathed the inspiring gift of God. Though English critics may say that originality and greatness were not in him, yet he, like a great artist, rose higher and higher, almost to the top of fame's imperishable ladder. His sonnets and examples of rhythm and melody are some of the most pleasing and perfect in the English language. His long procession of beautiful thoughts, which are told in words full of inspiration, describing a noble soul once clothed in human love and divine aspirations, never grows weary. Though he does not deal in such lofty flights of imagination, nor in such rich colorings of words as some, yet where is he whose thoughts and style, simplicity and feelings, appeal more to men of every rank and clime? Who has not been pleased with the rhythm of *Hiawatha*, or has not read *Evangeline*? Who does not know the *Psalm of Life*? What American with soul so dead can ever forget such pleasing strains from our Poet Laureate?

But America can boast of another name—"One of the few immortals that were born not to die"—William Cullen Bryant, the Wordsworth of America. It is he who has left works to be a national heritage dear to every true American heart; who relied not upon ancient or European authors, but on his own thinking mind; who described not the dark forests of Germany, nor the skies of sunny Italy, but portrayed the wonderful beauty of our own beloved land. It is he who has described so well the grand sublimity of creation and sung, with his harp strung in perfect harmony with nature, such noble songs of the greatness of the Creator himself. It is he who has scattered sweet flowers before us in our pathways and has lifted our gaze from whatever is mean and degrading toward that which is noble, exalting and godlike. It is he who has translated the silent language of the universe; of singing birds, of flowing streams, of budding forests and of lovely lakes, and whose

poems keep cadence with the busy hum of the works of this old mother-earth. Who can read *Thanatopsis* or the *Flood of Years* without seeing in his own mind the dim mysteries of nature and time and having his emotions aroused and his soul stirred to its very bottom?

The next name is that of Ralph Waldo Emerson. Had he directed his fertile mind exclusively to poetry, he would unquestionably have been one of the sovereign poets of the world. Then would he have taken his place in the poetical sky with the undying bards of Shakespeare and Goethe. Though he has chosen to let most of the light of his great genius shine upon and illumine other than poet realms, yet he has handed down to us as a sacred heritage a few poems which show such originality, such acuteness and imagination that their charm can never be lost and their lustre never dimmed. Though dead, he still speaks, and his memory lives and shall continue to live on, not inscribed upon marble, but written upon the sacred pages of his books which beam with the glittering lights of imagination and which will dazzle us long after the brain that made them sleeps in the dark and silent tomb.

Then shining among the bright lights of the names already mentioned is that of Edgar Allen Poe, who was endowed with such peculiar talents and who has left a memorable name in the annals of American literature, though his life was dissipated and eccentric. Where is that young man who can write poetry with such perennial charm and fragrance, with such feelings and life as he? Who can read the *Raven* without seeing that Poe could raise the veil of the spiritual world and behold all the solemn, stately and gloomy grandeur therein, and could swing his imagination into that dark mysterious realm which reaches from the extreme limits of the probable to the confines of the improbable.

It was a custom among a people of the ancient world to dedicate (set apart) a certain star for their illustrious men whom death had called to her 'Silent Hall,' and it was a pleasure indeed for them to behold the stars of these men shining brightly down from their new abode and dispensing their rays far and wide. So we may imagine that these bards of America—each from his own particular star—are sending to use their light, which makes right and duty so plain that in the vision we are scarce conscious of the light. But there remains one whose star has not yet been named and whose voice fills every American's breast with pride and admiration. That one is the lyric poet of Ameri-

ca—John Greenleaf Whittier. It is he who has made his scenes, characters and the very air which he breathes *entirely* American, who has endeavored with all his might to draw American men and women from the low plane to a sphere of life which is pure and ennobling. It is he whose soul stirring strains sounded throughout this land during the late civil war, and has tried to raise suffering humanity above the low groveling things of life. Though he does not possess the elegant scholarship of Longfellow, or the philisophic insight of Emerson, yet he has all the elements of a true born poet. "His poetry burst from his soul with the fire and energy of an ancient prophet" and describes with directness those sweet and precious, but almost voiceless emotions and sentiments which have their hiding place in the chambers of the human heart.

Besides these five names there are many others who have sung melodious songs. Besides these, the land which is the cradle of American letters can also boast of her Lowell and Holmes. The Sunny South, the land of the mocking bird and the magnolia, where poetic visions come on balmy breezes, may well be proud of her Ticknor, Lanier and Hayne.

Although America has not had her Trojan war, in which heroes fought and covered themselves with immortal glory, about whom can be written Iliads and Æneids, yet her poets can drink from the pure fountains of natural freshness, of freedom and humanity, of domestic life and Christianity. With these for themes and with the great geniuses of this age for poets, the future seems brilliant with splendor and glorious in renown. When American poetry has grown a little older; when, as the flood of years rushes on, the names of America's poets shall be impressed so deeply upon the hearts and in the minds of Americans, that they cannot forget them—no never, so long as old Columbia shall be one of the shining stars in the constellation of nations, then there shall appear a joyous vision beneath the blue dome of heaven—a golden banner floating high and free over the American continent—incribed on it in letters of living light the immortal names of Longfellow, Bryant, Emerson, Poe and Whittier. Beneath these can be seen the names of numberless others who have occupied distinguished places in the poetic galaxy. Then no longer will the voices of Englishmen be heard disputing their worthy places in the ranks of England's immortals. Then there shall come forth such a burst of songs, such rhythmic and melodious flow of poetic language

from all parts of America; from the East, from the South, from the West, from the North, that all human beings shall have their souls stirred and their emotions aroused. Then shall the tireless Muse of Poetry receive such homage and reverence as she has never before experienced in the annals of time.—R.

#### INTOXICANTS vs. WAR.

If we could gather into one great field of death every ten, twenty or thirty years the thousands that are slain by intoxicating drinks, what a lamentation would pierce the heavens from this our land of boasted liberty! Could the sorrows of any battle-field be compared with the 600,000, 1200,000, 1800,000 that could be gathered together during the years just mentioned?

Men would gather from all parts of our land to bury their disgraced dead and place over their graves the simple wreath of flowers, in striking contrast to their hopes. Here the high and the low, the rich and the poor, the learned and the unlearned would come together to bury, some a brilliant son, others a loved husband, others a devoted father, in one common sepulchre—the drunkard's grave.

On each side of the boundary line between Canada and the United States, let us suppose there are two beautiful homes in which there are two sons of similar power and talents.

Canada summons her son to aid in quelling the marauding tribes of Rocky Mountain Indians. The mother reluctantly imprints upon his lips the farewell kiss, but with tears in her eyes she says: "Go, my son, stand by the post of duty though the heavens fall, and may the favor of God continue with you. Remember it is sweet to die for your country in the hands of your God."

The latter son is fast becoming the slave of alcohol in spite of the pleadings and prayers of his Christian mother. Against her wishes he, like the prodigal son, gathers to himself his portion of goods and takes his journey into a far country, into our fair South land.

Days, weeks and months pass and finally on one day the same train carries home the bodies of the two helpless sons. The one had died a blessing to his country, the other had died a disgrace to his country; the one had defended his home, the other had forsaken his home; the death of the one brings honor to his home, the death of the other brings shame; on the face of one is the hope of eternal life, on that of the other are the

suggestive marks of eternal despair; for the one was pierced by the Indians arrow, the other was stricken down by King Alcohol's sceptre.

Tell me not that the sorrow in the warrior's home is equal to the shame and misery of the inebriate's home.

But to come to the greatest evil of intemperance, the voluntary extinction of the reason. In war the evils are temporal and external, but with intoxicating drinks the evils are not only temporal and external, but spiritual and eternal. Man steps down from his throne of reason and places himself on a level with the brute. What a disposal of God's master-piece of creation! To such God has seemingly cast "pearls before swine." The miseries, ghastliness, loathsomeness and pains of the drunkard are but feeble indexes to the sin and misery of the victim's soul. When we consider the cost of the inebriate to the government in dollars and cents, it fades into insignificance when compared with his spiritual weakness, degradation, abjectness and half idiotic imbecility, written in pale but unmistakable colors on his countenance. Many a soldier, dying on the bloody field of battle, has sent home his dying words: "Meet me in heaven" Who ever heard such words from the lips of the dying drunkard?

How different are the soldier's rags from the inebriate's; the warrior's scanty table from the drunkard's; the cold hearthstone of the soldier from that of the inebriate! The dear wife's heart is broken; not because her husband is poor, but because her husband is a degraded drunkard, dethroned of his reason, and doomed to eternal despair. God save our country from this reason-destroying, soul-destroying evil!

RHO.

#### A COLLEGE FLIRTATION.

It had been raining all day and it was impossible to take a walk; so the long hotel porch was the very place for a promenade after tea, just, you know, for the sake of fresh air and exercise. For a while we sang; then I whistled softly as I let my companion's little hand rest gently on my arm, and I walked with my head inclined a little, though it was too dark to see other's faces.

"Tell me not," I said, "of the beauties of nature. What are nature's chief delights? The dainty flowers, the sweet music of the birds and the sound of moving waters. What is the beauty of the flower, compared with the lovely form and

grace of woman, the music of birds and waters, to the harmony of her voice and the ripple of her silvery laughter? Does the damask rose equal the blush on her cheek; the cherry or the ruby, the color of her lips; the glow of mother-of-pearl, or the shimmering pearl itself, the soft tints of the iris and the ivory teeth? Is the shell of the sea the same as the fragile and color changing shell of your ear; the odor of spices, the perfect perfume of your breath?"

"Pish," said my comrade.

We were just two boys "practicing."

B. W. GUSETAWK.

---

### BICYCLES.

Yes, somewhat; but— Say, were you ever a boy? Maybe you have seen them, though? A real, live, self-propelling freshman, so to speak; uninitiated, ignorant of this world and its ways and means; not having experienced a mustache or a flirtation, or any of those lamentable dilemmas of high life and—high—er—er—you know! Don't you?

Well; but it takes a fellow off his wheels for the time being—something like a *cyclone*. Kinder lifts him up and—sets him down; and all that sort of thing: pulls an ear out of joint, takes away his breath, effects a dislocation of his equilibrium; discovers a discount of several hundred per cent. on things generally, especially apparatus and—those. It is very interesting; something like Greek just before examination, and foreign languages.

Yes, if Methuselah's boyhood was as long as it had a chance of being, a biography of the gentleman would be good to ponder, and reflect, and his photograph. Way back previous to the Ark and the dove; and oliveleaf Noah Ham and rainbow.

Deluge and so forth.

You were never a boy! That is why you missed a great deal of your life. You will never have a biography—unless you borrow it. There's where Adam missed it. There were no cyclones in Eden; but Eve was, which is = to the same.

That is where the fun comes in; where you get knocked down, picked up and shook, piled and filed, tied and twisted; bowknot, smothered, Vesuvius, earthquake; variety for rest; bottled and corked; dewdrop for breakfast, iceberg for dinner, cool-off for supper on toast labeled "wanting." No three days' grace, no chance to flinch, with compound interest on capital punishment for every

time you don't smile. A kind of neat, soft-handed way of touching you up for the final test; with no show for toothache or black eye, but a straight up and off move; time, Maud S., with no margin, but inducements to break the record. The if-you-don't-tap-the-grit-I'll-put-a-head-on-you countenance of your future father-in-law gently beaming to the music of a four-foot piece of timber; a smothered cry, while you walk time with "Ratler" in the backyard to a seven-foot walling, which the sympathetic beast kindly urges you to mount as he clips a sample of your pants for future reference. There are fire works, a grand parade, catastrophe and collision, and you get up and feel of your pulse. You are "not at home" for three days, and for the next three you are practicing walking, as you used to do when you were not quite so old.

There is another rainbow; the dove comes forth; she smiles; you "catch on;" so does Ratler, for he is cultivating your acquaintance, you know, "by samples." The lights go out; the curtain falls. There is soft music; and in the twenty-third year of your reign you play hide-and-seek with a pair of bright eyes that look lovingly into yours; and you are a man.

And all that sort of thing.

OLD SYNTAX.

---

### A FEW REMARKS.

In the State of North Carolina there is one man who has honesty enough to make a certain concession. It does not follow, however, that those who do not make such a concession are not honest, no not at all. People in general have a conceit, an innocent conceit of course, that they know more about their own children than any body else in the world. It would hurt their feelings, or, at least, be a great mortification to their pride to even intimate that they do not. But every mother's son of us knows only too well that they do not know as many of our bad traits as that other fellow's mother. It is out of love that we hide these things from their eyes, never thinking that love would, or ought to keep us free from those things which would wound their hearts if known.

But be these things as they may, our parents, in a majority of the cases, have a better opinion of us than we deserve. Hence the surprise occasioned by the concession of that wonderful man, "I don't know my boy." Experience will doubtless show that every parent knows just about how good

his boy is, but how few, how few, even know how wicked he is until it becomes a fact patent to all the world.

With a few such facts as these in mind, it is not at all strange that we find good men and women all over the land who will tell you that Trinity, or some other college, ruined my boy. Now these good people thoroughly believe what they say, but nine cases out of ten they are honestly yet woefully mistaken. If one will take the pains to examine the records, it will be found that the little tin saints that come to college make our devils. A father brings his boy to college, goes into the President's office and tells what a good boy he is "doesn't drink a drop, not a drop, doesn't chew or smoke, nor curse, nor—nor hasn't any bad habits at all," and right then that boy is on the campus begging a cigarette from some fellow, and swears this is the dryest place he was ever in. But the father is very anxious that his good boy should get a good, quiet, steady room-mate, be at a quiet boarding house and all that sort of thing, perfectly natural of course. So the President hunts out another fellow, that comes highly recommended with a letter of introduction from his mother, stating his many good qualities &c., &c., and puts them to room together. Now what is the result? As soon as these two boys meet one another, they come to an understanding of matters. Just the cut of an eye, the shuffle of a foot, lets the whole thing out and they strike hands on a common ground. In about six weeks they are separated, the faculty sees that it won't do to let two such fellows stay together. In about three weeks more one or both would be sent home. And so the report goes abroad 'that college ruined my boy,' when the facts in the case are your boy was meaner when he came to college than he is now. Besides all the meanness that he goes away with, he came here with a dead load of hypocrisy, and now the opportunity for acting the hypocrite is largely taken away. And besides a great many of those mean, little, sneaking, dirty tricks that he came here with have been knocked out of him, and he is actually a great deal better; but, he is sent away for drinkin'—that same boy you said never touched a drop, and, when he first put his foot on this campus, his breath would have run a still. For goodness sake people, give us a rest, or a chestnut, or something else than that old song about your boy who was so good, not one word of which we believe. Some boys may be ruined at college, no body denies that; but as a rule these little sugar-coated, sweetnesss are not among that num-

ber. But they are the very scoundrels that lead some good, honest fellow off; and if they could be kept at home, it would be better for colleges at least.

Now one more remark before the subject is dismissed. If these fathers who have so much time to waste in abusing the Y. M. C. A. would just divide the thing up sorter, and take half the time for abuse &c., and use the other half in instilling into their sons the principles of veracity, honesty and some appreciation of the laws of common decency, not so many boys would be sent back to them for transgressing college laws and then trying to lie out of it. And if those who have so much to say against the W. C. T. U., could find it in their hearts to say a little more against liquor and those who sell it, some body's boy might be saved the disgrace of being expelled.

I have just gone far enough now to find that this is a mighty good subject, so I will bid you farewell, parents with your little taller toed saints, hoping to strike you a three bagger next.

X. Y. TY.

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### WHY I KISSED SALLY.

BY F. C. R.

I was settin' on the door-step,  
Thinkin' of—ne'er mind what,  
An' I set right there till sundown,  
An' still right there I sot.

At last I made my mind up,  
I'd ask her or I'd die,  
And' if she was foolin' me—  
Well, I wouldn't cry.

I put the harness on ole *Bob*,  
An' hitched him to the gig,  
Which was right new (was bought las' Spring),  
It was a stylish rig.

I drove right down to Sally's,  
My heart a thumpin' hard,  
For it was ticklish business—  
Did you e'er try it, pard?

I hitched *Bob* to the big oak tree,  
An' went into the house,  
An' there set Sally a knittin',  
As quiet as a mouse.

We talked about the weather,  
An' crops, both near and far,  
I talked to Sally's father,  
And Sally to her ma.

An' then the ole folks left us  
 A sittin' all alone,  
 You bet I was a shakin'  
 In every single bone.

But I set there right quiet  
 (A playin' with my knife),  
 An' then I up an' blurted out,  
 "Say, Sally! Be my wife?"

"No Tom," said she, (it sounded sweet  
 If she was a sayin' 'no')  
 "I can't become your bride and wife—  
 I'll be your sister though."

"And I will call you brother  
 An' you can call me Sis."  
 "All right," says I; an' I riz up  
 An' give her a whoppin' kiss.

"What do you mean," says she. Says I,  
 "I wouldn't have a sister  
 Who'd get mad with her brother Tom  
 Every time he kissed her."

She laughed at this an' soon cooled down,  
 An' said it was allright.  
 So, old pard, that's how I come  
 To kiss Sal Jones that night.

### LOVE'S YOUNG DREAM.

His age was young and tender,  
 His moustache wasn't grown;  
 When the horror dawned upon him  
 Of a life eked out alone!  
 Aroused he was to action;  
 And a dreamy maiden spied;  
 Whose every word was music,  
 Whose lips were ruby-dyed.

With bashfulness extensive,  
 There's a burden on his soul,

He knows he couldn't face her—  
 Yet the story must be told!  
 So he gets himself a nickel  
 From his mother, and he goes  
 For the needed stationery  
 His passion to disclose.

"Two envelopes, stamped, will cost you  
 Six cents," the merchant said,  
 With a nickel in his fingers,  
 Our hero hung his head.  
 But a smile lit up those features  
 As the merchant whispered low,  
 "I will trust you for the penny;  
 Take the envelopes and go."

Thoughts ne'er half so sparkle  
 As when Cupid guides the pen—  
 You'd be glad to read his letter—  
 (He'd not forgive me then),  
 'Twas but Love's simple story  
 To a gentle little Miss—  
 He signed it. "Little Danny,"  
 Then, he sealed it with a kiss.

But the stamps on Papa's letters  
 He knew were soiled with ink,  
 Of leaving his *uncancelled*  
 He wouldn't even think,  
 He performed that operation,  
 And for fear 'twould miss her hand,  
*Sent it to her*—just a mile—  
 By his father's hired man.

\* \* \* \* \*

Gentle reader, as you finish,  
 Let your tears run freely on,  
 That letter is yet unanswered  
 Though many years have gone—  
 That girl has now been married  
 At least five years or more;  
 That boy is off at college—  
 He's living now next door.

—W. W. HERBERT.



## Editorials.

L. S. MASSEY, EDITOR-IN-CHIEF.  
R. L. DURHAM, ASSISTANT EDITOR.

Beauty is but a flower that at best blossoms only for awhile and blends again with common dust; reputation is what others think of us, and upon its fair escutcheon the foul-mouthed slanderer may in one hour leave a stain which the stream of time can never wash away; but character is what one really is and, like the diamond, only shines the brighter by being rubbed.

If the different classes of mankind would stop contending *against* one another, it would do more to bring peace and prosperity to this country than all the legislating the law-makers can do for them. This world could not run if all men were of the same class or following the same occupation. The capitalist, the tradesman, the manufacturer, the professionals, the laborers are all needed; and the interests of one need not conflict with the interests of another. The fact is they *can* not. It is a mistaken greed, which will finally turn upon itself, that causes the conflict. Gentlemen, let there be peace!

The saying that "reading maketh a full man," is as old as Bacon, and its truth will not be called in question. It may be added, however, that it depends upon *how* and *what* he reads, whether his *fulness* profits him withal or not. Many a young man, having access to a large library filled with books for the most part well selected, has nevertheless chosen to read those works of fiction whose interest centers wholly in the plot and whose sentiments are anything but inspiring and ennobling. No reference is intended here to those standard works of fiction which have survived the ages and come down to us as classics, with which every educated man is expected to be more or less familiar, nor to such works of fiction of pure moral tone and real literary merit as the

writers of the present age may present; but it is the worthless trash published and sold under the name of literature—a name that should be preserved from such vile associations—that merits and needs the outspoken condemnation of all pure-minded men. Time is too precious to be thrown away on such worthless, yea, harmful reading. A pure imagination is too valuable to be soiled and blackened by such impure mental pictures, and character is too priceless to be thus imperilled for naught. The "fullness" which comes as the result of such reading is rather to be deprecated than sought after, more to be condemned than admired, and is more deleterious than useful. Read systematically; read for some specific purpose; read standard works; read the author's meaning. The habit of skimming through a book without ever getting down to the author's real meaning—a habit by far too common among the great majority of young people—is well calculated to produce a race of mental dyspeptics. The cream rises to the surface on milk, but it does not always do so in books. And especially in novels, where the lesson is presented in human characters rather than taught by precept, there is danger of overlooking the working idea, the actuating purpose of the author, and of becoming absorbed in the vehicle by which he chose to convey it. Too much attention cannot easily be given to *what* should be read, and *when* and *how* it should be done.

### THE LAYING OF THE CORNER STONE.

According to the announcement made in the last issue of THE ARCHIVE, the corner stone of the main building of the College was laid at Durham November 11th, under the auspices of the Masonic Order. The evening was beautiful and inviting. Early in the afternoon the people began to assemble on the grounds, which already show that the hand of industry and of taste has been employed to make still more attractive that for which nature has done so much. When the procession, which was

formed in town, arrived on the grounds, an immense crowd had gathered from the city itself and from various parts of the State, all glad to do honor to the occasion. The business men kindly closed their doors and allowed their employees to attend. Trinity College suspended operations at the old stand for that day, and a large number of the boys as well as several members of the Faculty were with glad hearts in attendance to catch a glimpse of the new scene of operations and for the purpose of witnessing the ceremonies, which were to them peculiarly interesting and important. The military company was on parade and the band interspersed the exercises with delightful music. Every lover of Trinity College should feel grateful to Durham for the royal way in which she responded to this initiatory step of the College's history in her midst. The two orators of the day, Gen. R. B. Vance, who delivered the Masonic Oration, and Hon. T. J. Jarvis, who favored the attentive audience with the Educational Address, were listened to with interest and were both excellent productions and in every way worthy these talented gentlemen. The latter of these will be published in the next issue of THE ARCHIVE, and no synopsis can be attempted now. Altogether it was a day not to be forgotten in the history of the college, but will ever stand to mark another epoch in her onward march toward still higher and grander success. Operating in her new home, as she soon will be, it is confidently expected that a new era of prosperity will dawn upon her in all of her interests. With this forward movement, THE ARCHIVE hopes to advance with even tread, or possibly lead the way, and thus ever look to this event as marking an epoch, not only in the history of the College, but also of its own history as well.

The Faculty has decided to give the students ten days holiday at Christmas, the students to decide by vote when the holiday shall begin. We are glad to see such confidence imposed in the student body by our worthy instructors,

and think that if they had gone just a little further and let the students vote as to the length of the holiday there would not have been more than two weeks taken, and that the boys would all have been willing to come back promptly and be ready for work the first Monday morning in January. The idea that immemorial custom and the burning desire in every college boy's bosom to show his contempt for restrictions placed upon his freedom and limits set to his pleasure trips would add two or three days to whatever time was allowed, may have caused the powers that be to decree ten days; but if that is the idea, and it is known, reasoning from all past examples, that the holiday will in fact embrace two weeks, why set a limit to be disregarded or make a rule that has been regularly nullified at every Christmas holiday in the memory of the senior? The average student finds it very hard in the very middle of the week to leave home the night before new year, and pull himself away from the pleasant excitements of the Christmas season, in order to keep up his reputation for promptness by reporting for work on the first day of January. It seems almost an empty honor to hear the "glad to see you, sir," of the professor, when he remembers that had he remained a day or two longer he would have seen the season through and closed up his holiday with the week, having a Sunday for rest before the duties of the college came upon him with their practical and fancy-dispelling prosiness. If the time were two weeks instead of ten days, this writer thinks that work would commence every bit as soon after Christmas, that the students would feel freer and easier, the professors see their wishes obeyed almost to the letter, and that every body would be well satisfied with the holiday.

What has become of the Glee Club? We learn that it has not disbanded entirely, but awaits a "convenient season" for reorganization. Nothing can be lost and there is much to be gained by an immediate organization.

The practice *together* is what makes harmony in music as well as touch-downs in foot-ball, and the sooner the Glee Club gets to work the more credit will it be able to reflect upon itself and upon the institution. There must be no retrogression from the good reputation this organization had last year. It did exceedingly well considering all the obstacles which had to be overcome and the fact that it was the first venture of the kind that had been made for

some time. Gentlemen, tune up your vocal chords and give yourself a trial. You may be able to *affect* the savage breast in some manner or other. At any rate let the Director of the Glee Club have a chance to select all the musical talent in college. Besides being an art worthy of cultivation in itself, music may add much to the romance of college days and fill the idle hours with poetic charms.

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## Reviews.

D. A. HOUSTON, AND C. E. TURNER, EDITORS.

Mr. William B. Weedon's work, *ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL HISTORY OF NEW ENGLAND, 1620-1789*, is a very important contribution to historic literature, and it adds much to our knowledge of early New England life. The work is contained in two volumes, and would be a valuable addition to the library of any American, taking the interest in his Father-land that is due from a true patriot.

The New York *Tribune* justly says: "Mr. Weedon has performed a difficult, but a necessary and important task. The historian of old confined himself to politics and statecraft principally, and thought the chronicle of a government or a dynasty enough, though the history of the people were completely neglected. But the social and economic phenomena of any period are more instructive than politics. They take us to the hearths and the marts of the common people. They show us just how our ancestors or any bygone people lived; what customs, practices, rites, ceremonies, habits they had; how they dressed, ate, and drank, and did their business; what occupations they pursued; what comforts or conveniences they enjoyed or lacked; how they amused themselves; by what various means they increased their substance; how they worshipped; what part religion or ceremonialism had in their secular life; how they courted and married; what superstitions weighed upon them; and, in short, as nearly as possible, these things reproduce for us a past which can be distinctly realized in no other way. Americans who read the abundant literature which concerns their immediate predecessors—the builders of the commonwealth—are apt to imagine

that they know all that is to be known of the Pilgrims and the 'New England men' who followed them. But Mr. Weedon's work will convince all such readers that there is still a wide field hitherto scarcely touched, and that the possibilities of throwing new and fuller light upon those old days are by no means exhausted."

*THE NEW DICTIONARY.*—The answer of the publishers of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary to the attempt of pirates to steal their thunder by issuing cheap phototype reproductions of the antiquated edition of 1847, is the publication of a new and completely re-edited and enlarged edition of the authentic Unabridged, which as a distinguishing title bears the name of *International*.

The publishers have expended in the last ten years over \$300,000 in the preparation of this new book before issuing the first copy, and the improvements of the various editions since that of 1847 have cost over three-fourths of a million of dollars for editing, illustrating, typesetting and electrotyping alone.

This new Dictionary is the best book of its kind in the English language. It unlocks mysteries, resolves doubts, and decides disputes. The possession of it and the habit of consulting it will tend to promote knowledge, literary taste, and social refinement. For every family, the members of which have mastered the art of reading, the purchase of *Webster's International Dictionary* will prove a profitable investment, and the more they advance in knowledge and cultivation the more they will appreciate its aid and worth.

## Exchanges.

W. A. B. HEARNE, } EDITORS.  
C. L. RAPER, }

One of the sources of income of Oxford University is its well managed press, which last year turned in \$50,000 to the general fund.—*Ex.*

*The Mephistophelan* of Macon, Ga., has an editorial on "Looking Forward." This article shows the great and rapid strides made by that State in her educational advancement. It portrays the bright scenes of future years. It speaks, though little, of that time which is decreed shall be in the history of this beautiful Southland of ours—that time when every man and woman shall be an intelligent creature. Then will the sun of the millennial era send its javelins of light across the broad blue dome of heaven and light up the world as never before since the beginning of time itself.

"Non poratus," sighed the junior,  
With a sad and troubled look,  
"Omne rectum," said the professor,  
*Nihil scripsit* in his book.—*Ex.*

In all our exchanges we find that there is a great deal more interest taken by colleges and universities in the true education of young women and men to-day than ever before. This condition of affairs is not local, but all over this land the doors of institutions are being opened to women as well as to men.

Many have realized and are beginning to realize that the success of the country depends upon true education—that is education of mind, soul and body—of her masses (women as well as men); that by it the golden opportunities as they pass with rapid speed can be improved, and that we can live in a purer and higher realm; that by its strong hands we are led on to take our places in the grand march of the civilized nations of the earth.

God speed the day when every home in these United States shall be lighted up by intelligence beaming from father and mother, from son and daughter.

*The Starkey Seminary Monthly* has just been placed on our exchange table. It is a very well arranged and neatly edited school journal. We welcome it into our midst.

Hell is paved with good intentions.—*Johnson.*

Our minds are as different as our faces; we are all traveling to our destination—happiness; but few are going by the same road.—*Colton.*

The Trustees of Leghigh University have voted the college a new physical laboratory at a cost of \$100,000.—*Ex.*

*The Roanoke Collegian* contains some interesting matter: "Columbia Chained," "John C. Calhoun," "True Success," are some of its best and most interesting productions. The *Collegian* also has a new feature this year. It has a regular exchange editor. May success be to him in his new and particular work.

Read *Education vs. Progress and Aims* in the *College Visitor*, of Catawba College.

*The Davidson Monthly* gives some good thoughts on "Reading." The gist of the article is: Read good books and read them systematically; read only what you can digest well at once; at the beginning of each collegiate year select your course of reading as you do your course of study. If these suggestions were carried out by college students, they would derive a great deal more good from their reading than they do.

The same number of the *Davidson Monthly* contains an article on *The Coming Crises*. This speaks of the future crises in the politics of the country. It is well written and expresses the thoughts of many people, yet we think that a college journal should have as few political discussions in it as possible. But this is admissible and perhaps quite fitting in the *Monthly*, because the intent of the writer seems to be, to awaken an interest in some students in this direction of information. It is a sad fact that a good number of college students are ignorant of the political history of our country. They spend all their time in college duties and none in studying the present political condition of the country. We do not advise you all to be real politicians, but we do advise you to know enough of politics and the government of your own country to be intelligent citizens.

That day is best wherein we give,  
A thought to other's sorrow;  
Forgetting self, we learn to live,  
Make golden our to-morrow.

*Exchange.*

Dr. Martin, who was one of the best foot-ball players at the University of Virginia last year, has agreed to give Davidson College all the training necessary.—*Ex.*

*The Educational and Epworth League Record* comes to us as a sample copy. *The Record*, which represents the educational interests of Hedding College, Abingdon, Illinois, and the *Epworth League*, has some excellent material. It is well arranged and is both interesting and instructive. It has just started out on its second voyage. We congratulate it on its beginning.

Columbia is the wealthiest American college. Harvard comes next.—*Ex.*

The average age of those who enter college is seventeen years. A century ago it was fourteen.—*Ex.*

Well! Smoky-Row and Hercules! We have never given much credit to promiscuous gossip and news-paper advertisements, and have hitherto felt at liberty even to hold for consideration, or to reject, many sage but presumptuous predictions and declarations; but we hereby publicly cancel and declare null and void personal opinions that heretofore may have characterized our demeanor with reference to *all these things*. We release both legend and history, fable and tradition; and, in the light of RECENT INTELLIGENCE, await the consummation of conceded impossibilities—ready to rejoice alike that *the sun do move*, or that the monkey is the final accomplishment of an evolution between the jay-bird and the screech-owl.

Having thus defined our position, the following may be introduced to justify not only the stand we have taken, but any uncertainty with which are viewed many things of vanity and vexatious spirit:

“One word in regard to the game of foot-ball played at Durham by the first and second teams of Trinity College. Seeing their braggart notice in the *Durham Globe*, in which they boasted that no College in the State would accept their challenge to play, [we notice they made no mention of the University, saying particularly, College], we hastened to witness the fine playing of a team of whom the whole State were afraid. What a disappointment! How poor a game! It reminded us of the contests one witnesses on the stage, as presented by an average troupe, a life and death struggle, seemingly, yet entirely pre-arranged and mapped out.”

But listen:

“At 2:15, Monday 10th, [Nov.] about 100 of the students met in the Chapel to organize the University Foot-ball Association. Mr. W. W. Davis was

called to the chair and called upon Mr. Blount to state the object of the meeting. Mr. Blount said that the students had met to organize a foot-ball association, and also to select the team to play Trinity on Thanksgiving Day. Moved and seconded that the officers for the ensuing year be elected. Carried.” etc.

This unique, explosive, self-manipulating annihilator comes from the University, carefully wrapped and packed in *The Chapel Hillian*, (which is supposed to be of recent invention, as this is the first sample it has been our privilege to examine).

To say that Trinity and surroundings are completely *non-plussed* would hardly evince our distraction. Trinity goes to Durham; amuses itself for half an hour; before she gets off the grounds, behold! the dragon's teeth in the Hill spring up, monsters in armor! Had it been deemed necessary to meet such a catastrophe, resolutions of condolence would doubtless have been prepared for alleviating the “disappointment” of the University's representatives; but as said representatives had hitherto regarded with such manifest suspicion grounds occupied by Trinity's men, the idea did not occur to us to take extraordinary precautions in their behalf.

Our friends (the enemy) show commendable pluck in their recent action to help Trinity celebrate Thanksgiving Day; but as previous engagements precluded the acceptance of such an honor, (and as, up to going to press, no such honor had been proposed by arrangement) it devolves upon her to tender regrets. Whether or not the action above referred to was other than “temporary” is left to conjecture, as it is to be noticed that the Captain elected at the organization of the University's association was temporary (so to speak).

There is one thing that should call forth the sympathy of every Trinitarian: the fact (as it appears) that in this little amusement of the University boys, they were laboring under the prohibition of the faculty and Trustees, that no foot-ball was to be played by the University. Just here the matter becomes so mysterious that we would fain drop it; hoping that in future, when our Business Manager inserts notices in the *Globe* or other papers, he will not fail to mention the University when he reports negotiations with North Carolina colleges relative to prospective foot-ball.

The University of Wooster, Ohio, shows commendable enterprise in issuing a weekly.

## Alumni.

T. C. DANIELS, } EDITORS.  
FRED HARPER, }

It is with deep regret that THE ARCHIVE hears of the protracted illness of Rev. W. C. Gannon. He has for the past several years been living in Pineville, N. C. Now, however, his health is such that he is compelled to remove. It is understood that he will make Winston his future home. THE ARCHIVE extends its best wishes for his entire recovery, and hopes that he will soon be able again to fill the position in the Conference that he has so long and so honorably sustained.

Mr. C. P. Younts paid us a visit on his way home from the laying of the corner stone of Trinity at Durham. He will return after Xmas and proceed with his studies.

Mr. W. F. Black, who was on THE ARCHIVE staff for this year, has been compelled to leave College on account of bad health. THE ARCHIVE gives him up most reluctantly and hopes for his speedy recovery.

Mr. R. F. Turner is now in the machine shops at Birmingham, Ala. He says he likes it and intends to stick to it.

THE ARCHIVE hears with deepest sorrow and regret of the death of Mr. J. F. Jones, at Vanderbilt, which sad event occurred November 25th. He was buried at Greensboro, N. C., on Thanksgiving day. Mr. Jones graduated at Trinity College with the class of '89, since which time he has been in the Vanderbilt, pursuing his Theological studies, preparatory to entering the Methodist ministry in North Carolina. His death is mourned by his many friends; but even in this dark hour, hope comes and bids us look to the home above, where there shall be no more parting.

THE ARCHIVE extends its sympathies to the bereaved family.

Mr. W. P. Simpson, formerly cashier of the bank at Wilson, has resigned his position and gone into the tobacco business on an extensive scale. The tobacco trade is booming now in Wilson, and it is to be hoped that Mr. Simpson will profit by this step.

Mr. E. T. Branch, who graduated in '61, is now merchandising with profit and success at Enfield, N. C.

Dr. Arch Cheatham, '85, is practicing medicine in Henderson. He was present at the laying of the corner stone at Durham and seemed much pleased with Trinity's prospects.

Dr. F. C. Frazier, '57, is still dentist at Trinity. His son, Eugene, who attended school here for some time and then completed his course at Vanderbilt, is with him and gives promise of becoming an experienced "tooth surgeon."

Capt. Jefferson Davis, '86, is now recovering from an attack of sickness which has kept him in bed for nine weeks. THE ARCHIVE extends congratulations on his convalescence. By the way, Capt. Davis is now a happy father—double cause for congratulations.

The Alumni would confer a lasting favor upon us if they would send us items of interest about themselves. It would be a pleasure for THE ARCHIVE to receive wedding cards from any old Trinitarian in order that such may be noted in its columns. Brethren let us hear from you.

THE ARCHIVE notes with pleasure the success of the popular, and ever pleasant W. R. Harris. He was popular in college, and his re-election as clerk of Montgomery county by a large majority shows that his popularity there is by no means small. It is with much pleasure that we note his recent marriage to Miss Laura Brown of Randolph. THE ARCHIVE tenders congratulations and a pleasant *voyage*.

C. K. F. Bates, the popular leader of the Trinity Cornet Band in '85, is now located in Graham, where he does a prosperous business in Drugs and Chemicals. Since leaving college, Charles has done the *inevitable*—married him a wife. But we offer him our sympathy, as he is now a widower.

J. S. Bradsher '90 is now the polite and gentlemanly cashier of the Farmers' Bank in Roxboro, N. C. We learn that he is soon to take unto himself a better half. THE ARCHIVE congratulates you Sid, and wishes you much happiness.

It is with deep regret that we hear that Rev. J. T. Harris of the class of '70 who since last September has filled the position of Superintendent of the Oxford Orphan Asylum, attending besides to his duties as Presiding Elder of the Durham district, died Nov. 19th at 11 o'clock a. m. Mr. Harris has always been a firm supporter of his Alma Mater and his helping hand will, with his presence at commencements which he always attended, be sadly missed.

## Locals.

A. W. PLYLER, } EDITORS.  
A. H. POWELL, }

Have you heard from the car?

A "prep" says that Trinity is such a *monopolous* place that he can't stay here of a Sunday.

"It started to, but I would thump it," was a favorite expression of "Reddie's" after his trip to the circus.

A student of logic being asked what was a dilemma, replied that it was a thing with two horns.

"Snap" boasts of the fact that he has a pair of andirons which were brought to this country by the Mayflower.

"Shakespeare" seems to be an exception to Prof. Heitman's rule, that the study of the Greek verb burst the ties that bind together the hearts of lovers.

It is very gratifying to the many friends of Capt. Jeff. Davis to know that he is rapidly improving and hopes soon to be out.

Those who went to Shepherd's Mountain and spent the holiday, report a pleasant trip. One fellow says that he was never so high before and don't know that he will ever be so high again.

What shall we do with "Father?" He seems to have a kind of sophomocical mania for the escorting of young ladies to public exercises of the College, especially to prayer-meeting on Sunday nights.

Forest explains why he washed his face in the branch while wending his steps toward G. F. C. Doubtless he had traveled all the way from Trinity by rail and forgot to "brush up" in his haste to see the fair one. He bitterly denies eating the lunch.

On the day of laying the corner-stone of Trinity College, a country man who had brought a load of tobacco to Durham for sale, was heard to remark: "I can't sell my tobacco to-day, for everybody is going to see the laying of that tomb stone of Trinity College."

The election here passed off very quietly. There were no indications of election day except a small crowd was assembled about the polls as if trying to breathe a little of the political atmosphere that might be about there.

The following was taken from the bulletin board some days ago:

"And the Lord spake unto Moses,  
That all black negroes should have flat noses,  
And Moses said unto the Lord,  
I have just completed 'shortning' ——."

We notice the different ways of dismissing the classes as follows:

Dr. Crowell: That will be all for to-day.

Prof. Pegram: That's sufficient.

Prof. Heitman: That will answer for to-day.

Prof. Ganaway:

Prof. English: Excused.

Prof. Bandy: Well, young men, our time is out.

Prof. Armstrong: Class excused.

Prof. Basset: "Get out, Preps."

It is reported that a certain one, whose name we decline to mention, was making the study of the effects of heat upon objects, and finding that heat expands and cold contracts, determined to make the principle of practical benefit by cooling off his feet and thereby diminishing their size. The manner adopted is to sleep with them out of the window until the desired result is obtained.

"Dick Richard," expecting to have a jolly time at the laying of the corner-stone, had all the arrangements made with his girl for the day and was expecting to make a display driving in Durham as his previous transactions with the livery man indicated, but when he awoke that morning the train had gone four hours before. It would be well for Richard to borrow an alarm clock for such occasions.

The Trinity Com. Bank was organized October 29 with a capital stock of \$45,000. The following officers were elected; President, Prof. N. C. English of Trinity College, N. C., Cashier, A. H. Powell of New Bern, N. C., Teller, O. B. Whitsett, of Reidsville, N. C. Directors; J. S. Schoonover, W. T. Rowland, W. H. Fortune, O. B. Whitsett and M. B. Aycock.

The Hon. John S. Henderson, of the Seventh district, addressed the students on the 18th inst. on "The Currency." Mr. Henderson spoke for an hour and a half, and showed himself to be master of his subject. He favors the coinage of more money and predicts it to be one of the great questions for Congress to settle at once. The repeal of the Bland Silver Bill, he says, will have its effect for worse. His discussion was instructive and healthful and received the hearty applause of his audience. Seldom have the students enjoyed a lecture

more, and hope at no distant day to have Mr. Henderson before us again to discuss other questions of national importance.

GAME OF FOOTBALL—SOPHOMORE VS. FRESHMAN.

Saturday, Nov. 15th, the Sophomore and Freshman classes played an interesting game of foot-ball on the athletic grounds. The players appeared on the grounds in their uniforms and each eager to meet his opponent. The game was called promptly at 3 o'clock. The Sophomores, having won the toss, took the ball and started with the V and succeeded in making 20 yards, in a few minutes Rowland crossed the goal line with the ball, making the first touch-down for Sophomores. The ball soon passed into the Sophomore's part of the field where each struggled for the mastery without either gaining much until near end of first half, when Flowers, by a bold rush, succeeded in getting ball, as it was muffed in attempt to pass it to Sophomore's full back, and with a dash of 15 yards crossed goal line, securing touch-down for Freshmen amid the shouts of his classmates. The second half of the game was played by rushing, except one run made by Edward, Sophomore full-back, who slipped ball out and made a run of 30 yards, with several Freshmen at his heels, but unable to catch him before he crossed the goal line. At the end of the game the score stood 16 to 4 in favor of the Sophomores; and, amidst the victorious yells of the Sophomores, the players moved off the field.

Both teams played well and showed what grit there is in the Sophomore and Freshman classes. The Freshmen were over-matched in weight by the Sophomores; and, although they played well, were not able to withstand the heavy rushes of the Sophomores. A large number of spectators witnessed the game and will be ready to go again to see firey Fresh. meet bloody Soph. A. H. Powell was referee of game. M. T. Plyler was umpire.

An ARCHIVE reporter came in possession of the following, while passing the Parker House:

MY DEAR L—: I set myself on a spool to write you a few very little vibration of my heart read this by moonlight and write an answer by fire-light, if you know the hand writing please dont tell anybody whose it is. Plum pudding and chickan pie you are the prettyist fellow I know any ways, might I think your heart is as true and loving as your eyes are blue. To shield your heart and charm your eye now blue and bright as yonder sky. So may it cause sweet content lenient art and true love to dwell within your heart. As sure as

the vine grows around the stump you are my sweetest sugar lump as sure as the grapes grows on the vine I will be yours if you will be mine. The sun rises in the east and sets in the west but you are the gentleman I like best. Ducks in the pond and geese in the pool if you dont come to see me I am going to call you a fool. If I am not out of the notion we'll marry and cross the ocean. Grape vine warp and fence rail filling we will marry if the old folks are willing, when this you see oh! think of me, though many miles apart we be. The roses is red lillies are blue sugar is sweet and so are you. When sweethearts court for true bliss when they say good bye they answer with a kiss, God bless you the devil miss you the next time I see you I am going to hug and kiss you. Love it is a painful thrill, but to be not loved is more painful still and oh! it is worse of pain to love and not be loved again. Your devoted,

'KIZZIE.'

The first session of the 3d Congress commenced this day conformable to the Constitution of the United States; and the Senate assembled in its chamber at the city of Washington.

SATURDAY, NOV. 1, 1890.

The Chief Clerk, Mr. Lee, called the Senate to order.

On motion, Committee on Credentials was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Daniels, Ormand, Harris, Plyler, M. T., and Jones, W. H.

On motion, the Senate took a recess of 30 minutes.

At the appointed time, Senate re-assembled. Chairman Daniels, of Committee on Credentials, made the following report:

That all credentials be accepted, except those of Messrs. Harper, Bynum, Armfield, Rumley and McCannless.

On motion, report was accepted by Senate.

On motion, the rejected Senators were allowed to correct credentials.

Whereupon, those Senators submitted corrected credentials to committee.

Chairman Daniels reported that the credentials were approved by committee.

On motion, report was accepted.

On motion, election of officers was taken up.

Mr. J. H. Crowell was elected President *pro tem*.

Mr. D. R. Davis claimed illegality in the election, on the ground that no Senators had taken oath of office: sustained by Senate.



Chief Justice English then administered oath of office to all Senators.

On motion, elections were again taken up.

Mr. J. H. Crowell was then elected President of Senate, *pro tempore*.

Other officers elected are:

Chief Clerk—W. H. Jones, of Wash.

Reading Clerk—Jo. S. Betts, of Fla.

Sergeant-at-Arms—McCansless, of Ky.

Doorkeeper—Ader.

Chaplain—Moose, of Cal.

All officers were then sworn in by Justice Nicholson.

On motion, committee of three was appointed by President, *pro tem.*, to wait on the President of the United States concerning his message.

On motion, President *pro tem.* appointed a committee of five on Senate committees.

On motion, Senate adjourned to meet at 1½ P. M.

J. H. CROWELL, *President pro tem.*

W. H. JONES, *Chief Clerk.*

#### PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE.

The House of Representatives convened Saturday, Nov. 1st and, Mr. Chas. E. Turner being called to the chair and Mr. Boggs acting as Secretary, went immediately into organization.

Messrs. W. T. Rowland, L. T. Hartsell, E. W. Fox, G. Cheatham and W. L. Myrick were appointed a permanent committee on Credentials. The above committee examined the Credentials of the various Representatives, and made their report which was accepted. Nineteen Democrats twenty-six Republicans, and twenty Prohibitionists were sworn in by the Associate Justice Bassett.

The Hon. N. C. English, minister from England, being present, was called on for a speech and responded with suitable remarks.

It was moved and carried that the House proceed to the election of officers. Mr. Chas. E. Turner of the Democratic party, Mr. R. H. Willis of the Republican party, and Mr. W. T. Rowland of the Prohibition party were mentioned for that office. ]

Mr. W. T. Rowland was elected on the fourth ballot. The other officers elected are as follows: Secretary, Mr. W. L. Myrick of the Democratic party, Reading Clerk, Mr. W. F. Gill, of the Prohibition party, Chaplain, Mr. S. T. Moyle of the Democratic party, Sergeant-at-Arms, Mr. F. B. Davis of the Republican party.

On the fourth ballot the Prohibitionists combined with the Democrats, carried the elections. The Prohibitionists had anticipated joining the Republi-

cans, but at the last moment joined the Democrats.

More of the officers were sworn in, Associate Justice Bassett being absent.

No other business coming before the House, on motion it adjourned to meet the third Wednesday in November.

#### Y. M. C. A. NOTES.

BY W. B. LEE.

The tide is at the flood. The changes in the face of student life are marked with wonderful precision, and they take place more rapidly by far than in the life of the citizen. Many causes might be assigned for these facts. The impulsiveness which characterizes college boys will drive them at a fearful rate in any direction that they may for the time be headed. The very atmosphere about a live institution of learning has an inspiring effect. The restless, vivacious, growing mind moves by leaps rather than by steady, well-measured steps, and too often the leap is in the wrong direction, but if it is right it tells wonderfully for good. The student's wide-awake, receptive nature also makes it possible for him to absorb, or assimilate whatever he comes in contact with, at a very rapid rate. These and many other facts of a like nature taken into consideration, make the rapid and radical fluctuation in college life easy to be understood. This year the silent and earnest Christian work that was done last year seems to be blooming. Since the meeting closed there has been a good feeling in all our gospel meetings. The men are ready to talk, speaking words warm and fresh from the heart. The class leaders' reports are highly encouraging. The classes are well attended as a rule, and the men are brought closer together—into a stronger bond of christian fellowship; conversing upon their personal spiritual life—reading and applying the word of God. These are not Bible training classes, but Methodist class meetings. They supply a long felt want here, which nothing else can supply so far as we know.

The thing that we want in college life—and every where else as for that matter—is active, fearless, intelligent christianity. Nothing short of this can or ought to command the respect of a student, and these class meetings, if properly managed, will draw the men out, and lead them to take a firm, decided stand for the Lord.

It is the desire of our hearts to make Trinity

College a centre for intelligent religious enthusiasm. Such should be the character of every college in the land—those which are denominational at least. The development of praying men will be another strong point in these class meetings. There are already 40 or 50 men in college who will lead in prayer, but there is no danger of getting too many into such business.

One or two bands for general Bible study have been organized, and one Bible Training class is now in process of formation.

At our business meeting this month six more new men came into the Association.

It is the purpose of the president to arrange for several lectures before this scholastic year is ended.

What has become of the College Visitation Committee? We are getting anxious to see or hear something of the work they are to do or have done.

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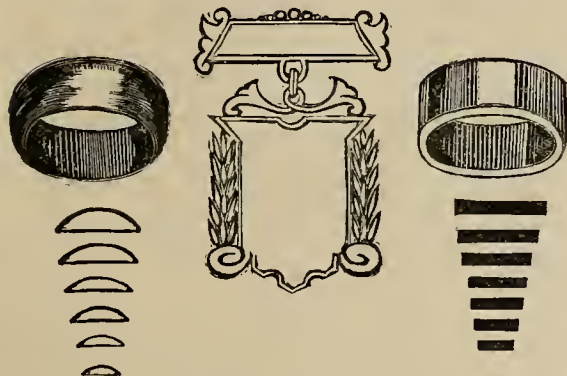
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# SUPPLEMENT.

# TRINITY COLLEGE BULLETIN.

December, 1890. No. 8.

ISSUED UNDER APPROVAL OF THE FACULTY.

## TRINITY COLLEGE.

Some of the Aims and Plans for the New College, Outlined  
by President Crowell.

SOMETHING ABOUT EDUCATION, PAST, PRESENT, AND  
FUTURE.

The laying of the corner-stone of Trinity College at Durham marked a new era in the institution as well as in education in North Carolina; and at the request of the editor of *The Chronicle*, Dr. Crowell, President of Trinity, has prepared for this paper the following able and highly entertaining article on Trinity and collegiate education in general:

Trinity College has a history which may be divided into three periods.

1. Normal Institute.
2. Normal College. A normal school.
3. Trinity College proper. From its adoption as the conference college by the Methodist Episcopal Church South in North Carolina in 1858 (chartered 1859) to removal to Durham.

Its fourth period of growth belongs to the future. The removal to Durham marks a new era and the inauguration of a new policy. This and the past few years have been years of transition.

The present prosperity of Trinity College is in no sense a personal triumph—it is emphatically the triumph of educational principle. This principle is best stated in the existing policy of the institution. Externally, that is, from the point of view of the outside world, the present policy is one of silent, indomitable effort after steady expansion to the extent of gradually bringing the life and work of the institution into touch with all the leading phases of human development. The future policy will be one of ways and means by which, on this general line of development, it is hoped to restore the American college to a higher level of usefulness, power and service than it has

ever yet held. Daring as this may seem to an age of little faith in the achievements of mind, I believe I see clearly the elements out of which such an aim is to be realized. And it is furthermore certain that in the educational world, no less than in the industrial and the commercial, there is need of daring projectors who have a firm grasp of possibilities sustained by a faith and industry strong enough to carry them into realization. There are no purposes without problems, and all the aims of the future are dependent upon the conditions in which they are born and the personalities that push them to completion.

In order to bring the American college to the level of prestige herein foreshadowed it is absolutely necessary to remove the old antagonism between students and teachers so as to consolidate the energies of work in the line of the proposed development. College athletics have done much to break down this wall of partition; there remains one thing more to be done; that is, the admission of student's to a share in the government of the institution. But these are both preliminaries for the correction of a perverted order of things and for the operation of a far-reaching principle of education which shall dominate the whole inner life of the college.

Internally, then, the future policy of the college is this: That each college student shall have the best possible opportunity to absorb as much as possible of the personality of his teacher and the spirit of his subject. This and this alone constitutes the essentials of a liberal education, which are discipline and culture of the whole man.

In my opinion nothing short of an educational revolution is needed to put these two principles into effect and thereby bring the American college up to its true place and purpose among the institutions of the republic. Historically, our colleges are behind the age; practically, they are not in sympathy with the

whole people; intellectually, they are too often in the hands of a very uncertain class of teaching talent which hardly impresses itself upon the world within or without the college. In numbers they are really not increasing; many are lapsing into a lower estate as high schools or rising into a higher one as universities. All are undergoing the most momentous changes both in their internal organization and in their relation to the world at large. While formerly they had the field to themselves, to-day their efforts, on the old plan of organization, are flanked on the one side by the high schools and on the other by the universities. And hanging over them all, is the unflinching judgment of history that when any institution, however sacred or useful it may once have been, ceases to do its work it must go to the ground. Its life hangs upon its living hold upon its environments. If any of our institutions in the whole range of our social life are in need of a change of policy which shall result in the infusion of new life into them and in expanding their scope so as to bring them into contact with progress, that institution is the American college.

The critical point in applying these educational principles lies in the selection of instructors. He who succeeds in doing this well has solved more than half of the problem of collegiate reform. Equally important in the working of these principles is an organization which shall define their limits and yet give free effect to their operation.

The present organization of our colleges is anomalous in the South. They do not exactly fit in with any other class of educational institutions. They should make direct connection with the academies and graded schools and make the way of access to colleges as immediate as possible. But they do not, and for that defect colleges lose thousands of students every year. Within the last three years I have made several efforts toward a general movement to correlate our preparatory schools and colleges. I hope the effort has not been lost. But from this forth Trinity College proposes to meet the educational institutions of a lower grade on the most favorable terms, even if it be necessary to insert a whole year between the freshman year and the graded schools and

academies. This connection is a vital one and must be made at whatever cost.

Counting on that, the internal organization of the college, so as to carry out these principles, will be what might be called a federation of schools of two years' courses each. For the first two years of college life there is little use for the specialist. The great need is a sensible, devoted man who makes a hobby of no subject, studies the characters of his pupils even more carefully than the subjects he teaches, and leads the youth to a rounded growth in whatever makes for a well developed manhood. He must have an exalted sense of the supreme worth of character, otherwise he had better consecrate his life to the digging of ditches.

In order to develop character this plan involves another change—the division of classes into groups small enough to admit of a close personal acquaintance between teacher and student. A group of 20 students is large enough for the first year. When a student enters college he should be assigned in the main studies of his course to a particular instructor who will throughout the first year be his teacher, guide, counsellor and friend. For the progress and conduct of every member of his group, he will be held responsible. It will be his great work also to lay the basis for all future growth in scholarship.

There is unhappily no harder place to fill in any educational system than this. Our real universities send many young specialists to fill collegiate chairs with success, but the men needed here in the years preceding the junior in college under this organization corresponds more nearly to the tutor of Cambridge or Oxford, the head master of the English high schools, or the principal of the German gymnasium. Of such men there are comparatively few to be found—of that rare combination of personal qualities and scholarly attainments, without being specialists.

By this division of work up to the end of the Sophomore year, two definite results may be counted on: (1) The establishing of the character of the student and an estimate of his capacity, (2) a well grounded knowledge of the elementary courses in the classics, modern languages, mathematics, history, and moral sciences. With these as a starting point,



equipped with a self-mastery of his mental powers, the student will be well prepared to enter upon the higher courses in the last two years of college life in the schools of advanced study.

These schools will be composed of professors who as specialists stand at their head; of fellows in special subjects after graduation, who shall assist in conducting examinations, preparing experiments and preside in the quiz-clubs belonging to each school; also of the scholars, that is, the undergraduate students who are admitted to membership in any particular school. A student, e. g., who has not taken honors in the mathematical course up to the end of sophomore year cannot gain admission to the school of mechanics and engineering; so too a student who fails to take honors in any study during freshman and sophomore years would be deemed unworthy to pursue it further in succeeding years in the schools of advanced study. Thus the professors, fellows and scholars in each of these schools would constitute a distinct body devoted to all aspects of a special subject. Each school shall have a building of its own, with its apartments for dean's office, lecture rooms, dormitories for scholars and fellows of respective schools only, and quiz-rooms.

If our colleges must have numbers to prove their success let us have them in the earlier years so that all may get the training of character, for which the first half of this proposed organization is devised, and have tested their intellectual fitness for more expansive pursuit of any study under the guidance of specialists. A student who is mentally incapable or morally unwilling to do the best work should not be carried beyond his depth.

In obedience to these educational laws under the kind of organization so imperfectly sketched in this article the college of the future will I believe be prepared to do more and better than ever before. Its whole duty may be divided into personal and public duties and as such I conceive it to have four great tasks before it. They are these:

- (1) To give a liberal education to the people.
- (2) To train leaders for private and public life.
- (3) To diffuse knowledge among all classes of society.

- (4) To inaugurate and sustain reforms.

In our government the people are the rulers. Popular enlightenment as to their interest and personal integrity are the two conditions upon which this government can be perpetuated. Fear-inspiring analogies from Roman history will count as nothing against clear intelligence and sound morals. For these two the American college must exist. It stands midway between church and State. It must live for both. If it does not give forth light and hope, let it die. But if it can dislodge ignorance and prejudice from the mind of the youth, teach them to develop and appropriate what is within and about them, that is a liberal education.

If it can, in a people of self-government, wake in the young men the secret of resistless human leadership by confronting them with a sense of their self-hood and an apprehension of their true place in the world, then the problem of popular government will ever be solving itself through these institutions.

If the college can be tireless in translating philosophy into common sense, classifying the intricate results of research in their true relation to past experience, in making itself the bureau of information on all leading interests of the people, through its libraries and its endowed printing presses, and in teaching communities through popular lectureships in centers of population remote from the college—then it cannot fail to be the beacon of light through generations to come.

If, lastly, the college of the future can make itself the bulwark against social abuses and moral wrongs, then it may hope to retain its status as the birthplace of reformers. Every great religious reform in christendom had its origin in the higher institutions of learning. Jesuitism, once the saviour of Catholicism, the Protestant Reformation, and Methodism, all were nursed into power in collegiate communities where the springs of truth were kept pure. In our colleges the study of first principles of public and private conduct is more industriously pursued than anywhere else. Nowhere in American life can there be heard so clear a reiteration of the principles of political and social integrity as is given by the young thinkers in their baccalaureate orations on commence-

ment days. The whole tenor of their life is toward a higher and better future.

The college of the future must plant itself down squarely on all the main lines of human achievement. In general there are five distinct yet inseparable phases of development which must be kept in sight; the intellectual, the religious, the political, the industrial and the æsthetic. No education can be called adequate that does not in something like equal proportions seek to develop each of these several phases of the human character both in the individual and in the race. Any institution that does so will be sustained and lifted into power by reason of its unselfish services to man.

The plans of development of Trinity College include all of these. The college of philosophy and letters, the main building, will be the stronghold of intellectual training and culture. This includes a school of philosophy, comprehending the study of all phases of truth in philosophical life and literature. The religious instruction is provided for in the Divinity school in which the devout pursuit of religious learning will be encouraged on the largest possible scale. For the industrial side of education we have already provided for a school of mechanics and engineering, a pattern shop, a foundry, a shop for working in iron, with ample funds to furnish them all with machinery for thirty-five students. The school of political and social science has been in existence two years with increasing influence upon political thought and life. The facilities for the cultivation of æsthetics are yet inadequate but no less an integral part of our program. Subscriptions are now being pledged to this end; the promotion of physical culture is part of æsthetic culture as is also a proposed school of oratory, a school of architecture, and a conservatory of music. With this federation of free, aggressive schools shall grow up societies whose work shall be unmistakably in the line of the efforts of the whole college. The existing literary societies have their place well recognized. Other societies are needed to supplement the efforts and conserve the purposes of the advanced schools. Through these societies the schools will exert no small influence directly upon public life. The eyes of the institution will be on the people. For them it will strive to be a servant,

leader and defender in all good things. It may not always be with them, but it will ever be for them and of them.

JOHN F. CROWELL.

ARITHMETIC.

1. Divide three mills into three million dollars.
2. A corporation had a surplus of \$240,000 to divide among its stockholders and bondholders. The bondholders got 6 per cent on \$2,000,000; the stockholders got the balance in shares amounting to \$4,000,000. What was the per cent of dividend declared to stockholders?
3. What will it cost for fuel for a locomotive an entire year at \$2 a cord, if it uses a pile 3x4x6 ft. every week day?
4. The cash price of a suit of clothing is \$15; the time-price is \$16. Would it pay to borrow the money at 8 per cent to pay cash?
5. What is the bank discount on a note of \$600 for 60 days?
6. What is the square root of 3,2416?

ALGEBRA TO QUADRATICS.

1. Resolve into factors.
  - (1)  $a^2 - b^2$
  - (2)  $X^2 - (a-b)^2$
  - (3)  $a^3 - 8$ .
  - (4)  $a^2 \times 13a - 300$ .
  - (5)  $c^{10} - 9c^5 - 10$ .
2. Reduce to its lowest terms  

$$\frac{X^2 - 1}{4X(X+1)}$$
3. Simplify  $\frac{4X \times 5}{3} - \frac{3X - 7}{5X} \times \frac{9}{12X^2}$ ; also  $\frac{1}{1-X} - \frac{1}{1+X} \times \frac{2X}{1+X^2}$
4. Solve the equations  

$$\frac{10X+3}{3} - \frac{6X-5}{2} = 10(X-1)$$
5. A house and garden cost \$850, and five times the price of the house was equal to twelve times the price of the garden, what is the price of each?
6. Solve the equations:
  - (1)  $3X - 5y = 51$   
 $2X - 7 = 3$
  - (2)  $\frac{1}{X} + \frac{2}{y} = 10$ .  
 $\frac{4}{X} + \frac{3}{y} = 20$ .

# THE TRINITY ARCHIVE.

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MONTHLY.

TRINITY COLLEGE, N. C.

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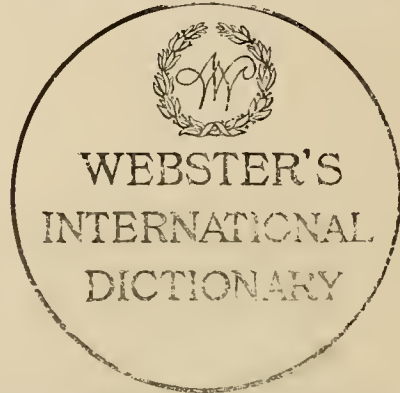


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# THE TRINITY ARCHIVE.

TRINITY COLLEGE, FEBRUARY, 1891.

## A FASHIONABLE OCCURRENCE.

'Twas whispered once that the marriage bells  
O'er the churches of Lincoln and Plymouth  
Had never before rung a paean so well  
As was heard at the bridal of Kenneth.

There was feasting, rejoicing o'er wine cups  
And the hearts of the bridesmen and maids  
Beat a cadence to love at each health-sup  
To him and his wedded, fair Adelaide.

But soon was this cheer quite forgotten  
And there came gloom and darkness again;  
The Muse that through balls once had trodden,  
Alas! hastened, and had flown from his pen.

That love too, which his sonnets had spoken  
Was now but an emblem, untrue;  
And Adelaide "of heaven the token"  
Was unwhispered again, yet the hours flew.

Now was sown in her bosom that hatred  
Which had sprung from his coldness; and there  
That same Muse who had won her to love him  
Was to Adelaide cold and bare.

Then she mused, "I will write me a lyric  
(And the gods be propitious to me!)  
That shall seem as Syrenian music  
To the simple, the innocent, free."

Then her eyes as an opal reflected;  
And her cheeks seemed by airy elves fanned  
Till she wrote; then the leaves, unprotected,  
Floated down on the gray ocean sand.

A youth bright and fair saw them twirling;  
And, guessing mayhap, there was here  
A message, took them up,—but a vision  
Of a false love, and heart dead and sear.

This was all; and his own fancies faded,  
For no love true and perfect he knew;  
Where attachment had faded with beauty  
And affection to mere power, grew.

CUSTER QUENE.

## THE POWER OF THE WILL.

The old adage which says, "Where there is a will there is a way," expresses perhaps only a partial truth; yet it enunciates the principle that has characterized the men who have stood to mark the epochs along the pathway of history. The failure in life, be the field of activity what it may, are mostly traceable to the lack of the necessary will-power for success; and the brightest lights that illumine the pages of past biography are the result of an indomitable will which sprang upward till it scaled the heights of the most formidable difficulties and onward to the goal of its ambition. In the great conflict of life, where mind is brought in contact with mind, and muscle with muscle, in working out the destiny of human beings the will is the directing power, and sustains the same relation to the lower forces of intellect and muscle that the commander-in-chief sustains to the inferior officers and common soldiery upon the battlefield of carnage and death. It is this will-power which has built and established the thrones of kings, guided the star of empire, and out of the human heart evolved those principles of liberty and equality upon which have been reared great and glorious republics. The history of men is but the record of its results; and as we retrospect the past and pick out here and there the heroes who have walked along its pages, they are found to be men whose motto was "I will," without the addition of the weakening, energy-destroying phrase, "if I can."

In times of national peril, when the future of the government is threatened by internal corruption or external force and domination, these men have ever come forward, and won for themselves a place on history's page, and what is far more, enshrined their name and memory in the hearts of their countrymen. What American heart can ever become so dead to all the nobler sentiments implanted by divine wisdom in the human breast that it shall cease to be thrilled when the memory recalls, and

the imagination hears, the notes of American freedom ring out from Independence Hall upon the solemn stillness of the twilight hour of July 4, 1776? It was but the culmination of the will-power which had been gathering force by the slow accretion of many years, which now burst forth with volcanic power, every man declaring "I *will* be free;" and, armed with this invincible weapon, the patriots of the Revolution waded through the battlefields of carnage and death for six long and bloody years, contending under many disadvantages with the most powerful nation on the globe; and yet, triumphing over English prowess and English oppression they maintained their cause with heroic fortitude and reached the goal of their determination. Thus one mighty effort of will-power, using whatever means could be secured for the accomplishment of its purposes, changed the current of history and gave birth to this grand republic.

But even this, great as have been the results and as gratefully as the heart responds to these pleasant memories, is not perhaps the most notable triumph of the human will. From the 12th to the 16th century Roman Catholicism held undisputed sway over the religious world. One by one the Pope had claimed and centred in himself every human power, both civil and ecclesiastical. According to his absolute dictum, kings reigned and were deposed, and by his decree subjects were absolved from their allegiance to the temporal rulers. With a despotism that far outstripped all other despotisms, he held the destinies of men in his hands and consigned the dead to hell or to heaven. But, while this cloud of papal despotism hung like a pall over Europe, there was growing up in the poor miner's hut at Eisleben a young man of heroic mould whose will was destined to shake Popedom to its foundations and rob it of its strength. Thus Luther, though at first doubtful and hesitating himself, sounded the clarion notes of religious liberty, whose reverberating tones echoed from heart to heart and from city to city, until Europe was convulsed with the power of his convictions—compelled to "discourse with his words and think with his thoughts." And while he himself strenuously affirmed the impotency of the human will as a tenet of religious faith, he was a living example of its mighty power to break up the crystals of society and remould them into other forms.

But these are only conspicuous examples of the workings of a power whose undeveloped resources are possessed by every individual. Life is what we *will* to make it, though not always what we wish it were. The student who says "I will" and

acts accordingly is the student who wears the honors of his class and gains the approval of his preceptors. And, after the picket line skirmishes of college life have been fought and the real battlefield entered, it is the man actuated by such principles and burning with such zeal that rises above the wrangling, vulgar multitude to write his name with the few immortals upon the roll of honor and upon the more lasting tablets of the hearts of his countrymen.

CEPHAS.

---

#### ENGLISH LITERATURE. 1830-1860.

---

From the first quarter of the 19th century, a great change has taken place in literature. This change can be traced to several causes, among which perhaps the most important are, the developments of modern industrial life, and the general diffusion of knowledge among the masses. Literature always represents in some manner the general habits and thoughts of the world; and the literature of a particular people or nation always represents the particular habits and common thoughts of that nation. Especially is this true in regard to England. Her writers from Chaucer to Tennyson, her statesmen from Alfred the Great to Gladstone, have all been English to the core. And when the development of the present factory system, the foundation of the railroad system, and the education of the lower classes of the English working people, were set on foot, immediately the national literature began to mirror the new thought and action. The greatest change that has taken place is thus to be found in the elements of reality, practicality and rapidity, which now enter so largely into English literature. No longer are there Mandevilles to write imaginary histories, wisemen to gravely discuss how many witches can dance on the head of a pin; no longer can a Thomas Gray put seven years on one short poem. The world moves and life indeed is short. Literature, like commodities, follows the law of supply and demand. Owing to the general education of the masses, they now "demand literature as a recreation," and also for practical thought. That literature that suits them best is that which concerns the facts of every day life, and it is plentifully supplied to them. Owing to the same causes the age "demands prose rather than poetry." Hence new facts are being continually brought forward in the field of science, especially in the science of government, and history is looked at in a different light than ever before. We can see

this change mirrored in the works of those who wrote between the years 1830 and 1860. In the field of fiction, we see it expressed in the novels of Dickens, Thackeray and George Eliot; in the field of philosophy by such writers as Darwin, Huxley, Hill and Spencer; in that of history by Hallam and Macaulay. The great aim of practicality, of writing to do some good, inaugurated by these authors, the body of whose works lie between 1830-1860, has since then been still further carried out, especially in the lines of philosophy and history. In the field of fiction, English literature has sadly deteriorated. To-day England has no great novelist. It sometimes happens in the history of the literature of a nation, that an interval will occur, in which in certain branches, there are no writers of note. Let us hope that this will be but one interval and that a short one, and that soon England will produce some champion, whose genius will raise her fallen name, and add new lustre to her glory.

I.

~~~~~

PROVERBS.

Sump'n is got to be did; w'ich is mo' poeteck'n doin' it.

De katfish got er big mouf; but dat doan signerfy ez he kin beat er mud-sucker in er fair swim.

Er verb 'spresses axion: locomoshun is er good verb, 'speshully w'en its follud by dog in de objecktiv' case.

W'en yer see er man bragin' on w'at he'd done ef it'd been him w'at got kust, yer may 'pend 'pon it w'en de powder ketch he's shew hecl is gwine ter kiss de grit quick 'n frequent.

Er tung is er good thing tew hev 'roun; but col' iron is er bad thing tew lick.

W'en you's axed de fus' step in er divose case, look down de colum fur "love at fus' sight."

Promises an' pie krusses wuz made tew be broke, but yer better leave de carvin' tew de lan' lord.

A fewl wid tew ize is better'n er bline wise man.

OLD SYNTAX.

~~~~~

### AN EPHEMERAL FASHION—BYRON.

For an author's works to live and be read with pleasure and profit there must be a cosmopolitan character about them, there must be something not restricted to one age or nation, but having a universal application. If Shakespeare or even the

Bible were not cosmopolitan; if they did not embody the common thoughts of every human being, perhaps long ago even they would have sunk beneath the waters of oblivion. A violin with one string makes no music, although it may produce a sweet sound; so a poet who writes only of himself or of one particular age or nation may sing very sweetly, still the great heart of all humanity is left untouched, and at last he will pass away entirely or continue to please only the few. When this narrowness is also accompanied with a spirit contrary to the onward progress of the world; contrary both to the trend of thought and action; contrary to the world's ideals, the author must die and his fame be blotted out. So it is with Byron.

That Byron's genius was great cannot be denied. That he said many sublime things in a sublime way is true. But still there is something lacking. The interest of his characters is an artificial one. One reads his productions with interest, not because of the characters *per se*, but in spite of the characters; it is the sublime energy with which he describes them that catches the attention and holds it absorbed. But still there is a sameness about this energy that wearies. The plot of one piece is generally the plot of all; it is the same thing done perhaps in a slightly different way. It is Byron's thoughts and Byron's feelings that he describes. This would be all right, if Byron's thoughts and feelings were not different from those of other people. But they were different, his ideals were different, his judgment of the way in which life should be lived was different. He would be a King Arthur in the 19th century and finds himself as much out of place as does "a Yankee in King Arthur's Court."

This was all wrong. The world is becoming more practical every day. The theme of the orator is no longer "liberty," but finance. Pining dames and gallant knights have given place to busy damsels and hard-working youths who dig and delve for the "wherewithal."

For an author to live he must embody the actual life of the world, he must be practical, sympathetic, real, not visionary, morose and posing. This Byron was not, and sooner or later he will be laid aside as one who once was, but now is not. Many beautiful things he said, many sublime and tender things, yet his inspiration, his heart was wrong, his ideals were wrong and thus his fashion can but be ephemeral.

L.

THE BARBARITIES OF MODERN CIVILIZATION  
AND OTHERWISE.

It is wonderful how these moderns do reverence a few old heathens who have a couple of thousands of years, or more, to set to their credit. As far back as the time when the memory of man runneth not to the contrary—whenever that was—there has been a rage after the antique. This is all well enough within proper limits, and none but fanatics would crush the spirit which moves men to seek out names and places long forgot and all that to them appertained. But there are a few things just along here that make a live man tired. For example; to see a man get hold of some old sage's blurring, chopped off sentences, and discourse for hours on the wisdom they contain: showing what thoughts must have been in his mind when he wrote these sentences and so enlarging their meaning that if the gods would permit the old sage to return and look upon his works with the elaborate-commentaries on them, all the swearing of this generation could not make him believe the well-meant slanders that are propagated against him. It's all bosh, this little *curl* about the ancients stealing all our best thoughts—epigrammatic—looks well in print—has a rather classical ring—a modest way saying that one knows all that the ancients thought and all that sort of thing, but doesn't mean much; that is, it is entirely irrelevant.

Yes, a paragraph from some old scribbler will be made to shine in all the wisdom that has been gathered in the ages since he departed. And the accumulated learning and refinement of thought of perhaps ten centuries will be accredited to him as unblushingly as one would throw a nickel to a beggar. The industrious modern will inject 19th century thought into the aforesaid sage's words and dig it out again with just as much eagerness as if he had struck a gold-mine. Then he sets up a hue and cry about his great philosopher.

Just imagine for an instant the forgotten hero stepping upon the scene. Will any one make a venture at his soliloquy, "What fools these moderns be, what brazen audacity to tell people that such ideas ever entered my mind, what indiscriminate credulity to believe such things of me; my, my, what wild imaginations these 19th century people have? I wouldn't have believed it if I hadn't seen it. 'Farewell vain world, I'm going home.'" Yet everybody sits and swallows the dose, and many actually seem to enjoy it.

Seeing that these things are thus, what might one naturally expect? Just exactly what really

exists; that dead loads of these barbaro-modern mongrels would be dumped into the midst of this civilization, so to speak, and next would follow their practices of course. One of the most prominent features in the history of the ancients and also of the so-called oldest nation on earth is conservatism. The Chinese brick-maker will tell you that he had made brick for 600 years; that is to say he belongs to a family which has made brick for 600 years. He therefore concludes that he can make better brick than anybody else—that he knows more about brick-making than anybody else. And should you intimate that he is not squarely up with the times in his business—that you have seen a machine that can make more and better brick in a day than he can in a month, he doesn't sass you as an American would do—no, but turns his head and weeps tears of bitterness. Why? Because you have reflected upon his knowledge and skill? Flatter not yourself with that vain delusion, my "gentle reader." It is because he is overwhelmed with the degree of your ignorance, which in his eyes amounts to baseness. His tender young heart is touched with your shameless penuriousness in flinging such a groundless reproach at him. It is his sympathy for depraved humanity as manifested in you that makes him weep. Now this is conservatism—"aint she a daisy?"

It is not necessary to go to the gardens of the Sunrise kingdoms, or the hot-beds of the Sick Man of the East, to find this lovely little flower. No, no. Take a common wash-bowl and fill about two-thirds full with water, then place your face over the bowl so that a perpendicular draft from the end of your nose would pass through the centre. Look straight down. If this operation fails to give satisfaction, go west and stay there. Conservatism. It is a pity that so good a word ever comes to stand for so contemptible a state of affairs. It is not a creature of this civilization, however, but, as has been intimated, has been dragged down from the barbarous ages of the past, with a great many other notions of a like funky nature. To hear some old snow-head, with tears in his eyes, pleading for something that ought to have been buried years ago is truly pathetic, but when his argument is examined and every thing that is irrelevant sifted out, about this remains; 'my father taught me so'—'this is the right way because my mother did this way.' Oh, land of ghosts and goblins give us a rest! The idea seems never to have entered his head that if the present circumstances had surrounded his father and mother,



they might have taught and done very differently. This is conseratism with a vim. Why, the religion of the day is crammed full of it. It would hardly be unjust to say the more religious the more conservative. In some places to say that a man could just stand up in the congregation and confess Christ would be almost blasphemy, and why? because it wasn't so when my father was a boy. For the same reason another cannot worship in a church where an organ plays. For the same reason another is opposed to every thing that doesn't smell musty. But this is not the only relic of barbarism that has survived the fires of civilization.

The barbarian bows and worships his departed ancestor, while we look with pity upon his ignorance never thinking that we are but slightly removed from his folly. Let us see. A.'s father sickens and dies. On his death-bed he requested that A. should break his engagement with the young lady whom he intended soon to wed. All along the father has opposed the affair, from prejudice as likely as anything else, but to no purpose. He knows the iron grip with which death-bed requests take hold, so he takes this last resort to carry his point, and it proves more effective than all the logic he could have used. A. hasn't the heart, so to speak, to disregard this request, and further he knows what people will say if he does, so he sets against his plighted word and his own judgment the irrational request of a dying man. The results it is best not to mention. This is a single instance which illustrates a great number of cases, some of which are too absurd to mention. If the matter stopped here, it might be tolerated but it doesn't. Who has not heard appeals from the pulpit in the most pathetic tones, of 'that old mother or father who has gone before?' This is considered a strong argument—a powerful motive for right living. This is the argument, live right, die and go to heaven, because your mother's there. Thus the souls of dead men and women are held up and the Son of God kept in the dark or in the back-ground to say the best. How is that for worship of ancestors? How does a preacher who preaches dead parents and children do for a heathen priest?

Another fact which deforms ancient history and the history of modern heathendom as well, is the treatment of women. This is a subject within itself, and in this small space can only be referred to. It is the boast of Christianity that she has brought the boon of liberty to woman—has given her the place she occupies to-day. There is no desire to deny this boast; but what institution is

more ready to frown upon woman suffrage in its broadest sense? How many holy hands are held up in horror at the idea of a female attorney, physician, or preacher? Again how many of the better class (?) refuse to hear a woman lecture and discourage everything in that line? Just stop and think for a moment, 'gentle reader,' of the wide spread and bitter prejudice against which woman has to contend at every forward step she takes and ask yourself if the spirit which opposes her is not as genuinely barbarous as if it had existed four thousand years ago, and if it does not bear all the marks of barbarism. It is very probable that X. Y'TY will regale the readers of THE ARCHIVE with an article on the *Absurdities* and *Superstitions* that are couched in the garb "Sacred," at no distant day. Hoping you are all on the improve,

I am yours, X. Y'TY.

~~~~~  
TO-DAY---YESTERDAY---TO-MORROW.
—

These three words alone might not suggest to any two minds the same thoughts, while but few, perhaps, in musing over them, would fail to be impressed with their deep significance. To one they would afford pleasant reflections, sweetness of meditation, without revealing much of special worth; while to another they might be of vast import, enticing profoundest thought. The philosophic would recognize in them a life lesson for every man and every age to come; the poet would weave about them new garlands of beauty.

To-day:—this is ours; ours for whatever we make of life: in it we must live, and should prize each fleeting moment, realizing that the preceding one is gone forever, while the present one is a link between it and destiny: but know that to the golden *now* may be brought the treasures of two eternities: experience—our teacher, history—our philosophy; the future our hope and our end. Then, may we, from no unworthy prejudice confine our claims to the narrow limits of a few days, months, or years. Is not all of time God's legacy to man? Truly the highest value of the present lies in a just and wise consideration of the past and the future, nor may the greatest possibilities of the present be realized in any other way. We have but to interpret and appropriate. This is the life lesson for body, mind, and soul.

Another view, less serious, offers suggestions by no means unwelcome or unpleasant, to the meditative mind at least—the extremely practical possibly objecting. This view is more appreciated,

perhaps, by the easy, imaginative soul, full of love for all beauty—he who finds in “airy nothing” mystic charms, and even supplies by fancy what reality has withheld. Such, when oppressed and borne down by the melancholy present, may claim a degree of immunity unknown to the less fortunate, who sneer at sentiment and pride themselves on practicality. It is for this appreciative one, whose poet soul is in communion with the good and the beautiful, that the past or the future, the one through memory, the other through hope, has “for his gayer hours a voice of gladness and a smile and eloquence of beauty, and glides into his darker musings with a mild and healing sympathy, that steals away their sharpness ere he is aware.” It is with delight that he turns back the leaves of the yesterdays in life’s little volume, and notes finger prints now sanctified by time: on one page he drops a tear, not of regret, but of profound appreciation, the silent testimony of hallowed recollection, a tribute to the dead. Thus may the perfume of a faded flower make sweeter the atmosphere of love. He turns another leaf, and from the record of a bygone day reads his secret of success. And so it may be: the man is wont to recall the petty pleasures of childhood with the more substantial enjoyment of later years; living over again the happy past, and mingling the unspoken joy of the present with sweet anticipations of a brighter future.

Let the sceptical make the most of their scepticism; let the dreaming soul drift upon the wind and inhale the fragrance of a thousand blooms to others unknown and unappreciated.

OLD SYNTAX.

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### A CONFESSION.

BY THE “BACHELOR BOY.”

Once in careless ease and leisure,  
Bent, my life to fill with pleasure,  
Thought I: in my mind contriving  
With intensest effort, striving  
For some plan of life ideal  
T’ substitute for what is real,  
Dreamt I, that for man’s enjoyment,  
All he needs is mind employment.

*Thinking of some pleasant nature,  
Of some motive, deed or feature,  
This sufficient is for pleasure;  
This should fill man’s little measure.*

Love, I said, is only dreaming;  
Dreaming that we’re really feeling  
What in truth is mere invention  
By our thoughts strained to high tension.

Love is nothing more than musing  
Till we, thus our minds abusing,  
Paint our sweetheart such a creature  
As we wish her, not as nature  
Hath ordained her to be truly.  
Paint her in our minds unruly  
Till, by fancy hid completely,  
Th’ real object vanishes fleetly.

Said I, “What’s the use of choosing  
Human beings for this musing?  
In the end ’tis artificial,  
Why begin with what is real?”  
Thus I *built* my true love dreaming,  
How her eye was soft and beaming;  
How her hair was full and flowing;  
How her cheeks, with beauty glowing,

Rivalled roses in their blushing;  
And her lips the warm blood flushing  
Sweet and ripe as cherries seemed.  
Thus my phantom love I dreamed.  
Sometimes tall I seeming saw her,  
Whiles a dainty belle would draw her,  
Till unwitting I confounded  
A real love with mine *compounded!*

Lily, sweetest, fairest, dearest,  
Being to my heart the nearest,  
Canst thou leave me for that other?  
Lovest me only “as a brother”?  
Is’t too late I’ve found my scheming  
Endeth not in merely dreaming?  
Ah, too late! The deed is done!  
Our rivalry o’er. His victory won.

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AN AMERICAN EPISODE.

I saw a maiden coy,
A youthful queen
With rose-bud lips,
A dash of white between.

I saw her handsome lover,
Surpassing the throng,
By manly toil,
With soul so pure and strong.

I saw her other lover,
Ugly as sin,
Called the “Marquis;”
But he didn’t have the tin.

I saw them when they asked
For weal or woe;
“Yes,” was for the *title*,
The *man* was told to go.

N.

Editorials.

L. S. MASSEY, EDITOR-IN-CHIEF.
R. L. DURHAM, ASSISTANT EDITOR.

What is all this shadowy unrest
That's in man's bosom pent,
And makes him grasp, when he succeeds the best,
The ghost of discontent;
This feeling, that in sweet possession's hour
Permits not full delight,
That throws a shadow 'cross the day of power—
Dissatisfaction's night?

What is it that in winter makes him long
For May and balmy June,
For fragrant winds—not icy tempests strong—
With song of birds atune;
And yet that in the June-time has desire
For Winter's quickening breeze,
For winter sports, and hills snow-clad entire,
And ice-bejewelled trees?

Man strives, with zeal of Grecian Athlete gone,
Full joy to realize;
But tantalizing, all but seized, on, on,
Contentment ever flies.
Oh, will this eye endure, and nevermore
The heart its yearning cease?
From di-contentment's surge, on what blest shore
Will it find lasting peace?

Satisfaction's brimming cup will when
Be raised to parched lip;
And where will perfect rest be found by men,
That they the bliss may sip?
And will it ever come, this time and place
Of happiness complete?
Yes! when redeemed and spotless, face to face
With God the soul shall meet!

Shall meet the King, whose bounteous hand will give
The gift—through space to ride,
To praise its Lord, in Heaven's glory live,
To wish for naught beside!
The soul of man aspires to nothing lower,
Naught less can satisfy;
Such great desire proves endless bliss in store,
And immortality. D

PEN PARAGRAPHS.

Do not try to find out the character of every body else and never let your own be known. The sneak who attempts this is generally about the first one learned—to his own disgrace.

Nuggets of gould are seldom found naturally pure. Much that is of a baser material is in-

termixed with the more precious substance and needs to be separated from it. It is so with character. It needs to pass through the smelting furnace if it would reach the highest state of purity.

The man who has a will to succeed most generally succeeds; but he that always *thinks* he can't, might have his biography written with *can't's*.

The boy who goes to college and does not study, is like the man who goes to the table and refuses to eat. He is not benefited himself and in the meantime is in the way of somebody who would be benefited.

If some over-conservative men would only be a little less closely married to the old ways of doing things; and if, on the other hand, some endowed with extremely progressive spirits would be a little slower to accept a thing *simply because* it is *new*, the world would wag its way a little more steadily.

It is a great point to learn to respect the opinions of others—even of inferiors. The man who has opinions and sticks to them is to be admired; but the same man is more to be admired if he have sufficient broadness of vision to see that there are other opinions to be held.

When a thought strikes you for the first time, do not imagine that you have found something absolutely new and apply for a copyright on it before breakfast. Look around a little. Perhaps somebody has been that way before.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

Just at present the subject of female education seems to be agitating the public mind more than usual, especially in North Carolina. The legislature of the State will be asked, it is understood, for an appropriation to be used for the establishment of a girl's school at some suitable location in the State, and that body will have to meet the question one way or the other. It will not be attempted here to forecast, the immediate results of this effort; but be the results what it may, it cannot be denied that it is a subject which deserves, yea *demand's*, more

practical attention than the "powers that be" have yet given it. If the theory of education by the State be self-preservation by means of securing for herself a better and more intelligent citizenship, it is poor policy, to say the best of it, to disregard the claims of those who are to constitute the womanhood of the country. It is true they do not go to the polls and deposit their ballots, neither is Southern womanhood clamoring for such a privilege; but there is a more subtle force, of which she is queen, permeating every grade of society and entering every home. Let it be asked in all candor, which is the greatest power and the one more essential for the preservation and purification of the government—that which acts directly at the ballot box, or that power which moulds and directs the character of those who are empowered so to act? There can be no question that a superior womanhood is a powerful source of strength to any nation, and it is true to itself in the highest sense only when it uses the means within its reach for the proper development of this power. The influence of woman in the home and in society are common themes, spoken and written upon by all classes; but its *real* depth has perhaps never been fathomed. But this is the most selfish side of the subject, and not half of that. Woman has rights which she herself may claim at the hands of the State. Why should she not have offered to her the same facilities for the training and development of her mental faculties as are offered to men? Why should she be denied the pleasure or the profits of a higher education? She is more dependent upon her brain for independent self-support than man is, because she has less brute force with which to secure it; and the tendency of the present constitution of society is toward a higher condition of the social fabric, in which there will be a still greater demand for a truly cultivated womanhood. And besides all this, it is a natural impossibility to develop the manhood of the country into the highest state of cultivation and at the same time neglect female education. The law of heredity will tell and re-act upon us with just and unfailing penalty. The effect of youthful training—mostly in the hands of

mothers—will also tell, and leave its impress upon us for life. Then is it not time the State was waking up to the importance of this work and instituting some measures which look to the higher education of women? Let it be hoped that the day is not far distant when it will do so.

Prof. Sutton has reason to be encouraged, at least with the number of students in his Phonography class. A large number were quick to seize the opportunity to master this art of swift writing. No accomplishment can be put to greater use either as a means of gaining a livelihood or as a pleasing pastime in retaining snatches of interesting but fleeting thought. It is a very valuable addition to the sum of a college education, and a wonder it is that the institutions in which it is taught are so few. It is always very popular among students, for they can realize the great benefits that accrue from a thorough knowledge of some system of rapid writing to one who has continually to copy exercises and take notes of lectures. No student will fail to be benefited who masters the subject, and THE ARCHIVE therefore recommends it to every one.

Mathematics appears to be more popular than usual. Greater success in that department, *i. e.* fewer grades below 70, argues a more active interest in the subject. Mathematics is generally accepted to be the bugbear of a college man's existence, and has from ancient time, it seems, been classed with ills to be endured. It is pleasing to notice that the venerable superstition is passing away, and that students are beginning to learn not to be alarmed at the outset by this ghost of a college joke that has been handed down from time remote. Much honor for bringing about the change is due to the professors in colleges who present the subject in a manner that appeals to a student's reason and his love for the beauties of truth, and who do not require him to load his brain with empty formulas and to becloud his mental vision with dark and forbidding abstractions. Let the good work go on.

Reviews.

D. A. HOUSTON, } EDITORS.
C. E. TURNER, }

In Darkest Africa, by Henry M. Stanley, the latest and most successful African explorer, is a work contained in two volumes, and is of special interest to those who desire to become more familiar with "The Dark Continent;" its geography, animal and vegetable life.

Livingston and Stanley differed much in their manner of exploration. The former went depending on no hostile resistance, even should an occasion demand it; but rather depending upon his own miraculous power of persuasion, and thinking to civilize and Christianize the people. The latter went at the head of a military expedition, of which his work is an account, and the prime object of which was to carry a supply of munitions to the relief of the beleaguered forces in equatorial Africa, which had been cut off from home communication by the fall of Khartoum: and also to afford Emin Pasha, the governor of the province, means which would enable him to vacate the place he then occupied and to reach the eastern coast. Both of these objects were accomplished after many hairbreadth escapes and seeming special providence.

The author vividly brings before our eyes the hordes of savages and groups of pigmies, who track his march like ravenous wolves. Their customs and manner of living is fully set forth, giving us some idea of the inhuman savagery that still exist in a large portion of our globe.

The Book shows that Mr. Stanley not only has ability as a military explorer, but also that of a writer of narration, and although he was only fifty days in writing it, there are but few places that betray haste.

A HISTORY OF ROME, by P. V. N. Myers, Acting Professor of History and Political Economy in the University of Cincinnati; author of "*Medieval and Modern History*," and "*A General History*." Ginn & Co., Boston, Mass., U. S. A., pp. 230; price \$1.60.

This volume meets a long felt want in the school-room; a book at once brief and reliable and giving the salient points in Roman history, without making the study disconnected and uninteresting; a book which meets the wants of the teachers who desire to spend but a single term upon this subject. Prof. Myers has succeeded in a remarkable manner in making this book not only instructive, but also very interesting, presenting truths in their relation to arts, commerce and civilization in such a manner as to hold the attention of the reader to the end.

An especially good feature of this volume is its splendid engravings and fine maps—a want lacking in so many histories—showing the original territory of the Roman power and its continuous growth and extension of territory. As it comes from the press of *Ginn & Co.*, the mechanical execution of the work needs no commendation.

"SKETCH OF THE PHILOSOPHY OF AMERICAN LITERATURE," by Greenough White, A. M., pp. 66. Introduction price, 30 cents.

This essay aims, as its preface explains, to point out the connection between our country's literature and history, and to show how new forms in letters and arts have arisen as the advancing thought of this age makes demands for them. It is, we might say, a task not before attempted by any one. It may be used as a key to the whole subject, as well as to the excellent and extended treatises upon it and numerous complications that have recently appeared.

From the belief that it will interest the general reader, and that the experienced teacher will find it highly valuable in inculcating in more advanced classes, habits of scholarly appreciation of American intellectual life, we predict for this volume a wide and flattering reception.

Exchanges.

W. A. B. HEARNE, } EDITORS.
C. L. RAPER, }

"Chromo Christianity" is the new and appropriate title given to the "entertainment side-show," "third-class theatre," "social attraction," "art and architecture," "rhetoric and music," "razzle dazzle," "bean snap," "monkey shines," "gift concert," "church raffle," and what not style of getting people to the Sunday school and church. Rapid "progress" (?) is necessitating the coming of many descriptive words never needed by primitive Christianity, or by primitive Methodism, or by any other primitive church that has ever been worth anything spiritually.—*Ex.*

The Hustler, a weekly newspaper devoted to the interests of Vanderbilt students, is bright, attractive, quick to "catch on," and ready to hustle every time you call for it. It has an air of telling you something you would like to know, and serving it up in a style agreeable to your idea of "the way to do it."

Only ten per cent. of Cornell's '90 graduates were ladies, but that ten per cent. carried off sixty per cent. of the honors.—*Ex.*

A fitting introduction for a great wail that must by this time be in preparation: a wail home-made and patented, guaranteed self-adjustable and suited to all ages and sizes; a decent wail, with none of the objectionable features noticeable in other wails; a self-manipulating woe-enunciator for the brainy men who—"Sh! The female mind can't cope (never could cope) with the male mind. Sh!" These long-headed persons will have to preface their remarks with a different caution now.

From the *Western Advocate*, *The Practical Student* quotes the following: A clean, sweet, wide-awake college sheet is far more toothsome to a literary epicure as a side-dish than the regular *entrees* of magazines and reviews. The editors of such papers have a fine chance to brighten and extend their literary reputation, and to acquire experience which will be more valuable than gold in their after years.

The Italian government has ordered the study of English to be added to the courses of all the colleges.—*Ex.*

From an exchange we learn that "two Japanese

students of the University of Michigan have created a great sensation by eloping with two young American girls, residents of Ann Arbor." It is to be presumed that the "sensation" was also a pleasant one with the negotiating parties, and it is to be hoped that these venturesome American girls with their no less venturesome partners will realize the very quintessence of American-Japanese matrimonial felicity. THE ARCHIVE extends congratulations.

Among the articles in the last number of *The College Visitor*, the one entitled "The Great Southern Orator," both on account of the sacredness of the subject and of the neat and simple way in which the writer handles so great a theme, is worthy of notice.

The bare mention of such a lofty subject—the bare mention of the name of its hero—thrills every Southern heart to its very bottom. What is a grander theme? Where is a more sacred and immortal name than Henry W. Grady? Where is a greater man? Where is the hero of "the New South?" He lies buried beneath the sod of the Southern clime, yet he still speaks in unmistakable tones, yet his burning words are still heard throughout North and South. Let posterity have the benefit of his examples. Let history record his name in letters of living light. Let poets sing of his fame and praise. Let all say what is true, "he was a man through and through, a Christian, a patriot, a hero, and an orator."

We are glad to place on our Exchange table *The Vidette* of Claverack, N. Y. It is a very neat little journal. It contains some very well written articles. Among them "The Value of Classical Studies" is especially good. It shows clearly to any sensible man that the study of Greek and Latin should have its place in college courses. It shows that the study of these is highly important to every student it makes no difference what his vocation be.

The Academy has an article on "Lovers." It doubtless was written by one who has had great and varied experience in such matters of importance. It gives the beginning, the progress and the end of love. Read it fellow students. It is from the hand of the expert—the college girl.

We notice in *The College Transcript*, a pointed and well written article on "Signs and Promises of Universal Peace." We shall attempt no synopsis of this article, nor shall offer any criticism on it,

but having the impression of it in our minds, we shall give our opinion of the subject.

There is no subject which is nearer and dearer to our hearts. The hope of Universal Peace is our fondest one and one upon which we delight to linger most. When Universal Peace shall reign over the world, then shall the millenium with her glorious triumphs be upon the land. What an age will it be when the god of war shall be bound with thousands of fetters and east into his temple, there to remain forever? What a time when Peace in her triumphant march shall conquer the world for her sway?

Past and present events show that the spirit of the age is changing and must change, and that its men and measures must change with it. This is an age of science and thought, of Christianity and education. History clearly teaches that war and these are not in harmony, and therefore it cannot exist at the same time with them. When the teacher and preacher rule the land, war is impossible. When the masses become enlightened, thoughts of hostility shall be no more. Martial fame shall not be the highest ambition of the future, but their goal shall be, "to be enlightened as to their minds and souls and to give forth their light for humanity and for the world." God speed the day when intelligence and light shall rule supreme and ignorance and darkness shall be no more.

The Emory Phoenix contains an excellent production on "Christian Heroes." It speaks of the pride and patriotism with which nations love to refer to their heroes—heroes generally of martial fame—and of the thanks which 106,000,000 Protestant Christian men and women offer up to heaven and God for their influence. It introduces to its readers the heroes and conquerers of the Reformation, of Methodism and of the missionary field. It gives the circumstances under which they were nurtured and reared, and their characters after becoming men. It speaks with tender feelings of Martin Luther, John Knox, John Wesley, Geo. F. Pierce and Young J. Allen. This is only the beginning of that voice which shall sound the loudest around the world. This is but the voice of the changing age. Let it ever be the voice of future ages. Let the voice of praise to the heroes of war be heard the less and the voice to the honor of the heroes of God be heard the more. Let us forget the causes of the heroes of the past, but take not away one word of praise of their heroic and virtuous deeds. Let us use the benefit of their examples and turn

our thoughts to a theme that is more sublime. Let us sing of the peace and the Christ that are to be.

If a man empties his purse into his head, no man can take it away from him. An investment in knowledge always pays the best interest.—*Franklin.*

"He who would climb the hills of knowledge must toil." Never has man made a truer statement than this. It is a law of nature that force must be used in order to raise anything (body) upward from the earth. It takes force to roll a body up an inclined plane. It takes force to do anything. The same law which exists in nature exists also among the things of men. If a man intends to do anything, he must work, exert himself. If he intends to be a man—a great man—he must toil and make himself, for men shape their own fortunes—"men are what they make themselves." The man, who does not toil, makes a failure climbing any hill. The boy who does not study falls at the foot of knowledge. Then if it takes energy to do anything, and without it no one will doubt that success cannot come—let us exert ourselves a little more. If we can not climb the hill of knowledge without toil, and no one will say we can—let us undergo a little more toil—let us climb the hill of knowledge—let us bear its toils and reap its rewards—let us be hard students and let us be great scholars.

Despise not the day of small things; remember that the greatest ruler was once a child, and the greatest oak was once an acorn.—*Western Maryland College Monthly.*

If any careful reader or critic, after having read the exchanges notes—if perchance he reads them—should decide in his deliberate and logical mind that they are not very well written and that the thought is not connected, we would be very much obliged to the gentlemen—or ladies—if they would reflect for a moment and recall to their minds that we have just had Christmas, and holidays have ended at the time of this writing. We would also be much pleased if they would not think that we have been in love—as most boys and girls too—yes girls, do about merry Christmas times. But if they still insist upon thinking so, we should have to defend ourselves by saying that we are *Editors* of THE ARCHIVE. You may not know it, but it is nevertheless a fact, that all editors of THE ARCHIVE are not allowed the happy privilege of falling in love during their editorship, because if they did they might not have their matter in on time.—*Veni, Vidi, Vici.*

The Wake Forest Student is as good as usual. It contains a large number of well written articles. It comes out with a new covering on it. It is a

good representative of its institution. May its success continue.

Alumni.

T. C. DANIELS AND FRED HARPER, EDITORS.

In order to make this department of THE ARCHIVE interesting and useful it is necessary that the Alumni and old students aid the editors by letting them know of their movements and doings.

The Alumni Department was organized for the purpose of furnishing a pleasant means of communication between the alumni themselves and the present student body of the college. This end cannot be accomplished with anything like success if the editors are compelled to depend on their own knowledge and chance reports concerning Alumni doings. It has been quite often urged upon the Alumni to let THE ARCHIVE hear from them now and then, but we are sorry to note with what apparent indifference they have met our request.

Alumni! Old students! Once again we ask you to let us know of your success—your marriages—anything about yourselves that you may choose to write—so that we may have reliable information, and not, as is too often the case, find ourselves dependent upon common hearsay.

Since the last issue of THE ARCHIVE, the many friends of Rev. W. C. Gannon have been made sad by his much lamented death.

On Jan. 11th, the body was brought from Winston where he died, to the college chapel where the last rites were performed.

The Hesperian Society, of which he was a member while at Trinity, and an honorary member since, attended the funeral in a body. After the ceremonies were performed in the chapel his body was interred in the Trinity cemetery, but his soul has gone to live with his Master, whom he so faithfully served while on earth.

Mr. Howard Rowe, who was at Trinity some

time ago, has recently been appointed Express Master on the Raleigh & Gaston R. R.

The Copeland brothers, who were at Trinity together in '85, are now well settled in Wilson. Mr. Robert Copeland is situated with Roundtree & Co., while his brother, Arthur is running a successful farm near the city.

Mr. Willis Dowd, '81, is now carrying on a successful law practice in Charlotte with his father, Hon. C. Dowd. He not long since made quite a reputation by his prize story, "Juror No. 12," which appeared in *Harper's Weekly*.

Mr. Jerome Dowd, an old student of Trinity, is now editor of the excellent paper, *The Mecklenburg Times*, issued at Charlotte.

Mr. H. B. Adams, of Monroe, is a successful lawyer of that city. He is also a member of the Board of Directors of the State Penitentiary.

Mr. E. F. Moffitt, '89, who was elected to fill the chair of Modern Languages in Elon College before he graduated, is, we learn, meeting with much success in his work. THE ARCHIVE learns of his success with much pleasure, as he is an ex-editor. Congratulations to you, Emmet.

E. E. Rose, a member of the class of '92, has left college to take charge of Person Circuit in the Durham District. Sorry indeed were we to see Ed. leave college. He was one of the most popular of the Theologue's, and beloved by all who knew him. Success to you and may you soon return to complete your course.

THE ARCHIVE learns with pleasure of the recent marriage of Rev. J. J. Barker, who was a member of the class of '91, to Miss Bettie West, of Newton Grove, N. C. We do not

know the young lady. John is now in charge of Clinton circuit, Raleigh District.

Capt. John A. Richardson, who was in college in ante-bellum days, has just retired from Register of Deeds of Craven county. He is the same jolly fellow as when in college. THE ARCHIVE is pleased to know that he still remembers his college days at Trinity with much pleasure.

Rev. J. L. Cornelius, '89, we learn, is at Harvard. He received a 300 dollar scholarship and is there completing his ministerial course. THE ARCHIVE learns that he stands a fair chance to win the Hebrew prize. Many congratulations and success to you "Corny."

Mr. T. S. Groom has decided not to preach and has gone to raising tobacco. We learn that Tom has met with much success this year with his tobacco and is also a happy father.

Mr. Calvin Woodard, of "the Bible fame," is, we learn, the owner and proprietor of a large hotel in Rocky Mount. He would be glad to see any of his old friends and class-mates who may be passing through. THE ARCHIVE extends best wishes.

We learn that Mr. W. A. Williams has just recovered from a severe case of pneumonia. We are glad to hear of your recovery, Austin, and hope to see you at commencement.

Mr. Edgar Gay, who was with us a few years back, and who is one of Wilson's most popular young men, has associated himself with Mr. J. W. Davis under the firm name of Davis & Gay, and is doing a large business in dry goods. He would be glad to see his old friends when in the city. THE ARCHIVE wishes him success.

Mr. H. B. Lane, an old graduate, is doing a large business in Stantonsburg. His old classmates will be glad to learn that he is one of Wilson county's largest farmers. THE ARCHIVE learns of his success with much pleasure and wishes him much prosperity.

Mr. F. H. Gatlin, who was here in ante-bellum days, and who left college in the regiment which was sent forth by old Trinity, is now one of Tarboro's largest merchants and most respected citizens. THE ARCHIVE hears of him with exceeding pleasure and wishes him a continuance of the fair smiles which fortune has already bestowed upon him.

Locals.

A. W. PLYLER AND A. H. POWELL, EDITORS.

Lacrosse is the object of attraction on the athletic grounds at present.

The present indications are that Hebrew is dead here, "dead as a door nail."

What is it that the senior class cannot do? Cupid will soon complete his novel.

The Scientific Club has been reorganized by Professor Bandy and will enter at once upon its regular routine of work.

Mr. R. L. Flowers, who is now at the U. S. Naval Academy, where he will complete his course this year, has been elected professor of Mathematics and will enter upon his duties at the beginning of the next session and relieve Prof. Bandy from some of his work.

Some one has said that those here who have

consumption may stop its progress by using Dr. Cox's remedy, or—quit eating.

All indications are that Trinity's bouquet is now in the possession of one of the fair lasses of Peace.

One of Trinity's theologues went to the country to attend church, and of course he was in company with a fair country girl with whom he expected to take dinner, but she failed to invite him and he was too modest to go without it. He was, however, equal to the emergency, and made his dinner on persimmons.

Prof. Crawford has taken charge of his work here, a part of which—his work as college pastor—seems to be a new departure in the affairs of a college.

Prof. Armstrong has again organized his German club, which is said to be of great benefit to his German students.

The Sophomore never fails to get there. One who has made ecclesiastical affairs somewhat of a specialty was asked by a Prof. "who wrote the Apocrypha?" He was ready at once to give the correct reply, and answered "Moses."

Trinity now offers special advantages in Phonography. Prof. Sutton, an expert in Photography and Typewriting, is now in the employ of the college, and all matriculates who desire may now take Phonography without special charges.

Cyrus had the agent here for the Plymouth Rock Pants Company to order him a pair of pants. A few days after the agent received a notice from the company stating that they would be compelled to charge fifty cents extra if they received another such order. This agent, with that keen business sagacity which characterize successful business men, has determined after this to send Cyrus' and Shortning's orders together, thereby reconciling the company without the fifty cents extra.

The new manner of reporting at the close of each hour to the President all who fail to be on duty, is quite an advancement over the old way of reporting once a week, and gives a fellow a poor chance of neglecting his duty without its being known by the President; and if he is sick he had better remain in his room for he is apt at any time to be visited by some of the authorities who desire to administer to his needs.

Dr. Crowell is busy now looking after the affairs of the college at Durham. The building committee has decided to put up eight more buildings, and to look after all these will keep Dr. Crowell away from here most of the time during the coming months. Things are taking upon themselves the appearance of progress at Durham.

The colored people of this neighborhood have been much aroused of late because one of their number has been murdered, as they say, by a white man. The facts of the case seem to be that the negro was a runaway con-

vict and the white man went to arrest him; the negro refused to submit at once and the shooting of the negro was the result.

MEETING OF ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.—Saturday evening, January 17th, the Athletic Association held a meeting for the purpose of electing officers for the coming year. The election resulted as follows: J. H. Crowell, President; P. N. Nissen, Vice President.

C. E. Turner was elected manager of the foot-ball team for the ensuing year. There was then a committee appointed to revise the constitution of the association. This committee is composed of the following: T. C. Daniels, Chairman; M. T. Plyler, C. E. Turner, W. W. Flowers, J. H. Crowell. The future of athletics was considered and every thing seems hopeful. The association expects to go into athletics at Durham with renewed zeal.

M. T. Plyler is captain of the foot-ball team for the coming year and he will doubtless push the foot-ball business during the next season.

WANTED! To know who it was that tried to light an incandescent electric light in the Gregory Hotel, Goldsboro, with a match—and failing, called on his room mate for aid.

To know who it was that while walking up the street to make a call on a young lady in G——, met her on his way, and because he stumped his toe in his *frustration* held his head down and passed without speaking.

To know who it was that wished to ride on the fine *vegetable* train just placed on the R. and D. Railroad.

To know who it was that went to Barnum's circus and while walking through the menagerie asked the keeper how the poor camels came to get their backs broken.

To know who it was that said his town was soon to be lighted by twenty "*incandescent*" lamps.

There is among the "newies" a man, Mr. Holloway, who can use a pen almost to perfection. He will teach penmanship during the coming term, and a large number of those who desire to write well will take advantage of this opportunity to learn penmanship.

Let all be added that will benefit the institu-

tion and be an advantage to those who are here. The spirit of faculty and students is to make progress and never to think of stopping or of going back.

The following quotation was cut from a letter addressed to Mr. R. C. F—:

“There be some things I'd like to know,
And these be what they 'air,'
What made you go to Salem Town
And get on such a tare?”

The following was sent to the “*Political Broadaxe*,” of Randleman:

“*Editor Broadaxe*:

Dear Sir: Please announce in your paper that Mr. R—, a ‘*minstrel*’ student of Trinity College is in town, and if there are any charges let me know and I will pay them.

Very truly,

A. H. R—.”

THE ARCHIVE gratefully acknowledges an invitation from the Euzelian and Philomathean Societies of Wake Forest College to attend their Fifty-sixth Anniversary Exercises, February 13, 1891. The invitation is very neatly gotten out, and the well-arranged program promises a treat to those who attend.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.

WHEREAS, The afflicting hand of Providence rests heavily upon us in the death of our beloved friend and brother, REV. W. C. GANNON, who was a charter member of our Society, and

WHEREAS, His untiring devotion to every undertaking calculated to aid in its advancement should greatly endear him to the hearts of all its members, and his sterling integrity in the discharge of his duties to his Alma Mater, his Church and his State, deserves the approval and imitation of all; therefore be it

Resolved, 1st: That the Hesperian Literary Society of Trinity College deeply feels in his death the loss of one of its most valuable and esteemed members.

2nd: That the College has lost one of its most untiring friends, his Church an earnest worker, and the State a useful citizen.

3rd: That we extend our sympathy to the bereaved family, and point them to God, the source of the Christian's hope and comfort.

4th: That a copy of these resolutions be

spread upon the minutes of our Society, and a copy be furnished the bereaved family; also, that a copy be sent to THE TRINITY ARCHIVE and to the Raleigh *Christian Advocate*, with request to publish.

D. R. DAVIS,
L. S. MASSEY,
R. H. WILLIS. } *Committee.*

Y. M. C. A. NOTES.

W. B. LEE.

At the beginning of every term Y. M. C. A. workers understand that there is a great deal to be done. The manner of men is, in all departments of life, to put the best foot foremost when a point is to be gained; and we are not an exception to the general rule. A new man likes to feel and see that he is doing the thing which is approved by a large per cent. of the student body. No one wishes to set himself across the trend of student life, and thus become the target for their unmerciful artillery and instruments of torture, unless he is a fool or eaten up with conceit. Even under such circumstances he soon discovers his mistake, and retreats if it is not too late. Understanding these things, it is our purpose always to present the Association to the new man in its true light as we see it. To let them see that even at college—that spiritual desert, as some seem to think—that there are those who love his soul—who are anxious as to the stand he is going to take—that he is measured by his own merit, and the secrets of his heart looked into as never before—that he cannot hope to make boys believe he is what he is not. We know of no community where honesty so universally prevails between the individuals as in the college.

Then it is our object to show boys that the religion of our Lord Jesus Christ is not only the thing for preachers, women, old men and children, but for strong young manhood—that it does not produce a torpid liver, or make a man a pessimist. Nothing else so truly brings one in touch with the great heart of humanity.

On the evening of January the 9th a reception was given to the new students. An in-

formal program was executed with much credit to the participants as a whole.

The program as carried out was:

- 1: Quartette. "Come where the Lilies Bloom."
Messrs. W. H. Jones, Harper, Powell, Hartsell.
- 2: Recitation. "The Deacon's Story."
Mr. W. B. Lee.
- 3: Violin Solo. "Overture to Il Trovatore."
Mr. W. H. Jones,
- 4: Toast. "The Newies." Mr. W. I. Cranford.
- 5: Piano Solo. Chopin's Valse. Mrs. L. W. Crawford.
- 6: Recitation. "Lady Clara Vere de Vere."
Miss Carrie Carpenter.
- 7: Indian Club Swinging. Mr. Norman Nissen.
- 8: Toast. "The Ladies." Mr. W. A. B. Hearn.
- 9: Kinder Symphony. Kazoo Orchestra.

After the program was finished refreshments were passed around.

The High Point Association kindly furnished us with several games, which added very much to the social feature of the occasion. Every body seemed to have a good time, and with great reluctance retired when the hour for departure came.

A matter of material interest needs to be brought to our minds. At the last State Con-

vention Trinity College stood at the head of the colleges in the list of pledges for the state work. Our pledge is not yet redeemed. The matter ought not to be put off, as it was last year, until a few weeks before the convention. By taking hold of the work at once the pledge can be redeemed without any strain on any one man.

Let the association men begin to think about the convention to be held at Durham in March, and make preparations to attend. Our association should send down a large delegation. We are specially interested in Durham. Our delegation to Goldsboro was only half as large as that to Wilmington. Let us see to it that such a thing doesn't happen again.

The appointments for February are as follows:

- February 7th—J. R. Moose.
 " 14th—W. H. Willis.
 " 21st—S. T. Barber.
 " 22d, 3 o'clock, P. M. Praise service
 conducted by A. L. Ormond.
 " 28th—W. I. Cranford.

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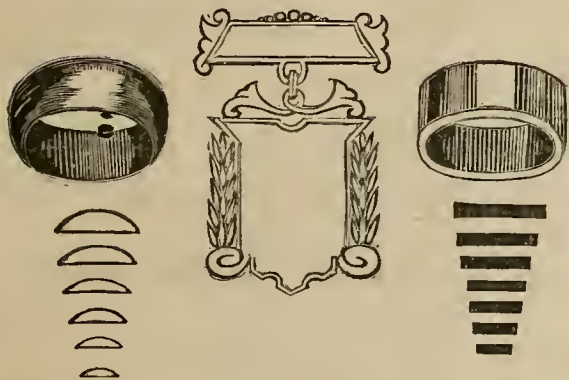
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PUBLISHED BY THE LITERARY SOCIETIES.

MONTHLY.

TRINITY COLLEGE, N. C.

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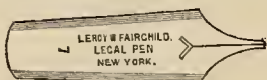
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THE TRINITY ARCHIVE.

TRINITY COLLEGE, MARCH, 1891.

A SPIDER'S NEST.

Over the sunny hill I strolled
One morn at break of day,
And there in a tiny home enfold,
A tiny treasure lay.

It was an airy fairy's nest,
A blanket thin and gray,
With posts two at foot and two at head—
Four mighty weeds were they.

A troop of white-winged sprites
This downy couch espy,
As lost they circled in weary flight,
Round and round in the vaulted sky.

With curly heads bent low, they dived
Softly through the silvery air,
Until their dainty feet arrived
By the thing so white and fair.

With soft caress and sweet good-night
Their queen was laid to rest;
Her maids kept watch in the glorious light
To guard the rocking nest.

The silent moon the scene surveyed,
The stars their glory lent,
The crickets chirp, the mock-birds lay
The tremulous ether rent.

But dawn of day at last up gleaned,
The east began to pale and flush,
They catch the first bright, golden beam,
And away with it they rush.

Dancing o'er the fences and the brooks,
Up the hills and down the slopes,
With many a turn and many a crook,
They reach their land and folk.

This thing so thin and fair and white,
Was but a spider's web,
While woven to kill and to blight,
It served for good instead.

LETTER FROM JOHNS HOPKINS.

To the student coming to Johns Hopkins University from the ordinary Southern college, many things at first seem novel. He has been accustomed

to a rather ancient, solumn building in the centre of an extensive campus and surrounded by a grove with the traditional "classic shades." Here all this is changed. The new arrival sees before him four brick buildings having a mingled aspect of residences and of substantial business houses, in front of which a diminutive flower bed with a sort of "keep off the grass" look, though the sign is wanting, is supposed to be the campus. This is the nucleus of the University. Here are the offices, the Historical Seminary and the Chemical and Biological Laboratories. Across the street are the Y. M. C. A. Hall and the Gymnasium. Beyond these rises the round tower of the Physical Laboratory, while additional lecture rooms are variously sandwiched in among residences and other buildings in the neighboring blocks.

So much for general appearances. Another thing one misses at first is the daily gathering of the entire student body at chapel. At a quarter to nine in the morning about twenty-five men assemble in a back-parlor of Levering Hall and chapel services are held. No rushing in at the last moment with one shoe unlaced and mouth full of biscuit; you are not required to attend. I might also add that here there is no college-bell, which the janitor rings twenty minutes out of time and the occasionally festive student "whangs" in the night watches. A little electric gong in each room announces the hours of lectures.

I have never seen all the students together; probably never will. One generally has a speaking acquaintance with those who attend the same lectures or live in the same house and that is all. Of the hundreds of others he knows very few by sight. Articles have been written on the social life here. There is none. I would go to a country graveyard at midnight with the assured hope of finding more social life than at Johns Hopkins. The student is simply a hermit in the midst of half a million people.

My own "place of business" in the University, and which I flatter myself is the most attractive spot on the premise, is the Historical Seminary.

This consists primarily of a large lecture-room on the third floor of Hopkins Hall, the walls of which are hung with portraits of celebrated men who have lectured to the Seminary, and the book-cases surmounted by busts of writers and statesmen. In the alcoves are tables where each student has a drawer and at the back of the room are cases containing autographs, rare manuscripts and coins, ancient arms and relics of the Lake Dwellers, Egyptians, Aztecs, &c., the whole presided over by an Egyptian mummy. Two other lecture-rooms, four offices and a map-room complete the establishment.

The library, now containing about 40,000 volumes, is scattered over the University, each department, or Seminary, having a library of its own, so that one never sees the entire collection. The students have free access to the Pratt and Peabody Libraries, both of which are near the University; the latter especially, which contains a little over 100,000 volumes, being very useful for the purposes of students. Another advantage enjoyed here is in being within an hour's ride of Washington, so near in fact, that the governmental machinery and the libraries and museums of that city may almost be regarded as an adjunct of the University.

The essential idea at Johns Hopkins is independent research by both professor and student. Other American institutions have more magnificent buildings, greater endowments and more students. But, while these things are highly desirable, they are not *the* test of a University. The poet asked what constituted a State and, rejecting the elements of material greatness, answered "men," referring to quality, not quantity. The same is true here. It would be as wise to judge of a great man by avoirdupois as of a great University by mere numbers. Its men are the true standard and by this the Johns Hopkins is willing to be judged, preferring to be known because of Gildersleeve, Newcombe, Remsur, Adams and their colleagues and the work they are doing, rather than from the many hundreds of an incoming Freshman class.

The city of Baltimore, outside the University, offers much of advantage and interest to those having time and inclination. Among these are the libraries I have mentioned, and the frequent opportunities of hearing distinguished lecturers and preachers. It is a handsome city, abounding in monuments and parks, notably Druid Hill Park, of national reputation. However, it has some "discrepancies," the chief of these being the weather, which is uncertain. One day it is ethereal, the

next—infernal, and so it varies. But these things are side issues.

There are about twenty North Carolinians here, from Chapel Hill, Wake Forest and Davidson. I seem to be alone in my glory, so far as Trinity is concerned, being, from all I can learn, the first Trinity man who ever came to Johns Hopkins. I hope the time will soon come when our Alma Mater will be represented here more fully and more worthily.

D. C. BRANSON.

INTERCOLLEGIATE ORATORICAL ASSOCIATION OF NORTH CAROLINA.

We are becoming exceedingly anxious to see some interest manifested in the affairs of the Association. The time for the contest is drawing near and not much is yet being done. The constitution provides that the contest shall be held between the 15th of April and the 15th of May. College work for commencement will soon begin to crowd upon the men that are most likely to be chosen to speak, and there will be little time to devote to contest orations. No College can afford to send an overworked, jaded man to the contest. A good deal has been said about the University and Wake Forest, and some how the opinion has gone out that these institutions will enter the Association, but nothing official has been done by them so far as we are aware. The two colleges now composing the Association would like to know something definite, so that they can shape their course accordingly. I then urge the University and Wake Forest to let the president of the Association know something definite as soon as possible. Guilford has already filed her application for membership, but it can not be acted upon for some time yet. Let us try to get up plenty of enthusiasm on the subject, and have a contest that will long be remembered in the State. Greensboro will probably be chosen as the place of the next contest.

WILL B. LEE, *Pres.*

THE NAMELESS BEAST.

Such commotion has never been known in these parts as is now rupturing the county from centre to circumference. The men never think of leaving the house after dusk unless they are armed to the teeth and in company. The women and children

are in agonies of terror all the time. The condition of things is truly harrowing; and if it continues much longer it is distressing to think what the results will be.

The creature that has occasioned all this terror is so unlike anything that has ever been seen or heard tell of that it is difficult to find a name for it. Hence for want of something better the title of "The Nameless Beast" has by common consent been attached to it.

It has a den somewhere about the foot of Shepherd's Mountain, from which it is supposed to make its tours into the surrounding country during the whole night. And notwithstanding the wonderful speed with which it travels, it sometimes travels to such a distance in the night that it does not get back to its cave until ten o'clock in the day. At least fifty persons have seen the monster, and the descriptions they give of it are enough to make one's flesh creep off the bones.

Putting these wild descriptions together and making many allowances for excitement and exaggerations the appearance of the thing must be something like this: Its general outline is that of a man in gray clothing. It is about $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet in height with exceedingly broad shoulders and hips, but a rather small waist. Its arms are very powerful in appearance, large hands with long slender fingers, and carries a heavy stick, about twelve feet long, in its left hand. The whole body is covered with long dull gray hair. The head is about the size of a cow's, which it resembles very much, with the exception of the mouth, which is very much larger and is filled with dangerous looking teeth. Two large tusks protruding from the upper jaw for several inches.

It seems to have no fear of men, but appears to delight in the terror which it causes. It has been shot at about twenty times, but has never yet received a wound that has amounted to anything. Numbers of hogs, sheep, and two three-year-old cows have been missed in the county around Shepherd's Mountain, which this beast is now supposed to have carried off and devoured.

That such a beast should be ravaging the county is enough to strike terror to the hearts of the weak, and make the strong cautious. But his depredations are not confined to property alone.

Last Sunday evening he captured and carried off Miss Julia Cross, the daughter of a well-known citizen of this county, Mr. J. A. Cross. The young lady is about nineteen years of age, very handsome,

and spent last year at Guilford College. How the capture was effected is not definitely known, as no one was with her at the time. She had gone to the cow-pen to milk. The cow-pen is about 150 yards from the house and borders on a very dense thicket of pines. The beast is supposed to have run up through this thicket, entered the cow-pen and taken her. Scream after scream rent the air, the terrified cattle broke through the fence and flew in all directions. Mr. Cross rushed to the door just in time to see the rapacious monster entering the pines with his daughter screaming and struggling for life. Within less than five minutes, according to the statement of Mr. Cross, she was either out of hearing or had ceased to scream. A band of fifteen armed men was at once gathered and set out in pursuit of the beast. The party arrived at his cave a little before dark—we are not informed as to the exact location of the cave—and began to fire their guns. Several large fires were built, and various methods resorted to if possible to entice the beast to make his appearance. The glare of the flames was such that once or twice, some of the men saw this horrible thing sitting on the ground several yards within the cave, very quietly holding the young lady in his arms. At length he made his appearance at the mouth of the cave, and was immediately fired upon. The reports of the guns had not ceased before repeated screams came from the young lady. She and not her captor had been wounded—how seriously, of course, is not known.

The beast at once fled within the cave, but soon appeared again with the screaming woman in his arms. He ran back and forth for some minutes in this manner, apparently in great distress. After a short time the screams died away and the most terrific sound imaginable issued from the cave; the very mountain seemed to tremble. This is the last that has been seen or heard. Some have proposed to enter the cave and attempt to rescue the young lady, but so far the more sober-minded have succeeded in preventing any such rashness. The beast has been known several times to hurl large rocks from the mouth of the cave with almost incredible force. An entrance to the cave would mean almost certain death.

The parents of the young lady are in great distress. THE ARCHIVE extends its sincerest sympathy to them in their peculiar affliction.

Strange to say this unusual state of things has not yet reached many of the State papers. This fact alone will lead many to discredit this article,

while the subject matter is of such an unusual nature and sounds so much like the superstitions of the ignorant, that it is not expected that all should believe it. But for the truth of the statements herein made, the reader is referred to any member of the faculty or any citizen of Trinity College, Randleman or Asheboro.

X. Y'TY, CORRESPONDENT.

A COMPOSITE SERIAL.

EXPLANATION.

This continued story is written by several of the students, each one writing a single chapter. The second one writes his chapter without regard to the ideas of the first, as to what it shall lead. The only thing binding on each one is that he shall use the same characters (introducing others as he may see fit) and the same incidents of the preceding.

CHAPTER I.

F. C. R.

It was night, and the wind was blowing with a lonely, dismal sound, and as it swept around corners and through cracks it brought out a prolonged, plaintive little shriek that made one think of ghosts. There was snow on the ground too, which made it all the more uncomfortable for those who were compelled to venture out on such a night.

All alone, on the top of a hill, on the outskirts of a little New England village, stood the De Champsey mansion. It was not built in the modern style of architecture, for there were none of the characteristic gables and turrets and dormer windows. It was a large square house—painted white—two stories high and behind was a large kitchen connected with the house by a covered passageway.

Why M. De Champsey had settled in this little, out-of-the-way place no one ever knew—save himself. He had nothing to say to or do with any of the village inhabitants, which, of course, put the Mayor's wife, Mrs. Dobson, on her high horse at once. M. De Champsey seemed immensely rich. All of his servants were French, and his house was furnished in the latest and most approved fashion. His stables were full of the finest horses and his whole estate furnished every evidence of wealth.

The house was open on all sides to the full force of the wind—for there was no protecting tree or house anywhere near. In fact, there was but one

tree within several hundred yards, and that was an old, hollow oak, which had, perhaps, flourished in the days of the Pilgrim fathers, but which had long since shed its green foliage for the last time, and was now but a spectre, a ghost of its former self.

A light was burning in the parlor and soon the curtain was pulled aside and an anxious, but lovely face, peered out into the darkness. As if dissatisfied she dropped the curtain with an impatient gesture and turned toward the fire which was burning in the grate.

As the full light of the brilliant chandelier, tempered by the soft glow of the fire, fell upon Madame De Champsey, for it was she, one could but admire the loveliness of her face and figure. Slightly above the medium height, she was not too tall. Her figure was perfectly moulded and she moved with a grace and dignity that bespoke her nobility. The crowning feature of her beauty, however, was her lovely face. Her dark, rich hair was gathered behind in a Sappho knot, and a few curling bangs rolled gracefully over her forehead. Her mouth was a perfect Cupid's bow and bewitchingly sweet. Her brows were black and her dark lashes fringed two lovely light-blue eyes, which had in their depths that peculiar tint that characterizes a warm, affectionate nature and a trusting, loving heart. Just now her brows were slightly compressed, as if in anxiety, and her eyes had a pained, troubled look about them.

She walked to the piano and seating herself allowed her hands to wander listlessly over the keys for a few moments, then she broke into a loud, quick march which she gradually changed into a dirge-like movement, the chords of which sounded like the moans of a troubled spirit.

Having finished her improvisation she again walked to the window and looked out. This time she uttered an exclamation of relief, and turning she touched a call bell on a table nearby. Soon a bright-looking French maid responded. "Marie," said Madame, "go bring my cloak and hood at once."

"Yes, Madame," and she left to obey.

Shortly she returned with the wraps as also a pair of over-shoes which she tried, without success, to persuade her mistress to put on. When Madame De Champsey was snugly encased in her hood and cloak she walked into the hall, followed by Marie.

"Marie," she said, "I am going out for a few moments. You will speak to no one of this. If my

husband inquires for me tell him I felt unwell and have retired."

"Yes, Madame, I understand."

Madame De Champsey walked out into the snow and turned her face toward the old tree with its hollow trunk and gnarled limbs. And there a tiny light twinkled, like a distant star. No one would have noticed it had they not been expecting it.

Madame walked boldly on till she reached the old tree in the hollow of which a small night lamp was burning, and to the handle of the lamp a note was tied—unaddressed.

She seemed to understand and with hands that trembled not a little she impatiently opened the note and read,

"He is delirious. Talks of you all the time. You had better come at once."

A—P.

She extinguished the light and thrusting the note carelessly into her bosom she turned again toward the mansion.

"Oh! If he should die," she thought, "and all through me. Oh God, I couldn't help it! It was not my fault! I was made to do it! Oh! how I love him! I hope he won't die! I pray he won't die!" And she threw herself on her knees and uttered a silent and brief but fervent prayer, then arose and continued toward the house.

The wind cruelly cut her hands and face, and the snow soaked through her thin shoes and nearly froze her feet—but she felt neither the wind nor snow. Her mind was in a tumult.

On reaching the house she walked across the piazza and softly opened the door. As she entered the hall the door of the library opened and her husband came out. He seemed at first surprised, then angered, and turning to her, he said:

"May I ask what calls my wife out at this time of night and without an escort? May I also ask what the purport of this note may be?" And before she could stop him he had reached forward and plucked the note from her bosom where she had all too carelessly concealed it.

CHAPTER II.

BY BENJAMIN.

Arthur Trail was half back on the Foot-Ball team of a well known College in the South, and during a match game at a neighboring city, his arm had been crushed in a scrimmage. One of the most enthusiastic spectators was Dr. Rejinald

Percie, a young disciple of the healing art, the dearest friend of the celebrated half-back and a member of Arthur's Greek letter Fraternity.

Dr. Percie had Arthur taken to his apartments at the hotel, and there he nursed him with womanly tenderness, born of the deep love he felt for him.

For a year Arthur had been "head over heels in love" with the young physician's sister; but for some unaccountable reason, the old folks forbade Arthur's visiting their daughter, Lillian. She loved him passionately, and that made matters worse. A rich old Frenchman had been seeking to win her for years; and now, taking advantage of this, Lillian's father forced her to accept M. De Champsey. They had been quietly married about two months before the unfortunate game of Foot-Ball was played, and M. De Champsey immediately took his young wife away off to Massachusetts out of harm's way. Of all this Arthur had never heard. Dr. Percie would not tell him for fear of hurting him. Of course, the Doctor was highly incensed at his father's treatment of Lillian, and he had left home and come to the city where he was now nursing his friend. One evening, a few days after the accident, Arthur, alone for the first time, happened to glance at an old newspaper lying on the table, and read a notice of the marriage of Lillian Percie to M. De Champsey. The blow was so sudden and unexpected; when Dr. Percie returned, he found Arthur lying across the bed in a raging fever, and delirious. For six weeks he hovered between Life and Eternity; it was only through the careful and ceaseless attention of Dr. Percie that, at the end of that time, entering the room early one morning, he found Arthur sleeping soundly and not a trace of fever left. The iron constitution of the half-back had successfully run the gauntlet of Death's takers.

Dr. Percie sat down by him, holding his hand; his thoughts ran back to the time when he was a Senior and Arthur a Sophomore at College. He thought of the many happy hours they had spent together, of how he used to so often press him to his heart and long to kiss him—here he softly leaned over and touched Arthur's forehead with his lips—of how jealous he used to get when Arthur showed a particular fancy for another boy. "I have often wondered if any other man ever loved one of his own sex like I love Arthur; I have had for him the same sacrificing feeling that they say a man feels for the woman he loves; the only thing that troubles me is that he has a very strong friendship

for me, but I fear not the love that I feel for him." He had been thinking after this manner for a long while, his heart filled with the noblest and purest love that man is capable of feeling, when he heard Arthur stir; he turned to him and saw him looking up, with a smile on his face.

"Riggie!" That was Arthur's and Lilian's name for Dr. Percie.

"Thank God, Arthur! You've pulled thro' like a man, and if you behave yourself and do exactly what I say, I'll have you out of this in a few days. Then we will see what can be done! I'll tell you this much and no more: Lil was forced to marry that brute; she is still loyal to you at heart, but you must remember that she is married!"

He had telegraphed to her thinking that Arthur

might never recover; but, now that he was well again, Dr. Percie was very much perplexed as to the course he should pursue. Lilian would be there on the night mail, and under the circumstances he did not know how to act. He thought much over it that day, and on his way to the station to meet Lilian he stopped suddenly and exclaimed aloud, "I have it."

Lilian came. He took her to another hotel and went back to Arthur with a light heart.

The morning after Lilian had received her last telegram, M. De Campsey was called to France by the death of his father. He sailed on *La Normandie* for Havre and crossed the ocean for the last time.

(To be Continued.)

Editorials.

L. S. MASSEY, EDITOR-IN-CHIEF. R. L. DURHAM, ASSISTANT EDITOR.

The trouble with the man who is afflicted with that terrible malady vulgarly known as the "big head" is that he is so exceedingly small that he can not get the focus of his own eyes on himself.

Why complain of the thorns thick set along the pathway of life? In the case of most individuals nine tenths of these same thorns are set there by the very hand they pierce.

Some men seek an education because it is a means of making money, or because of the pleasure they derive from it; others because thereby they can acquire fame and honor from their countrymen and perchance from the whole world; but he is the true philanthropist, and he alone, who seeks it because it is a power in the exercise of which he can bless humanity.

A specimen of the *genus homo* wearing a silk beaver on his head and a broad-cloth coat on his back, and having a cigarette stuck in one corner of his mouth, while he sports a gold-headed cane in his hand, does not always constitute a *gentleman*—no, not even if his

father was. It would be profitable to a few of the rising generation, if they could learn this.

To the often discussed subject of social life in college, there are two extremes. There is such a thing as running to seed on sociality; especially when a *college* boy starts out on that line. He is exposed to shallowness for at least two reasons. In the first place, it keeps him away from his books too much of his time. It is long, continuous and persistent application that cultivates and develops deep and profound thought; and he who studies only by snatches and spends the rest of his time in visiting from room to room never gets to the bottom of any subject of importance. In the second place, such a boy is most likely to fall into the companionship of the shallow set; and thus by the power of association he is cast in a shallow mould. The professional visitor does not find congenial companionship, nor indeed a very warm reception, in the rooms of the most studious boys in college. They like to have their friends call at a proper hour and remain for a proper length of time; but beyond this they do not care to go—in fact cannot afford to maintain any intimate friendship with those

who persist in abusing it. But on the other hand, there is such a thing as becoming too much of a hermit in the midst of the vivacity and life of these institutions of learning. There is a tendency to narrowness in one who secludes himself from the association of others. A boy needs to come into contact with others and to see the different phases of life and to view the subjects which claim his attention from the standpoints of others as well as from his own, in order that he may have breadth of vision and look with lenience upon the views of others. Furthermore, there is a distinctively social side to a true man's character which should not be so neglected as to dwarf it. He is not prepared to make the greatest success of life who does not know how to touch the social side of men, and this he cannot do unless he is social himself. Hence the "golden mean" here as elsewhere characterizes the true man and is the touch stone of success.

A college student's sense of honor is considered, and justly too, a mystery by the outside world. If he be accused at any time of stealthily taking a nickel from the cash-drawer of a merchant, his accuser is likely to have to pick himself up from the grass as a punishment for his impudence. But the first dark night after resenting such a charge with violence he can prize a plank off the same merchant's barn and carry off five bushels of apples, or he can take the last chicken from his coop, and yet feel no qualms of conscience. If he be accused of this crime(?), he simply smiles and feels complimented. He seems glad to know that his skill is recognized, and takes all remarks made concerning the subject as evidence that his ability is appreciated. If any one would even intimate that he told an untruth, there would be blood to shed; yet he is well content to cheat on examination and sign the pledge, and even to let a few of his fellows know that he did so, provided it does not get to the ears of the Professor. No wonder such a paradox is quite past all comprehension. The question has been asked time and again, in considering this enigma, what is the difference between a student and a man. It is a perplexing problem; and to see the difference would take indeed the

eye of more than mortal, for from the beginning down it seems that our forefathers and our grandfathers and our fathers have justified their college freaks by saying that there was a difference, but have never been able to make any one see it. Now "there's reason in all things" and we are led therefore to suppose that there's a reason to be found somewhere for this state of affairs. The claim that "there's a difference" has stood the test of years, and indeed it must be so, but— Will some magazine editor who is studying law justify the inconsistency; will some gifted reader of dark passages explain the paradox; will some mathematical genius solve the problem; will some young disciple turn on enough of the light of inspiration to enable us to *see* the difference?"

There is one advantage which a college always presents to a student which is to a marked degree unappreciated and of which the great majority never avail themselves. This is the privilege of reading extensively on subjects within the college course and of reading first class literature upon all subjects. It is true that indiscriminate reading may prove in many cases injurious, but the average student has plenty of time in his leisure hours outside of time for recreation to carry on a very instructive and withal beneficial course of reading. He should read for some definite purpose, and to that end should map out a course which would bring about the desired results. If he leaves it to chance as to what he shall next read he may happen upon a subject that will do him no good at all but maybe positive harm. Let all plans be laid before, and the end to be gained kept ever in view. This will stimulate regular and thoughtful reading which has no little power in developing the reasoning powers. A knowledge of books also is one of the beneficial results of such a training which can sometimes be made very useful to a man, and which is always an accomplishment upon which one may pride himself. THE ARCHIVE notices that the present Senior class are taking advantage of the library, and under the direction of the Professor of English are getting a broad knowledge of English and American literature. The interest in the subject seems to

grow upon them, and there is a promise of a still wider acquaintance with English and American authors than ever before. They discuss not only the usual quota of writers of whom Shakspeare is an example, but keep fully up with the times. The work is broad and thorough and cannot fail to bring forth good results. The progressive spirit is welcomed heartily.

“Ye editors” take the privilege of printing in the editorial column the last production of England’s poet-laureate. Lord Tennyson has for forty years held that honor, and this last poem shows that he has lost none of his sweetness as a singer. As he nears the grave he breathes his unfaltering trust with as much clearness and purity as in his prime. Here is the poem:

CROSSING THE BAR.

Sunset and evening star,
And one clear call for me!
And may there be no moaning of the bar
When I put out to sea ;

But such a tide as moving seems asleep,
Too much for sound and foam,
When that which drew from out the boundless deep
Turns again home.

Twilight and evening bell—
And after that the dark!
And may there be no sadness of farewell
When I embark.

For tho’ from out our bourne of Time and Place
The flood may bear me far,
I hope to see my Pilot face to face
When I have crossed the bar.

Reviews.

H. P. BOGGS, AND C. E. TURNER, EDITORS.

The Crystal Button, by Mr. Chauncy Thomas, is an imaginative work which explores the unseen future for three thousand years hence, and gives in striking detail the realizations of coming generations. It has been common heretofore for authors to indulge their imaginations concerning things of antiquity which have been obscured by past ages, and research has done much to clarify these misty realms; much that was once uncertain has become certain by the adroit combination of events and circumstances. But as all well know, the age of prophesying is past, and that no combination of speculations or imaginative circumstances can give us any certain ray of light, piercing the unknown future.

So, after all, though this speculative work may please its readers, and they partaking of the nature of its thought, may fancy themselves living in an age when discovery and invention has wonderfully wrought upon the elements of Nature, forming contrivances for the comfort and the convenience of man; still all is enshrouded in uncertainty. Air-ships, railway trains of almost incredible speed, electricity so well understood and controlled as to be perfect for light and motive power, steam

obtained from the heat of the sun’s rays, hydrogen produced from water the chief article of fuel, and many other things quite as remarkable, are seen by the imaginative eye of our author.

The ethical questions of the present have all been answered; monopolies have all died out, and the labor questions have been gradually settled, all on account of a universal desire “to be true and honest in every act, word and thought.” Evil has been overcome with good, and in short, peace on earth and good-will among men prevail.

One great charm of this story is the natural adjustment of miraculous achievements to causes which are in operation now and here. The beneficent result is not altogether a speculative prodigy but the inevitable outcome of the orderly development and extension of forces with which we are all more or less acquainted.

THE GENESIS OF THE UNITED STATES—In two volumes illustrated. By Mr. Alexander Brown.

This is a historical work, and as its name indicates, it is especially interested in the early events of colonial days. The author seems to have gath-

ered his data from all the authentic writers of the past, and although recording real historic facts, his work partakes something of a pleasing narrative. It fairly illuminates an obscure period in the earliest American annals, dealing with a multitude of facts, records and personalities.

The biographical part of the work is especially full, and the mass of original documents given, make the volumes repositories of much information.

Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes says: "I find the volumes full of valuable and interesting historical facts, and I cannot help thinking how my father, author of *The Annals of America*, would have reveled in these pages. The style in which the contents are presented to the reader adds to their attraction."

THE GREATEST THING IN THE WORLD—An Address delivered to a large body of students at Northfield, Mass. By Henry Drummond, F. R. S. E., F. G. S., author of *Natural Law in the Spiritual World*. Authorized Edition. Published by James Pott & Co., 14 and 16 Astor Place, New York. 1891. pp. 64.

Have you read it? If not, do so; you can easily finish it in a couple of hours and the cost is trifling; you can well afford a copy. This greatest thing in the world is Love. Now, many of us will agree with this view of the matter in the outset. But

if *you don't* think he can prove it, or if you have a desire to know how it is done in case some occasion should call upon you to do the same thing, suppose you get the book and see how the subject is handled.

In religious matters he places Love as more important than Faith—that which is commonly accepted as the greatest thing in the spiritual world. Do you theologian believe that? Test it and see.

He takes Love *contrasted*, Love *analyzed*, Love *defended*. Love contrasted with Eloquence, Prophecy, Martyrdom, proves the greatest of all. Love analyzed has nine constituents—Patience, Kindness, Generosity, Humility, Courtesy, Unselfishness, Good Temper, Guilelessness, Sincerity. For Love's defence, it is the one abiding thing on earth.

Knowledge is a vain thing compared with Love.

Love is proved the main stay of happiness—spiritual and temporal—the foundation of religion, the bulwark of morality; and sins against it, ill-temper, irritableness, envy, etc., worse than such physical offences as drunkenness, theft, etc., as, in fact, the former are the ground-work not only of the latter but also of the most heinous crimes in the catalogue of sin.

The greatest thing in the world. It is the greatest thing in the universe, for God, the Creator of the universe, is greater than his creation, and—God is Love.

Exchanges.

W. A. B. HEARNE, AND C. L. RAPER, EDITORS.

One man in five thousand take college course in England; one in six hundred and fifteen in Scotland; one in two hundred and thirteen in Germany; and one in about two thousand in the United States.—*Ex.*

Western Maryland Monthly, for February has her matter very neatly arranged and the articles well written. *The Highest Evolution* is especially worthy of notice. The sum and substance of it seems to be this: "The physical body has a limit in its evolution, but the mind has no limit or boundary in its unfolding sweep." This is a fact which can not be disproved. This is a fact which knocks to pieces the arguments of some people, who advocate that there is as much honor to be attained in being a great Athlete—a fine Foot-ball player, as in being

a great Statesman, writer, lawyer, teacher or preacher, or any other useful man. They advocate principles opposed to common sense and to God. They surely forget that this mortal body of ours, which to dust must return, has its narrow walls beyond which it can never go. They surely do not know (think) that the mind has no limits to circumscribe it in its intricate and mysterious workings. If more college boys would realize that the only good, for themselves and for their fellowmen, derived from various kinds of athletics is to give them strong physical bodies in order that their mental faculties may work the better, there would be fewer 70s-50s on examination—there would be a larger number of good men—men who make a mark in the world—sent out from colleges every

year. Let them recognize the benefit and necessity of athletics in its true sense, but let them not exercise the body—the little part of man—to the exclusion of the mind.

Over 17000 copies of the Harrod University catalogues have been sent over the United States and foreign countries.—*Ex.*

The Haverfordian has just been received. It has a very neat finish and general appearance. Its departments are all very ably edited. Yet we think it might be improved by a larger Literary Department. As college papers are and should be mediums of publication for the student and by the students, we think it would be better for the editors to allow—and encourage—other students to write articles and to have them published in the journal.

Some of the Exchanges suggest that there be more work done by the students and not so much by the editors. This is a good suggestion. A College paper is intended to be a paper for the students—a paper which speaks the voice of the students and which represents the entire student body. Why not let them contribute more? why don't they contribute more? They receive their part of the benefits and honors of the paper, and it is nothing but justice that they help support it with their own writings as well as with their pocket books. Besides this, a great many times the editors do not know the exact sentiments of the students on certain measures and thus they do not represent them fairly.

The University (N. C.) Magazine, as usual contains some excellent articles. The best are *A sketch of the Life of Governor Thomas Bragg* and *The Negro must remain in the South*. It is one of our largest and best exchanges. But we think that it would be better, as it is the University Magazine, to be edited entirely by the University boys. Also, this same number contains a very excellent article in the exchange department on the wrangle between THE ARCHIVE and *Chapel Hillian*. We are indeed glad to see the editor come out and vindicate himself and the University boys from such a slanderous charge as he says: we admire the spirit of this article. We congratulate the editor for writing it; we thank him that he has informed us for certain that *The Chapel Hillian* does not speak the sentiment of the University boys. Even before being informed

we could not think it did express the voice of the students. May harmony and peace be between us now and forever.

The New Bern Collegiate Institute is to be commended for presenting to its patrons "a chronicle of school happenings," and to its students the advantages to be derived from a school journal. *The School Chronicle* is a good thing in the right place: a fact with which, in its significance for other high schools, many should endeavor to acquaint themselves. When a printing-press is employed in the interest of an institution, being its own reward to every student who cares to avail himself of privileges thus presented, that school has advantages not possessed by those schools wanting this one of the instruments of education.

Among the new faces that have recently appeared to make more attractive this sanctum, in which persecution and pleasure are so strangely mixed, is that of *The School Girl*, one of the best representatives of Kinsey Seminary. Some one has said—has he not?—that "a thing of beauty is a joy forever;" that may be so or otherwise, but certain it is that from Mary with her little lamb up to the "sweet girl graduate," a school girl has been an object of interest to the public in general and to individuals in particular; in this case it is individuals in particular; so that to the company above alluded to is extended a hearty welcome.

The Emory Phoenix and *The Mephistophelean*, bearing such a marked resemblance to the outward eye, may be mentioned together as two of our most highly prized exchanges. Excellent paper, good print, neatly finished, and well written.

Oberlin has a college pin.—*Ex.*

That's nothing! Trinity has several students who wear as many pins as buttons, and their suspenders know it. Don't mention it, p' se.

An exchange quotes: "Examinations are nothing but a sacrifice to the ancient gods of custom and the students are the victims offered on the sacrificial altars."

Yes; and the institutions that continue this practice of heathenish barbarity do so without a scruple at sacrificing their wretched victims alive. Oh, devoted loyalty to defunct antiquity, what will be thy bill of fare in the World to Come!

The Souvenir, published by the literary societies

of Scarritt Collegiate Institute, has been received. Welcome!

Out of 867 graduates of Vassar College, 315, or a little more than 36 per cent., have married.—*Ex.*

The University of Leipsic now admits women.—*Ex.*

Ten thousand have graduated from the University of Michigan in forty-six years.—*Ex.*

The plan of a three years' course has been rejected by the Harvard Board of Overseers.—*Ex.*

President Patton discussing the subject of college government said: "The best ideal for the college is the moral sense of the individual student. When our penalties do not carry the consciences of the student body, better ask ourselves if we are not wrong."—*Ex.*

Seventy-one American colleges were represented by 185 students at the University of Berlin the past season.—*Ex.*

Little boy, a green cucumber
Down his throat allows to slip—
Now he lies in peaceful slumber;
Death relieves him of the "grip."

When the student at vacation
Starts to take his homeward trip,
Then you see him at the station,
Laboring with his heavy "grip."

Now we see the student trying
'Self with knowledge to equip,
Sneaking to his cradle, sighing:
"Guess I've got the blasted 'Grippe.'"—*Ex.*

Nearly six hundred students have professed conversion at Oberlin this year.—*Ex.*

The University of Cambridge has conferred a degree on Henry M. Stanley.—*Ex.*

In reviewing the different College journals that are conducted by the students, we find that they reflect the general spirit that characterize the student body of the institutions which they represent.

It appears from the January number of the *Da-*

vidson Monthly, that the predominating spirit among the students is to "haze" the Freshmen. The *Monthly* gives nearly five pages to a description of the trunk tragedy that was enacted a short while before Christmas, and it seems to rejoice that it was evidently too hard for *Pusley* to understand.

It certainly has come to the time when a progressive institution cannot tolerate this old antiquated custom of "hazing" the Freshmen, for they have enough to do in their College course, with all the disadvantages they have to encounter, without there being those who make them "rise at the hour of midnight and thus thinly clad they lead them out into the college halls and there in the 'venerial dance or polka,' compel them to keep step to the wintry wind as it sobs and moans through the latticed windows." Such as this must retard them in their studies, and make them feel they are not "at home," or with those who desire to make them feel so.

We do not understand either, "why young men of culture should delight in such savage barbarities," and it seems that if the best men in college would set themselves against it, that such would not be permitted to exist very long. If there is so much exuberance and vitality existing in some of the restless natures, it would be better to expend some of this reserved energy on the athletic grounds and show some of the results in a contest with some other institution, and not be wasting so much energy in harassing the Freshmen, who need the sympathy and the good example of the higher classes.

We do not make these statements with any ill feeling toward the *Monthly* or Davidson College, but we wish merely to express our views in regard to the matter of "hazing," which seems to exist in some colleges. It seems that it is time to bury such old time customs, and to build up a different state of things, where "classes" will not be known, but where all will feel that they are brothers with interests in common, and where it is the object to mutually benefit each other.

Alumni.

T. C. DANIELS } EDITORS.
FRED HARPER, }

Mr. W. A. Pierce, who was here in '82, we learn is now keeping books for the prosperous and well known T. L. Emory, Weldon, N. C. He did the right thing when he sent his brother up this spring. We are glad to thus hear from him and wish him much success and happiness.

It gives us much pleasure to record the success of our brilliant young friend, G. P. Pell, of the class of '92. He left us to accept a handsome offer from the *Twin-City Daily*, and since then was elected by an overwhelming majority as Reading Clerk of the Senate. We learn that he will go on the *State Chronicle* at the close of the legislative session. We rejoice with you "Dixie," in your success.

We were pleased to have with us for a few days Mr. H. B. Holland, of the class of '92. He is now residing in Winston, where he was keeping books, but we learn that he is now going to travel for the "Winston Land and Investment Co." Success to you, "Blood." THE ARCHIVE is always glad to hear from you.

We notice with exceedingly great pleasure that so many of our old graduates are remembering their old *Alma Mater* by sending her their sons.

It is a great pleasure to notice the success of Mr. C. N. Allen, of *ante-bellum* days. He is a farmer at Auburn, N. C., and has sent his son to us. THE ARCHIVE wishes a continuance of fortune's smiles.

Mr. Milliard Mial was elected by the County Commissioners of Wake County, to fill the vacancy created by the death of Mr. Dunn, the Register of Deeds. Mr. Mial is a well known and prosperous farmer of Marks Creek Township. We quote of *The News and Observer*.

"This action on the part of the commissioners will no doubt meet the approval of the entire county. "Mr. Mial is an excellent gentleman, a good business man, and will make a faithful and efficient officer."

THE ARCHIVE rejoices with you, Mr. Mial, in

your success, and wishes you a continuance of the same.

Mr. W. Frank Wood, '90, is associate principal of the Farmers' Alliance Institute, near Greensboro.

We learn he has a large school and is doing well. Success to you, Frank.

John McDowell, who was here in '88, is now a large and prosperous farmer near Tarboro, N. C. THE ARCHIVE extends best wishes for continued success.

Mr. Jesse A. Cahoun, of the class of '54, is now living in Plymouth, N. C. He is drumming for the notion house of Pearce Bros., Baltimore. It will be interesting to his old friends to know that he has increased in size. We were glad to have him with us during the holidays when he came up to visit his two boys. Come again, "Jeff," your old and new friends are glad to see you. THE ARCHIVE wishes you continued success "on the road."

Mr. Geo. Bulla, of Lexington, has recently been appointed Revenue Collector. But this is not the extent of his good fortune, he is now a happy father, and thinks "there is no baby like mine." Mr. Bulla is a graduate of Trinity, and is one of the most prominent lawyers in his section.

Trinity men are noted for their success in all departments of life; but most especially are they fortunate in State politics. In the present legislature four old Trinity boys were elected to offices while quite a number occupy seats as members.

Mr. B. B. Nicholson, '90, who has been studying law here for the past session, stood his examination for license in February. He acquitted himself with honor and is now a full fledged lawyer. Mr. Nicholson was a good student while in college and has the qualities which insure his success. THE ARCHIVE tenders congratulations and best wishes.

Mr. N. R. Reid, who left school last Session, is with us again and will continue with his class.

Mr. G. S. LaBar is still at High Point. He paid the students a visit during the Junior--Senior game of foot-ball and cheered lustily for his old class, Seniors.

Messrs. Eugene Johnson and T. J. Hathcock, old students of Trinity, are now at Chapel Hill. Mr. Hathcock, who was a member of Trinity's foot

ball team, is playing with the University boys this year.

Mr. Sam Black, of Raleigh, paid us a pleasant visit not long since. He was on his way to Virginia for business purposes.

Mr. S. J. Durham, has left Greensboro and is now with his Grandfather at Kings Mountain. He paid us a pleasant visit on his way there.

Mr. M. C. Thomas, who completed his Sophomore year here, is now teaching school at Roxboro, N. C. He has been reading law for some time and will stand his examination for license at the next opportunity. He will then give up his school and practice law.

Mr. E. B. McCuller, or "Early Buck," as he was called while in college, is now engaged in the dairy business.

Mr. James Clegg, who passed through the Junior class, and who is now a preacher in the N. C. Conference, will return to Durham to complete his course. "Jumbo" was quite a favorite with the boys and will be welcomed back.

Mr. W. F. Stephens has recently gone into the

mercantile business at Monroe, N. C. THE ARCHIVE wishes him much success and believes he will win it.

Mr. S. B. Bunday, is also engaged in the mercantile business at the same place.

Mr. J. P. Rogers, who left us last fall, is now principal of Forest Hill Academy in Concord. He has a goodly number of students and is making fine progress with them. It is rumored that a little bit of feminine anatomy in that section of the country is what took him from us. Well, THE ARCHIVE sends best wishes and bids for a piece of the cake to dream over.

Dr. W. H. Nicholson, '83, has lately entered that felicitous state which abounds in happiness for those who are so eminently fitted for each other as he and his chosen companion. Dr. Nicholson was married lately to the charming Miss Genieveve Perry, of Louisburg. THE ARCHIVE tenders congratulations and best wishes for their future happiness.

Mr. R. E. Fortune is now with his father, filling a contract on the railroad between Salisbury and Albemarle. He says he is having a good time, but is not "shoveling dirt."

Locals.

A. W. PLYLER AND A. H. POWELL, EDITORS.

Foot ball is booming.

Who are you! Who are you!!

Wanted to know who takes conflict.

A Soph. says the difference of two things is greater than their sum.

Dr. Crowell paid us a visit and was gladly welcomed again in our midst.

The "Preps." have become so accustomed to examinations since they have been having them weekly, that a fall no longer hurts.

"Father" to John: "Have you heard from the artificer yet?" John: "Now, 'Father,' just let me alone about my girl."

Some of the spectators report that every few minutes during the game of foot ball, "Scanty" was heard to remark, "Bud, we are not hurt yet."

A Junior has found in the recesses of his huge brain a new definition of quadruped, which he gave the Professor as absolutely correct. He says that it is an animal which has three feet.

The popular fellow with a mustache seems somewhat interested in the cost of a diamond ring. What this means is too much for the reporter, so he is most respectfully referred to one of higher authority—"Nick."

Our Annual Debate between the Hesperian and Columbian Literary Societies may be expected. At their last meetings committees were appointed to make arrangements, and by the next issue we hope to give the program in detail.

A Freshman heard a Sophomore talking about the damper of a stove, and not knowing what it was asked the Soph. to explain. He being told

that it was something to keep the heat in, said he would like to have one on his bed.

Not long since a Senior suffered the same fate as "Mr. Junior," but instead of "young people, it is Monday morning," came the cry, "Dear friend, it is ten o'clock.

As formerly announced by the Board of Governors of the Athletic Association, the Class Games of foot ball began February 6th, between the Fresh and Soph. Saturday the 14th, the Juniors met the Seniors. The last game for the championship, will take place February 21st, between the Sophs. and Seniors.

The following, accompanied by a box of mice, was received a few days since :

"RATS."

Gibbons, with the downy chin,
Used to making mas es;
"Tallie," with his pretty face,
Covered with molasses.

O——, with the mustache,
"Bony" with the glasses.
Just the thing for you, young men,
With New Orleans molasses.

Still one is left without a name,
Never-the-less he passes,
For he's just as sweet as any
With New Orleans molasses.

TO THE INMATES OF "32."

[By the fellow that has a poor little kitten to support.]

Five blind mice,
Five blind mice,
Five blind mice,
See 'em in the box,
See 'em in the box,
See 'em in the box.
They all came from G. F. C.,
But, thank gracious! not to me,
Methinks they came to Bony L——,
Those

Five blind mice.

Fair "inmates of 32,"
He sends his warmest thanks to you,
So does my little kitten, too,
For those

Five blind mice.

My little kitten ate them all,
And for more she then did squall,
Because they were so poor and small,
Those

Five blind mice.

Next time they ship a cargo here
I hope they'll take especial care
To send fat *Rats* (if they have 'em there)
And not

Five blind mice.

At chapel not long ago, the hymn which begins as follows was sung :

Man wants but little here below,
Nor wants that little long.

Since then the tall man of the Freshman class has been heard singing :

Man wants but little here below,
But I want that little *Long*.

The "Preps." have been much perplexed for some time over the following problem: If the earth has been revolving on its axis for six thousand years, when will the North and South poles need greasing? The problem has at last been solved by clever "Preps," who organized for the purpose and found it to be when "Hop" becomes a Freshman.

At a meeting of the Senior class Mr. L. S. Massey, of Durham, was elected President and Mr. W. H. Jones, of Raleigh, Secretary. The following program has been arranged for Class Day exercises:

W. I. Cranford, Montgomery county, Orator.

Fred. Harper, Wilmington, N. C., Poet.

R. L. Durham, Greensboro, N. C., Prophet.

W. B. Lee, Durham, N. C., and T. C. Daniels, New Berne, N. C., Historians.

At a recent meeting of the Literary Societies, J. H. Crowell, (Hesperian) of Hall, Penn., was elected Chief Manager and A. H. Powell, (Columbian) of New Berne, N. C., Chief Marshal. Already these gentlemen have taken active steps to make the approaching commencement the grandest in the epochs of Trinity's history. For the last time her Senior class appears upon the rostrum here and the exercises are looked forward to with no little interest.

The Directory, which is now under the supervision of the Chiefs, will soon be completed, and ample accommodations will be prepared for the immense crowd they expect.

The Glee Club has been re-organized and promises to do well. Last years instruction will, of course, add much to this years development and it hopes to appear more before the public than formerly. Mr. W. H. Jones deserves special praise for

his efforts in this direction. The following constitute the present membership:

R. L. Durham, J. W. Jones, W. H. Jones, (Director,) Fred Harper, W. B. Lee, A. T. Gant, D. L. Bost, J. F. Hartsell, A. H. Powell and B. B. Nicholson.

Not long since quite a party were engaged in a game of chance, and toward midnight it was proposed to an honorable Senior, upon conditions, if he did not make "odds" he would forfeit a picture which decorated the walls of his silent domicile.

Being at once surprised at the "bigness" of the proposition he agreed, provided his friend would furnish peanuts to the crowd if he did not make "odds." At once the game was begun and to the utter surprise of "Mr. Senior" he fell guarding his cause. The last seen of the photo was in the hands of W. C. J.

GAME OF FOOT-BALL—THE SOPHS. AND FRESH. MEET ON THE MUDDY FIELD.

Saturday, February 6th, was the day appointed by the Board of Governors of the Athletic Association for the Sophomore and Freshman classes to play their annual class game. For two days and nights before, rain had fallen and mud and water was on the foot-ball grounds in abundance, but notwithstanding this the teams did not fail to meet on the field with an indomitable spirit like that which characterizes Trinity's veterans on other grounds. We have not the space here to give an account of the game in its details, although it might be interesting.

The playing on the part of the Sophs. was chiefly rushing, as they have what is known in Sophomore circles as the invincible line. The Fresh. played a running game, for their team was not heavy enough to move the Sophs. by rushing. When some of the enthusiastic spectators had yelled themselves hoarse and time was called after a spirited game the score stood 22 to 0, in favor of the Sophs.

The Sophomores all played their respective places well. Of the Freshmen the tackling of Tuttle and Taylor was well done; Flowers did some fine running, and none who were present will forget Hartsell.

FRESH.		SOPH.
Hartsell,	Centre	James,
Ball,	R. Guard	Caviness,
Gant,	L. Guard	Turner,
Ardrey,	R. Tackle	Edwards, W.,

	L. Tackle	Sasser,
Taylor,	R. End	Boggs,
Tuttle,	L. "	Oliver,
Flowers, (Capt.) } Irwin, }	Half Backs	{ Rowland, (Capt.) Cheatham,
Brooks,	Quarter Back	Nisson,
Edwards, C.,	Full Back	Barnes,

JUNIORS vs. SENIORS.

Game is called promptly at 3 p. m. The Seniors gain the ball and after a little short, sharp work, Daniels scores a touch down.

A goal is tried for, but not made, and Plyler, getting the ball, makes several yards for the Juniors. Now the Juniors' heavy rush line comes into play, and by a series of spirited charges they take the ball the length of the field and she goes over the line in the arms of one of the Plylers. They kick for a goal, but it is not made. Durham kicks the ball from the 25 yard line, Powell catches it and gains several yards before he is downed. Again the Juniors rush the ball over the line. Harris kicks a goal, and time is called for the first half. Score, Juniors, 10; Seniors, 4. The Juniors start the ball, but lose it on a foul. On the side of the Seniors, Daniels, the 'streaker,' starts on a fair run for a touch down, but is called back by a foul, Cranford having been off side.

The Seniors carry the ball forward by a succession of runs, Durham taking it across the line. Durham kicks a goal. The Juniors start the ball rushing it well over into their opponents' territory, but lose it on three downs. Then the Seniors put forth their runners and twice more Daniels scores, no goals being kicked. Time called. Score, 18—10, in favor of the Seniors. Umpire, W. T. Rowland ('93). Referee, B. B. Nicholson ('90).

SENIORS ('91).		JUNIORS ('92.)
Houston, D. A.,	Right End	Jones, J. W.,
Davis, D. R.,	" Tackle	Raper,
McCanless,	" Guard	Barber,
Cranford,	Center	Davis, R. L.,
Lee,	Left Guard	Sessoms,
McCrary,	" Tackle	Plyler, M. T.,
Jones, W. H.,	" End	Armfield,
Harper,	Quarter Back	Crowell,
Daniels,	Right Half Back	Powell,
McDowell, W. T.,	Left " "	Plyler, A. W.,
Durham,	Full Back	Harris.

Y. M. C. A. NOTES.

W. B. LEE.

None more than the christian needs to "learn how sublime a thing it is to labor and to wait.

The experience of mature manhood develops patience, but the impulsive, bouyant soul of the college student knows but little of this ail of life patience.

It may well be elassed among the Christian virtues, for it is the natural result of confidence in God. In the word we are told to 'go work,' but that the increase is of the Lord. The period of man's life is so short, he expects cause and effect to lie close together in time. Seed time and harvest to follow each other in quick succession; and if they be far removed from each other, at once we are ready to come to all sorts of irrelevant conclusions. Because our promises *must* be fulfilled in a few short years, we are too apt to conclude that if God *does* not fulfill His in that time He never will. The facts are we have nothing to do with the time and manner in which God keeps His word. It is ours to obey and let Him take care of those affairs which He alone is able to control.

A little fact of history will greatly help the Christian worker who feels, that because he doesn't see the results of his labor, it is in vain.

The great revolutions and reforms of the world have sometimes manifested themselves, centuries after the first forces that brought them about were set in motion; and the names that were connected with their beginnings were forgotten. Then let us not grow 'weary in well doing' because it does not turn out as we think it should.

At the business meeting this month Rev D. H. Tuttle was unanimously elected to preach the Y. M. C. A. sermon at commencement.

The cleveland missionary convention was presented and W. B. Lee elected to represent our institution in the convention. The association does not feel that it is able to send a man, but feeling the need of all enthusiasm and information that is to be gained at such a convention, and further, having the hope of assistenee from without, it thought it well to have a man in readiness. The editor of this department as chairman of the missionary committee would be glad to receive any information from the missionary committees or bands at the other colleges and earnestly solicits

information as to the workings of the missionary band. We have never had one here that did any thing and we want to improve on the past.

State Secretary, L. A. Coulter and Mr. Rollins, President, of University Y. M. C. A., were with us on the 12th. Bro. Coulter, in his live, impressive manner presented the Intercollegiate work, in its beginning, development and results. Each visit that he pays us, we can see that he is a growing young man.

After Bro. Coulter took his leave, Bro. Rollins presented the special work of individual associations. The burden of his speech was the committee work. This is indeed the pivotal point of Y. M. C. A. work, and the man who discovers the *how* at this point is the man who will be longest remembered among the Y. M. C. A. men. A lack of clearly understanding just what is to be done, may in many instances account for the poor work done by committees. The president should first have a clear conception of the work that is to be done by each committee; then spare no pains in laying the matter before the chairman of the committees. Besides this he should suggest methods of doing the work, for his suggestion will often lead the chairman into plans of his own that without the president's suggestion would never have entered his mind.

The program of the praise service conducted by Mr. A. L. Ormond is as follows:

1. Opening song—Doxology.
 2. Hymn—No. 256.
 3. Lesson—Psalm 103. A. L. Ormond.
 4. Hymn—No. 521. Choir.
 5. Prayer.
 6. Hymn—No. 7.
 7. Talk 5. minutes—by J. R. McCrary from Psalms 103: 20-22.
 8. Hymn—No. 132.
 9. Talk 5 minutes—by Will B. Lee, from Luke 2: 14.
 10. Hymn—No. 59.
 11. Prayer.
 12. Doxology.
 13. Benediction.
- Appointments for March.
- March, 8th,—Caviness, D. N.
 " 14th—Ball, J. H.
 " 21st—McDowell, Frank C.
 " 29th—Plyley, N. T.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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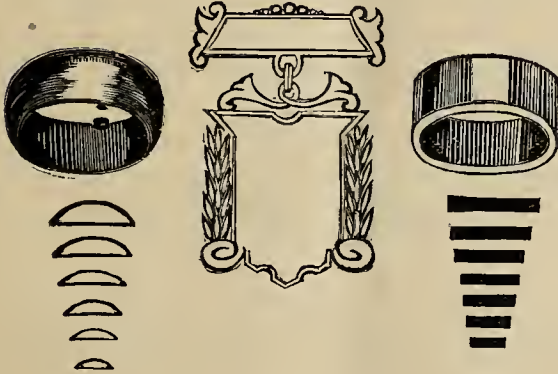
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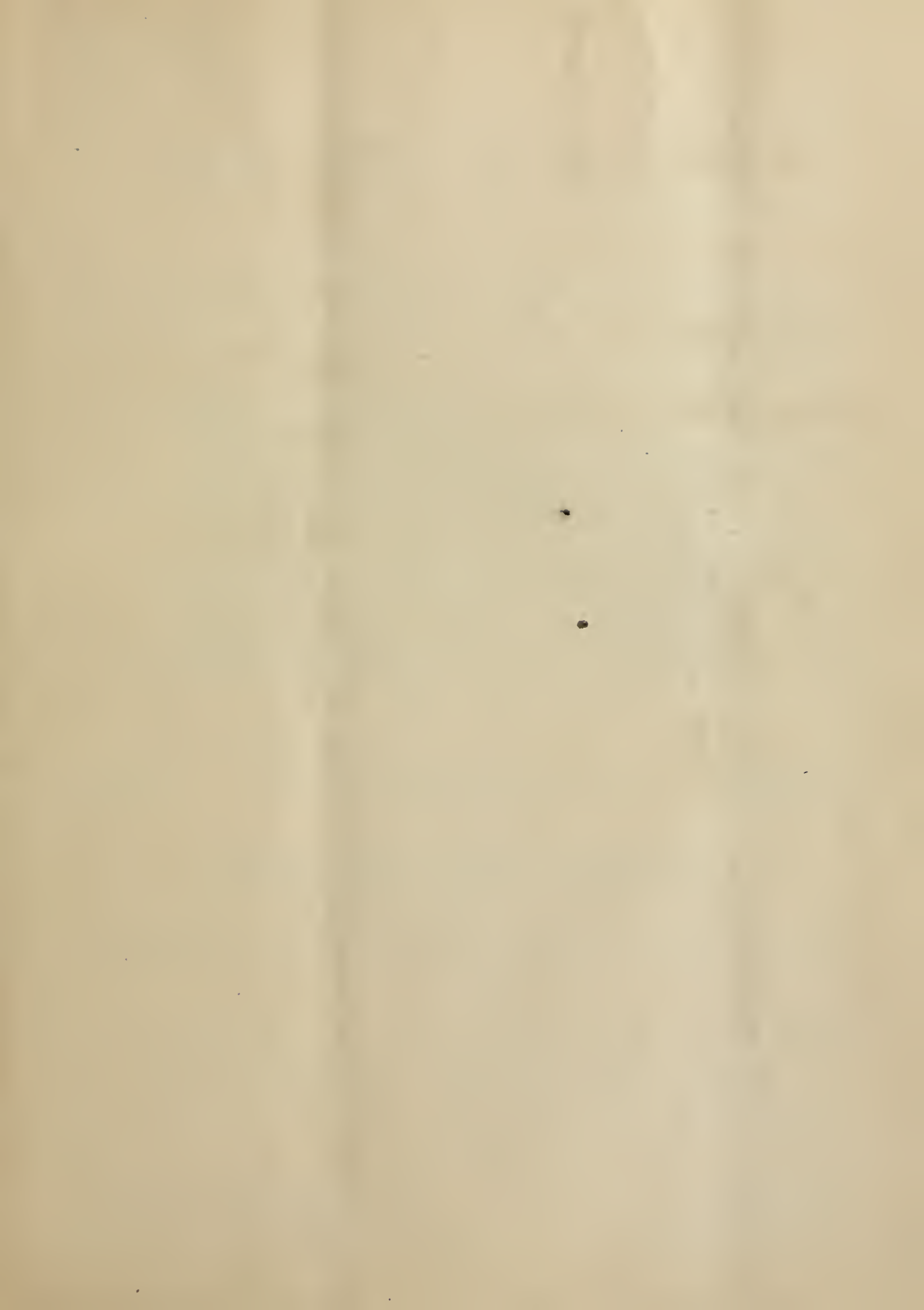
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THE TRINITY ARCHIVE.

TRINITY COLLEGE, MAY, 1891.

WOMAN'S WORK.

[Respectfully and affectionately dedicated, by the author, to the Woman's Humane Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.]

Woman's work? Ah, precious thought,
Of all things this most dear!
The world might stumble on to naught
Without a woman's tear.

Conceive a world beneath the skies
Without a woman's smile,
Without a woman's laughing eyes—
A handle without a file!

Conceive a place of mortal bliss
Without a woman's love;
Conceive an Ed'n without a kiss,
An Ark without a dove.

Conceive a place, in fancy's mind,
Without a woman's sighs;
A place without a woman kind
To make us apple pies.

Oh, find a place 'twixt earth and Heaven
Unmarked by woman's track;
Then find a ten without a seven,
A kiss without a smack.

Woman's work? Ah, heavenly thought!
Of all things this most dear.
What *would* a world like ours be,
If woman were not here!

OLD SYNTAX.

A TRIP TO WASHINGTON.

It is the custom of illustrious travelers, such as Stanley and Baron Munchausen, to inflict accounts of their wanderings and experiences on the public; and in particular I do not recall anyone who ever went to Washington without unloading his impressions. I will go and do likewise.

I do not know whether it could be said, as it is of Naples, "See Washington and die." If anyone should die, it would probably be from softening of the brain, caused by trying to comprehend how the streets run. A police officer explained it all to me, adding that it was very

simple. I listened earnestly and said yes. I was too bewildered to contradict anything. The city was laid out by a Frenchman named L'Enfant, who seems to have been a sort of *enfant terrible* in this case. Many have wondered what kind of liquor he drank while making his designs, but it is not known. The plan of the city is a kind of geometrical jim-jams. Its ways are very literally past finding out.

The visitor in Washington seeks, first of all, the Capitol, and stands before it with bated breath; or else inhales a few tons of dust. Here he sees Greenough's statue of the immortal George, which is generally regarded as a wonderful work of art. The wonder to me was to see horses pass it without running away. The face wears a rather severe expression. I presumed he was thinking of what he would like to do to those who set him out before the American people, with nothing on but a shirt, to hold a broken marble sword patched together with a wire and some rusty nails. Alas, poor George! On the porch of the Capitol is the familiar group representing the discovery of America, in which Columbus, by a vast muscular exertion, is holding a globe over his head in a position unknown to anatomy, while a fearfully knock-kneed and splay-footed Indian watched the proceedings with very natural astonishment. There are some other statues near by which are very fine, except that most of them, being surrounded by piles of old boxes, plank and other such plunder, look as if they were sentenced to be burned at the stake.

The rotunda, with its circles of historical and allegorical paintings, has been repeatedly described by travelers (only they do not mention the old crazy scaffold which hangs about forty feet from the floor, waiting a chance to fall down and kill half a dozen people in such an hour as they think not), so we pass on.

The objects of interest, of course, are the two houses, the "bear-pit," sometimes known as the

House of Representatives, and the Senate. Entering the "House," we see behind a big desk a man who at first sight might seem to be softening a boarding-house steak with a sledge-hammer. But this is the renowned Speaker (now ex-Speaker) Reed, and he is rapping the House to order, or rather, trying to. The members are all busy sitting with their feet on the desks, chewing tobacco. When this order of business becomes tiresome, they rouse up and call each other all the hard names in two or three languages, and if this fails to amuse, they enliven the session by the Sullivan-Kilrain process. The House is said to be very interesting on such occasions.

The Senate resembles the House in the main, except that the chamber is smaller and the men look less like brigands. But we see the same floor and semi-circles of desks littered with books and papers, the same speaking, which no one makes any pretense of listening to, except three or four Senators, who shout interruptions from various parts of the room, without so much as saying "by your leave," often without rising from their seats. The Vice-President puts in with an occasional rap of the gavel, producing no effect whatever. The conspicuous figures of the Senate are familiar to Americans through the cartoons of *Puck*. Ingalls, with a head like a cocoon, a flaming red neck-tie and a closely-buttoned coat, which makes his naturally attenuated form seem leaner, is talking to great shaggy Allison, his bosom friend. Evarts and Morrill, thin and bowed with age, move about like shadows now, but for all that, the shadows of giants. Hoar, rosy and pleasant of face, though within full of all "cussedness," is holding a whispered conference with intellectual but pale and dyspeptic Carlisle. Old Zeb. needs no description. Smooth-shaven, black-haired Daniel, the "tame lion of Lynchburg," limps about the room with an immense cigar in his mouth. Near by, in earnest discussion, are sleek, comfortable Gorman, as trim and neat as a New England school-marm, and wild western Plumb, who looks more like a cowboy than a Senator.

But by this time the visitor has probably left the Capitol and is "taking in" the city. He climbs the monument, getting from the top a good view of that noble expanse of mud known as the Potomac. Thence roaming through the endlessness of the museums and departments, he

reaches the White House and enjoys the grand privilege of every American, after being shoved, kicked and trampled on for an hour, of shaking hands with the President. It is a Jeffersonianly simple operation. A nice, chunky little man stands bowing to each one who manages to get a snatch at his hand as the gasping, writhing mob struggles past, mechanically murmuring "Howd'y do sir," "Howd'y do ma'am," "I'm glad to see you" (which I doubted), "Howd'y do, my lad," etc., etc. Then it is all over, and before one knows it he is turned loose to wander about the streets again. If he survives both this and the Presidential interview, he is to be congratulated. If not, peace to his ashes.

D. C. BRANSON.

PATRIOTISM AND THE PATRIOT.

The bare mention of such a sacred and thrilling subject may well arouse the poet's soul to produce immortal verses—may well suggest the grandest flights of oratory—words sparkling with the dews of rhetoric and laden with the fragrance of eloquence. No wonder the inspired bards upon Mt. Olympus tuned their lyres to the rhythmic flow of poetic language, which was wafted upon the light wings of zephyr from the banks of Eurothus to the slopes of Hymethus. No wonder Demosthenes, in the Grecian Market Place, could arouse his fellow-countrymen to arms against Phillip of Macedon, the destroyer of their liberty and their country. No wonder his orations to-day, with their freshness and vigor, thrill the soul of mortal man and stand as the greatest masterpiece of all the ages. No wonder Patrick Henry, standing upon the soil of this once little America, could proclaim to his countrymen and to the world, "Give me Liberty or give me Death!" For grand, inspiring and sublime, was their theme—Patriotism and the Patriot.

There are many pages of history which tell of the deeds—wonderful, heroic and brave—of those dauntless heroes who have bowed before the holy shrine of patriotism, and prayed to the God above "to arm them with power divine, that they may go forth and be protectors, preservers and defenders of their own, their native land." Many a Leonidas, who poured out his life's blood upon the altar of his country, and suffered his body to be pierced by hundreds of darts

from Xerzean hosts, has written his name high in the temple of fame, and has won immortality for his patriotic deeds. Behold that grand and noble character, Hermann, who, while captive to Roman despotism, saw their vices and weaknesses and planned the great scheme of freeing his liberty-loving people from the yoke of oppression and tyranny, and fired by the spirit of patriotism, with his little band of followers, conquered the army of that nation "which sat upon her seven hills and from her throne of beauty ruled the world," and made that great emperor, Augustus, exclaim, "Varus! Varus! Give me back my legions" <When France had been devastated—yea, almost ruined by thirty years of war—when the bones of her men whitened the green plains, and her rivers flowed red with blood; when the English soldiery swarmed on every hand, just as the warriors from the Dragon's teeth which Cadmus sowed upon the fertile fields of Beotia; when hope had almost vanished, there came forth that consecrated and inspired Joan of Arc—than whom there is no grander character upon the dusty scroll of time—and raised the siege of Orleans, led the French on through the goal of victory and saved her country.> When this young America had been pressed down in every inglorious way; when her commerce was ruined, her people slandered and abused; when the star of her prosperity and freedom had almost set never again to rise, then it was that patriotism fired the "sons of liberty" and nerved them to proclaim that immortal Declaration of Independence, and to set in motion the Liberty Bell whose sounds echoed round the world and heralded the morning dawn of modern Democracy. Then it was that Faneuil Hall, that sacred and hallowed place, that cradle which rocked the babe of American liberty, gave shelter to the thronging crowds of patriots assembled in Boston, preferring to die rather than give up their country—to lose their freedom and independence.<It was under the banner of patriotism, inscribed thereon in letters of living light, "Unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's, and unto God the things that are God's," that the brave heroes of our glorious Revolution began their crusade against tyranny and marched through rivers of blood from Charleston Harbor and Boston, through Valley Forge to Guilford Courthouse and Yorktown.>

Never before had there been such patriotism

since the "flood of years" began. Never before did so many heroes worship in patriotism's sacred and blood-stained temple. Never before had the world beheld grander men than our Washington, Gates and Green. With pride do we cherish and respect every well contested field in the grand struggle! We love to look back to the days of our ancestors with sympathy for their suffering, gratitude for their labor, and admiration for their valor and patriotism, and today realize that our "sweetest songs are those that tell of saddest thoughts." So long as the star of America shall shine in the constellation of nations, so long as a drop of American blood shall flow in human veins—yea, after nothing but sad relics are left to tell the tale of her glory, her splendor and fame, the Fourth of July shall not be forgotten, but shall be an unceasing stream of patriotism in which all can wash and be made invulnerable to the sword of oppression and despotism. Cannons shall herald the approach of this day and bells ring out their merriest peals. The mellow strains of the bugle and the chorus of millions of living voices, all shall unite to swell that fountain of enthusiasm.<This shall be a glorious and immortal day, in which the youth, whose head is beginning to blossom, and those who are bending beneath the weight of years, can turn aside from the toilsome and dusky walks of life and pay homage to the god of our country.>

All honor to those heroes who have wielded the glittering steel for liberty and patriotism. All honor to the undying names of Hermann and Joan of Arc, Robert Bruce and William Wallace, the American heroes from Pilgrim days to Andrew Jackson and Winfield Scott. Let the birds of the dark forest of Germany and France sing melodious songs to their praise. Let the shepherd upon Scotland's thousand hills tune his harp in honor of her patriots. Let the autumnal winds, as they sweep the stern New England shores, utter dirges for them. Let the surges of the wintry ocean, as they beat against the shores from Plymouth Rock to Mexico, be fitting requiems for such worthy dead. Let us love to linger around their sacred and hallowed resting places and proclaim peace to their ashes. Let the still small voice as it comes from their dark and silent tombs urge us on to actions noble and sublime, and when we have to dust returned, may their deeds of valor and patriotism still live to inspire the souls of our children. R.

A COMPOSITE SERIAL.

BY X. Y. Z. TY.

CHAPTER III.

The reading public is much like a baby, one of those little fuzzy-headed, dish-rag babies who have just reached that point of intelligence when they realize that by a good square howl they can bring in the rattles, candy, and various other things which live babies feel a need of. If you have ever tried to shake a rattle before this six-thousand-year-old baby, you can understand how hard it is to please it. Dropping the metaphor, if you have ever tried to write anything for the public, you know that many things have to be said that you would rather leave unsaid, and vice-versa. Perhaps your first chapter begins with "the golden shafts of the setting sun, &c.," and your third or fourth ends with a grand preparation for the elopement of Jane or Bridget, the housemaid, with Lord Alvus Noodle, when, lo, and behold! you find out that you have not told who Bridget's grandmother's mother was, and whether or not Lord Noodle was a relative of the Noodle who died bravely in the battle of Nasby—having swallowed a watch-key, and was afterwards buried with military honors, having been mentioned in the "Anti-Roundhead Gazette" as one of the heroes of the day.

How pleasant it would be for the humble writer of this chapter to continue the story from the point where his predecessor left off. The principal character was in a predicament, and the interest running high, but no! the wings of the imagination must fold themselves, and several very insignificant but—to the eyes of the public—necessary details be explained.

The question has been, perhaps, already asked in the minds of many, how came the lamp in that old hollow tree?

Edna Pencil, a sweet auburn haired Southern girl, was the one who had put it there. She was the sister of Madame de Champsey, and in order to avail herself of the advantages of a fine school located in the vicinity of the De Champsey mansion, she had accompanied the newly married couple to New England. Edna knew very well why her sister married her French suitor, and that she really loved Arthur Trail. While as innocent as she could be, yet she was full of mischief, and one evening while taking

tea with the De Champsey's, she slyly mentioned something about young Trail. Her brother-in-law was extremely offended, and soon afterward Lillian told her that her visits were unpleasant to her husband. After this the sisters saw very little of each other, and that only in fair weather, when they would sometimes meet in the evening at an old oak tree that stood some way from the house. When the accident to Trail happened and afterward the relapse took place, it was agreed that should anything serious arise, while it was bad weather, Edna would make it known by means of the lamp in the hollow tree. On the evening of the day in which the telegram came she put a small lamp under her cloak, and having fastened the telegram to it, she placed it in the tree.

When Lillian got back home, as has already been recorded, her husband snatched the telegram from her. But with all his faults he trusted his wife, although not foolish enough to believe that she really loved him; and so he gave it back to her trusting that she would explain the matter to him at the proper time. He was called away to France the next day, and thus there was no time for an explanation either to be sought or given.

After her husband's departure Lillian struggled with herself for many hours. At last she yielded to the terrible anxiety that filled her mind in regard to Arthur. Telling her trusty French servants that she was called away for a short time by the sudden illness of a near relative, she set out for the Southern hotel in which she supposed her former lover to be dying, and reached it as before described.

CHAPTER IV.

M. De Champsey's voyage was not in the least enviable. True, the greater part of the voyage was made with the finest weather, and not a single accident. But the ten days of fine sailing were so many restless weeks to him. To a man like M. De Champsey the outward contributes but a minimum to life. His American acquaintances, if it can be properly said that he had any, knew but little of his real nature. The silent, stony man that they saw was never suspected of being affected by the poisons that come to common mortals; and the idea that a tear had even stolen down his rigid cheeks would have been supremely ridiculous. How glad men

ought to be that their characters are not built of other people's opinions, and the senseless gabble of the unthinking crowd. M. De Champsey spent most of his time in his cabin. "Going home" brought none of that restless, eager, yearning, uneasy feeling—full of contradictions—to him, that some men experience. No, it had always seemed to him that he was one too many in the world—that he was eternally in somebody's way. In his childhood he had had this sentiment so often repeated to him, that it had fostered itself upon him and became a part of his mental life. His thoughts flew alternately from Havre to his New England home. The scene of the last night, while he pretended to himself to attach no importance to it, kept coming before his eyes. Edna's twit about his former rival somehow accompanied that scene and he couldn't help it. At each succeeding return of such thoughts he struggled to banish them, feeling half ashamed of himself. For he knew that a wife in America meant a very different thing from a wife in France. But in spite of all this he found himself soliloquizing once or twice: "In the way again—one too many in the world."

Then his thoughts flew to the old manor house just a mile north of Havre. His father, a stern, self-willed, overbearing man, had made his home very unpleasant for him. Again he seemed to wander up and down the sea shore in the dark, holding communion with the restless waters, which seemed to have something in common with himself. Their never ceasing moan brought a calm to his soul that he could find no where else. Far out in the deep, the waters lifted themselves up into long irregular waves, and started with a rush for the shore, running over and absorbing the little waves, which foamed and uttered half smothered groans in their struggles against a superior power. The mighty waves rushed on with increasing rapidity and strength. At last leaping upon the shore and anxiously reaching out as if they wished to free themselves from the elements which held them. But here they too met with disappointment, broke themselves in pieces by their own fury and sulked back to be forever lost and forgotten. From these waves M. De Champsey would somehow gather hope. He saw here that the power which ruthlessly crushes the weak, must in the end itself be destroyed. Then he would

turn again to the manor, resolved anew to bear with his father. He remembered, too, how at last his patience had failed him and then what followed. After sweeping around to India, Australia and Cuba, he would find himself again in New England.

But now his father had gone. Just before his death, when he began to understand that the world existed not for him and him alone, he softened very much toward his son, and as if to compensate him for the pain he had inflicted, or to quiet his own conscience, he made him sole heir of his immense estates.

M. De Champsey found on his arrival that the titles were all made in his name, and he had only to take possession. This was a great relief to him, for he was in no condition to enter into the tedious process of settling up an estate. After two weeks he found a purchaser for all his property in France. He had at first thought that he would bring his New England wife over and spend the balance of his life in his native land, but he was not long in abandoning this idea, and a sale was the result. After placing the purchase money in a Havre bank, with instructions to transfer to Boston, he determined to cross over to London and dispose of the property he had hired in that city. He estimated that this would occupy about a week. Accordingly he wrote his wife that he would sail for home in about one week and hoped to be with her by the middle of the month.

It was about the middle of the afternoon when he boarded the "Constance" for London. He went down to his cabin and saw that his baggage was all right, then came on deck, where a great many gay people were saying some things that were witty, but nobody laughed, a multitude of things that were not witty, but everybody laughed. This sort of thing, of course, did not suit M. De Champsey. So he strolled off and began to observe the clouds. Along the northern horizon he discerned a perfectly white line. He had lived on the sea long enough to know what that meant. The approaching storm was soon announced, and the passengers hurried below. M. De Champsey remained above. When the ship was nearly opposite the mouth of the Somme the storm struck her with a violence that took M. De Champsey off his feet. From the first moment the fiends of the air seemed as if they had come for destruction. The ship

drove furiously towards the French shore. In three hours the pale faces of those who understood the situation told only too surely that from a human standpoint, destruction was only a few hours ahead at most. The life preservers were brought out and distributed among the passengers. M. De Champsey alone was left, and now, with a force they had never had before, those old words, "One too many in the world," came back. To make the scene more horrible it was now almost dark. M. De Champsey clung to the rail while sea after sea swept over the vessel. At last exhausted and hopeless he could hold no longer, and when a great sea had passed over the deck M. De Champsey was gone from his place. The vessel soon run aground in the mouth of the Somme, and most of the passengers escaped safely to the shore.

(To be continued.)

A CONTRAST.

I.

As an instance of the modern over the antique, in one particular at least, and prefatory to the following, the fact may be cited that it is no longer indispensable that the prospective author, howsoever limited his sphere, should addle his brain for an apology with which to conciliate his readers—a suffering public. That dire necessity no longer obtains, as is the case with so much, of a direful nature, characteristic of the "good old time that was"; and thank heaven for the reality of the past tense, when carping pessimism can find no better solace than that derived from a period prominent for nothing else so much as for having been a past age, and now, consequently, beyond recall. "The good old days!" Verily! Good for the groveling worm, which, scorning the sweets of to-day, buries itself in the contradictory and delusive consolation of a dead virtue. Shame!

How admirable the philosophy, how sublime the motive, to discourage effort with a useless and deceptive pretence of past grandeur and present insignificance. How laudable the spirit to decry the consummation of the good, and mock the simple with the charge of failure, only to deprive the world of its brightness that fallen man may pine for death, which alone can give him community with a lost excellence!

II.

However much one may be inclined to disparage the present, thus cheating himself, by way of remuneration for his trouble, out of the best that the world offers the truly appreciative, there is yet left very many of those pleasures by a kind Providence designed to instruct and support: it being, however, a question with some, as to whether, in the wonderful variety of human vicissitude, the bad does not predominate: those preferring the query apparently forgetting, for the time, that this very variety is of inestimable value, without which even the good and joyous might no longer retain their power to charm. "The grass of the field, which to-day is, and to-morrow is cast into the oven," may represent extremes; yet it is not without its lesson, even to those who would know life only by its pleasure.

To-day all is sunshine, warmth, and love; rippling brooks, and song of birds: to-morrow, clouds and cold; bleak winds that whistle through leafless trees and murmur a requiem over the grave of Hope. It is night—dark, still, spectral; the cold gray above accords well with the shiver at our hearts, is the reflection of a soul at night. Ah! Rosy-tinted Dawn touches the curtain with her jeweled fingers, and the east, bright, beautiful, maidenly, smiles upon the empty shroud and blushes: dewdrops turn to diamonds, and golden sunbeams kiss away the mists. Thus with life, thus the "spice of life," variety, contrast. And while our sober ease is occasionally disturbed, and we are made to shiver at sight of a smiling landscape suddenly smothered by an avalanche and blotted out of sight, our compensation is not diminished by the disguise. Thus rushes the fate of nations, and Time's broad scythe is whetted for another century; while earth's terrible chaos, and the shifting and ebbing tide of destiny keep their course; but the heavens are pictured in beauty, repose in peace, even in the placid glory of an unseen world, where reigns the will, the wisdom, and the love that woos humanity to its God.

Complain? Trust! Only hold tight the hand that putteth all enemies under his feet; that conquers death and opens the door to an eternity of bliss.

OLD SYNTAX.

SPRING.

Without any apology to school-girls, upon whose territory I trespass in the selection of my theme, I give expression, first, to the rare truth that Spring comes once each year. To all sub-freshmen and conditioned "preps," who have mustaches, this information is furnished at half-price. Those who are under the impression that Spring happens twice on leap-years, should spend less time in trimming their corns, and more to the perusal of an almanac.

Those who are in doubt as to the proper almanac to secure, should call at the *sanctum-sanctorum* of the whistling Junior. All callers rejected after the dinner-bell rings. Almanacs done up in green, profusely illustrated, with a genuine autograph of Dr. Hostetter, free of charge to all college-men who have paid up last year's subscription to THE ARCHIVE.

Two Springs have been known to occur in the same year. That included the spring made by an honorary member of the fruit-club over a barbed-wire fence, just after a fire-cracker exploded in a neighboring thicket.

The reason that Spring comes around so regularly is—none of your business. You are advised, however, to look with suspicion upon the theory that Spring comes around simply to remind us that we should get ready for the Fourth of July. And equally doubtful is the hypothesis that it calls around to relieve the embarrassment of the strapped Sophomore, whose winter undershirts have expired. The more reasonable supposition is that Springs are samples cut from the Garden of Eden, which are handed down to us regularly to show us that the weather was warm enough for Adam to go in swimming.

But after all, what clod of clay, wrapped in *pericardium*, that does not simmer and fry, and bubble and boil just to hear the gentle name of Spring! What bosom would not actually explode, to awake some morning, and find that Spring had driven up in the back-yard!

Then it is that our "bad colds" are starched and ironed, and packed away to be used at chapel service sometime the coming fall. Not till then do poets by day, and bed-bugs by night, leave their dens to inflict their tortures upon blue-eyed maidens—and visiting pastors!

What a sublime emotion the new husband

feels has come to him with the birds, the flowers; the soft breezes, the laughing brooks, and last, but not least—a bill for two new spring-bonnets!

O, festive season, speed on! We long for thy butter-milk and turnip-greens! But in the name of Zeus, the god of hospitality, we beg you leave behind your book-agents—and green lizards.

Yes, glorious season, mother of life and beauty, even dumb brutes will make thee thrice welcome! Venerable Thomas Cats need thee, that again they may meet in solemn conclave upon back-sheds in their annual oratorical contests. (Seniors, likewise). Polywogs will carry interesting smiles while they wait for mortification to set in, in their narratives, which is to evolve them up to the glory and privileges of frog-hood.

And in behalf of every pair of sweethearts in the broad land, I beseech thee, hurry on! Put spur to thy steed, and leave behind thee the lazy winds in thy mad flight to reach them! Stop not for mortal thing till thou art here; and hast given them thy soft moonlight, gentle zephyrs, and some vine clad nooks! Go and listen. But by thy sacred honor, tell not what thou hearest! Thou art their confidant. Thou hast never betrayed them; and even now they beg thee, lock impenetrably deep their simple secrets in thine iron heart. If thou hearest sighing, sigh not thyself; but be thou thrice merry till their sighs be wafted away. And if the naughty boy does not dare to snatch a rich, ripe kiss from a garden full, all perishing for want of use, betray not the secret; but if need be thicken the foliage about the lattice, hide away old Luna, and be sure to bind with silken slumber, the parental ancestor in an early nap.

Do this, and thou art their friend. They will ever love thee; and will strike dead upon the spot the one daring to heap calumny upon thy spotless name!

W. W. HERBERT.

So strength may win what it may fail to keep!

This world's gifts vary only in degree.

They are but air sphered in the thinnest gold,

The bubbles must be jostled tenderly.

—Robert Burns Wilson.

"Look here," growled the advertiser to the country editor; "I ordered my advertisement placed next to reading matter, and you've put it among your editorials."—*Harper's Bazar*.

BOTH HIGH AND LOW.

—
 "It's the same with the High and the Low."
 —

While sitting in a cozy nook,
 Screened from the dancing whirl,
 I saw a couple walk close by—
 A man and a lovely girl.

They took a seat near by my own,
 (But I was hid from view),
 And then they talked quite soft and low,
 As people sometimes do.

She asked him if he still loved her,
 This lovely summer night.
 Her voice was like a silver bell,
 And quivered just a mite.

His answer came—a funny sound—
 Yet I thought I understood,
 And crept away from this lover's nook
 In a tender, melting mood.

I strolled away the garden walks
 To cool my fevered brow ;
 I could but think of days gone by,
 And how changed things were now.

I walked on t'wards a rustic seat
 All covered round with leaves,
 I *thought* I saw two dark outlines ;
 (But the eye quite oft deceives).

I stepped back softly in the dark
 The shrub'ry at my back ;
 I could not *see* a wink, but heard
 That same peculiar *smack*.

I knew I had no business *there*,
 And fled back t'wards the house,
 I walked across the shadowed porch
 As quiet as a mouse.

But as I passed into the hall,
 I heard that same queer sound,
 It came from a real dark corner,
 I heard it *all around*.

I walked on through the long hallway
 Towards the dancing floor,
 When—*smack*—I heard the same old noise
 Behind the big hall door.

I thought I'd look, and so make sure
 What such a sound could be ;
 I opened wide the heavy door
 And such a scene ! Oh me !

The butler held the chamber maid
 In loving fond embrace ;
 And every now and then his lips
 Would *loudly* touch her face.

I was not surprised when I found
 What made that funny smack ;
 For I'd *been there* long, long ago.
I wish I could get back.

F. C. R.

LITTLE ODE TO MOSQUITO.

—
 [Translated from "Cowper's Task."
 —

Come, gentle bug, and softly slide
 Thy pretty beak into this hide,
 That I may feel the wak'ning thrill
 That's said to flow from thy dear bill,
 Come, tune thy wings with that sweet hum,
 More musical than fife or drum ;
 I've long desired thy taste to please,
 And watch thy antics at mine ease.
 Ah, thou comest ; and I'll note
 The beauties of thy gaudy coat,
 As jumping here and there in glee,
 You form your plans of things to be.
 I'll closely watch thy ardent zeal,
 Until thy cunning thou reveal.
 Not quite so fast, ye duxom fly !
 I'd catch the lustre of thine eye.
 Go slower, please, that I may gain
 Some knowledge of those tricks so vain.
 There, stand upon that finger tip,
 That I may—

Who—up !! Gum thy hide ! I'll squish thy conceited
 visage into hash, you cussed crank ! Who told you to
 run your poker through my hand, eh ? Aha !!! ??? Do
 you recognize yourself ? Then squashed by thy shadow,
 ye cussed skeeter !!

OLD SYNTAX.

EDITORIALS.

L. S. MASSEY, - - - Editor-in-Chief.
 R. L. DURHAM, - - - Assistant Editor.

VALEDICTORY.

With this issue of THE ARCHIVE the present editor will lay down the pen and turn over the work to other, and he hopes, better hands. How well or how poorly the journal has succeeded under his supervision, must be left to its readers to say. If anyone feels disposed to criticise the management just now closing, and thinks he could have done it better, all that the editor has to say to him in retiring is—just step in and try it; and should he succeed in sustaining his opinion (which is certainly quite possible), none will rejoice with him more than he who now retires from the editorial chair. During the year the exchanges from various institutions of learning have said many nice things, and some have offered a few friendly suggestions as to needed improvement with respect to the management of the magazine, for all of which the editor wishes to return his sincere thanks once for all; and as to those who have, as editors of the several departments and as contributors to the columns of the magazine, so kindly and efficiently assisted him, he wishes to express his profound appreciation for the services so promptly and cheerfully rendered. Now, while he may contribute occasionally to its columns, he must, as editor-in-chief of THE ARCHIVE, say to his readers: "Farewell. A sound that makes him linger; yet, farewell!"

* * * *

There is a false theory in some sections, and a practice still more false, with respect to primary teachers and teaching. The idea of a great many people is that any person who has studied the primary branches, if he has what they are pleased to call the gift of teaching, is as well prepared to teach those studies as the most thoroughly finished scholar; and the fact of observation upon which they base their theory is probably some one of their acquaintance who has studied the primary branches only has made a better success in the work than some other man who has taken, say, a college course. The fallacy in this reasoning lies in the assumption that these men

have naturally equal qualities of success. The best primary teacher, other things being equal, is evidently the one who has had the training of a thorough education, and has *then* made a special study of primary subjects and the methods of teaching them. The only difficulty with this theory as a practical one is the additional cost of instructors; but would not the importance of proper primary training amply justify the additional outlay? Probably the most defective point in our educational system is in the slipshod methods of many of our primary schools scattered all over the country; not but that there are many noble men and women employed in this work who are sacrificing their lives in their efforts to make the system better, but that false theory already referred to has brought such competition to bear, and prices have been cut down so low that a great many first-class teachers have been driven from the field of labor. Thus it is that inferior teachers are employed and the child is started wrong in the elementary studies. He is then compelled to build upon a faulty foundation, and he is sadly weakened at every point in his educational career. Happy will be the day when Americans learn the importance of this principle, and look more carefully to primary training.

* * * *

There is an old adage which says that haste makes waste, and there is a great truth underlying the saying which has preserved it through the ages. It may be said with considerable truth that in all departments of American life to-day, everything is done in haste; and this age is represented as one of activity and progress. Much of this is well and necessary to keep the pulse of life beating with increasing vigor; but there is a haste which is perhaps the extreme of this spirit, and which is to be deprecated. It is the excessive haste of our young men to "get out in life," as they call it. The chopman does not lose time by grinding his axe to a good edge in the morning. Night will find him with more trees felled than if he had hurried off to the forest with a dull tool. So in the work of life, he who tarries to make sufficient preparation will accomplish far more in the end than he who rushes into the conflict without preparation. This idea needs to be impressed especially upon those who contemplate entering the Christian

ministry. The temptation to them, especially to such as are enthusiastic by nature, seems to be very strong to rush into the conflict even before a college course is completed. The need seems to be so imperative that they excuse themselves for hastening from the school-room to the pulpit. This is a mistaken zeal, however sincere it may be. The demand of this age is for an educated ministry, and the young man who enters this field of activity to-day without a good college training will find he has made a most serious mistake, if he lives out his three score years and ten. A call to preach is a call to first prepare for the work, so far as in you lieth, and then you may trust God for the balance. To do so *without* this is presumption, not faith.

* * * *

The effect of spring, lazy spring, is now seen and felt to be the motive power that impels not. The Senior is wont to fling aside the text-book stale and dry, and snatch a foretaste of the "perfect rest" which his deluded fancy with curaptured vision sees just beyond commencement and graduation. The Junior, "by all the gods he swears" that Calculus and Sections Conic cannot win with seductive charm the needed thought so concentrate, against the wooing of the languorous spirits which in the May-time float in all the winds that blow; and that indeed they were not writ with such intent. The Sophomore prefers of all things most to forget the duties stern and real which should engage his talent, and gives himself to formulating "flights" and "curls" which he within the next moon but one shall repeat in triumph to a patient audience as eloquence and oratory. The smitten Freshie in indolence cares naught for crudition, but fain would dream and dream of Public Debates and pretty visitors, and give himself up fully to the spirit of mid-springtime; but alas, the college bell calls him regularly to face the stern pedagogue, and he must rouse himself and rub his eyes, and, cutting short his tender yet vain imaginings can only sigh and sigh. In other words, who could be expected to bind himself to the monotony of studying Geology, hard, aged rocks and fossils dead and dry, when all nature presents a living, changing, glorious problem, beautiful and intoxicating to every soul who studies and breathes in the wonders and the fragrance of a reviving earth?

THE ARCHIVE hears constantly the complaint "Too much work! Too much work." Some of the students declare that they hardly have time to take their daily bread only in the greatest hurry. This complaint comes not from the students alone, but from the Faculty we hear the same statement, "Over-loaded with work." One professor has thirty-two recitations per week. Any one can see that such a condition of things is not conducive to the best interest either of professors or students. The professor must have time to prepare for recitations, he must have time to take his mind from one subject and bring it to bear upon another, he must be full and overflowing with the ideas he would impart to his students, he must grow in his work and feel that he is broadening and deepening in his views and opinions; or he will never be able to draw out the original thought of those he would teach, neither will he be able to bring them to see anything interesting or entertaining in the lessons they study; for the questions will be mechanical and the answers parrot-like. The student also loses rather than gains by such exhausting study. It makes him lose interest in what he attempts to master, he has no time for original thinking, he cannot carry on a course of reading which is such an instructive and diverting change for the mind, he has no time for physical exercise without falling behind in his course, he is continually on the rack for fear something will put him behind and he sees that such a lapse will be wellnigh impossible to make up. There may be some reason in sometimes overworking students and at other times taxing heavily the professors; but to let the two cases happen and continue at the same time seems unreasonable. If the student can't do the subject justice, and the professor has not time to hear the recitation properly, it does seem indeed as if the upper limit had been reached and the time for relief had come. This feeling concerning the amount of work required at this institution is not the result of the spring weather, but has been expressed repeatedly during the whole year. The amount of work on some of the professors especially is well-nigh beyond what could be expected of them. They say very little about the matter it is true, but it is easy to see how badly needed and how welcome relief would be. The Senior class of last year was worked right up till com-

mencement and the result was seen in the graduating speeches. The talent was shown, but the lack of time for polish and practice was very evident. It is bad policy to work any machine to the full measure of its power continually, and

it would be well to give to the students that consideration at least that one would have for the strength and endurance of a common piece of machinery. And in this case it is not only student but professor.



REVIEWS.

H. P. BOGGS, }
C. E. TURNER, } Editors.

AS IT IS IN HEAVEN.—By Miss Larcom. Published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

The author embodies in a small book with this title, some excellent reflections on the future life. The theme is very antique, and one that the philosophers and sages of old discussed, reaching various conclusions, and a theme that all true Christians contemplate with pleasure and high expectation of realization, however vague their idea of heaven may be. This theme, so old and yet so new, is presented in such an unhackneyed manner, as will strike all serious-minded readers with peculiar force and charm. The book contains no wild speculations as to the locality of the New Jerusalem, the celestial city, the heaven of the good; but rather meditations of one whose joys on earth reaches within the pearly gates, and who by imagination easily rises into the realm of love and eternal felicity.

* * * *

REPRESENTATIVE SONNETS BY AMERICAN POETS, WITH AN ESSAY ON THE SONNET, ITS NATURE AND HISTORY.—By Charles H. Crandall.

These Sonnets are not only American, but they contain many notable poems of other literatures, as well, and thus we see that the volume has been made the receptacle for much of the rarest poetical thought that has ever been expressed in verse.

The essay and explanation to each sonnet serves a two-fold purpose, both in giving information needed by every scholar, and in enabling

the reader to understand, and in so doing, to appreciate the poem the more.

All lovers of verse will appreciate the efforts of Mr. Crandall, and especially those who feel an interest in American literature of this type.

* * * *

CHITTENDEN'S PRES. LINCOLN.—Recollections of Pres. Lincoln and his administration. By Lucius E. Chittenden, his Register of the Treasury. With portrait of Pres. Lincoln pp viii., 470. 800 Cloth, Uncut edges and gilt top \$2.50 Harper and Bros., New York 1891.

Mr. Chittendon was the Register of the United States Treasury during the period of the Civil War, and was on terms of intimate friendship with President Lincoln and many of the leading men connected with his administration. His opportunities of observing the momentous events of that time were unexcelled and there are few persons now living whose reminiscences would be so well worthy of preservation.

* * * *

HOW THE OTHER HALF LIVES.—Studies among the Tenements of New York. By Jacob A. Riis, Illustrated from photographs taken by the author. New and cheaper editions. Chas. Scribner's Sons.

Summary of contents: Genesis of the Tenement; Down-Town Back Alleys; The Italian in New York; The Bend; Cheap Lodging Houses; Chinatown; Jewtown; The Sweaters of Jewtown; The Bohemians; Problem of Children; Waifs of the City Slums; The Street Arab; Reign of Rum; Harvest of Tares; Working Girls of New York; Pauperism in the Tenements; The Wrecks and the Waste; What has been Done; How the Case Stands. No book of the past year has aroused a deeper interest than Mr. Riis study of the poor and outcast of New York.

The author has done a great work and done it well. He has given his readers much material for thought. He knows the slums of New York as well as General Booth knows the slums of London and sets forth startling facts revealing a condition of things deplorable in the extreme. It is astonishing how few people are awake to the true social condition of our great cities. In this book we have a sad picture of it. Such study of the subject has never before been made with the thoroughness and insight Mr. Riis has displayed.

HORACE.—A Tragedy by P. Corneille. Edited with Introduction and Notes by Leon Delbos, M. A. of King's College, London. Henry Holt & Co., New York

We have been so busy reviewing new (and old) text-books our department is slimly furnished. The above is the title of one of the former class and is Vol. VIII. of a new "Student's Series of Classic French Plays."

It is printed with clear, bold type, well spaced, on heavy paper. Bound with durable paper cover and is a nice book to handle. It is needless to say that it is pleasant reading.



EXCHANGES.

W. A. B. HEARNE, }
C. L. RAPER, } Editors.

The School Girl has arrived. Its pages are as bright as ever. Come, come again, welcome guest.

* * * *

Said Atom unto Molly Cule:
"Will you unite with me?"
And Molly Cule did quick retort:
"There 's no affinity."
Beneath *electric light plants*' shade,
Poor Atom hoped he 'd *metre*,
But she eloped with a rascal base,
And her name is now Saltpetre.

—Ex.

The above is called *A Chemical Romance*.

* * * *

The Emory Phoenix has several columns on the history and prophesy of the Class of '91. This feature of college work in Southern institutions is new and, so far as it has been tried, has succeeded well. Only a few institutions in the South devote much time and attention to regular annual Class Day exercises. Not much interest has been taken in them, and a large number have not tried and do not know the good results derived from them. It is hoped that in the

future every graduating class from Southern colleges shall have their regular exercises at commencement and that each member of the class take it upon himself to do his part in obtaining a history of the class. If classes will organize and elect special men for special class work at the beginning of the last (senior) year in college, by commencement they can have done a great amount of work in obtaining a history of the class and in preparing the orations, poems, etc., for the Class Day exercises.

Trinity College has tried this only once, and that was a success. It was one of the best and most enjoyable, if not the best, of all the commencement exercises. We hope that the Class Day exercises for the coming commencement may be equal, if not better, than the one two years ago.

* * * *

It is strange, tho' true,
Of a man who bets,
That the higher he flies
The lower he gets. —Ex.

* * * *

The University Magazine, (N. C.), No. 4, has some very finely written matter. It contains a very fine portrait of Hon. Paul C. Cameron, and a brief biographical sketch of that active, useful and distinguished man.

* * * *

The Practical Student has a short editorial on "Promptness." This subject, we are glad to

see, has claimed the attention of some people at least. It should claim the attention of many more. Many times we are careless and not on time. Some students are almost invariably tardy on recitations and chapel services. Some students, when put on for society duties, are never ready, and some are ready at a very late hour. Everyone, who will give the subject a minute's thought, can clearly see that he is doing a great injury to himself when he forms the habit of being late in the performance of duty. If a thing has to be done, do it—do it on time. College is the very place to acquire the habit of promptness, if we have not already acquired it. The world is not going to wait for us. If we are not at the post when duty calls, we will "get left." We are—if not, we should be—preparing ourselves for useful lives. It is not brain and brass alone that will carry us along successfully in the journey of life. It is work—hard and prompt. Work—use what ability you have—grieve not for more—be ever prompt and ready and success must come.

* * * *

Listen to what President Eliot, of Harvard University, says on "Elocution":

"In regard to elocution in Harvard I may say that we formerly had four elocutionists, but three of them took to dramatic expression, in which direction their inclinations and powers lay, but we, as a University, did not want that kind of elocution. We now have only one instructor, and he teaches the simplest and plainest styles of oratory. In Harvard we do not try to make actors, or even dramatic readers, but we wish to develop good intellectual speakers. We want those who speak clearly, quietly, and in a conversational manner. We cultivate a style suitable to lawyers and platform speakers. My advice would be to follow this line of work rather than the much worn and more exaggerated forms of dramatic expression. Do not walk about much while speaking. Do not make meaningless gestures; they should be simple, expressive and not too frequent."

* * * *

In a recent issue of one of our exchanges, we find articles under the titles, "What Are They Doing?" "What Will We Do With Them?" These are questions, as is evident from a casual

glance; and they are suggestive. Let other college journals give their idea of the situation, discuss these questions exhaustively, and, we'll go a half-bushel of potatoes on it, they will not lack the wherewithal to fill as much as an odd column, with a limited supply over for general distribution. See to it, fellow editors. "What shall we do with them?"

* * * *

The Mosquito is a recent visitor to this sanctum, much to the discomfiture of the staff; which (fact), from what has been ascertained, is by no means exceptional. We suppose it to be the first issue of the season; and, while we are compelled to acknowledge the honor of its visits, we are constrained to believe it a little premature. It doubtless has a few merits (which we have so far been unable to discover), but its features are absolutely abominable. Should it survive the attacks of those who have received a sample copy, it will doubtless become prominent in its particular sphere. It has a *rather* bold-faced appearance, also an air of business calculated to awake direful apprehensions. We shall gladly note any improvements that may occur with more experience. Those who are supposed to be acquainted with the tendencies of such things prophesy calamity.

* * * *

It is pleasant to note the progress of these latter days; and no less interesting is the curious course often taken by this modern stream of civilization. An extract reveals the following remarkable instance, which, in its uniqueness and laudable design, is worthy the attention of the most hopeless pessimist. Surely there was nothing like this in "the good old days:"

"Girls attending college at Columbia, Mo., pay, under a mutual agreement, a fine of 25 cents each time they have gentlemen escorts to whom they are not engaged."

Bachelors! Don't you see your salvation? Here is an act, passed and ratified, publicly acknowledging your rights, and insuring you of sympathetic attention; failing to get which, you have not only a public recognition of the injustice, but the pledge of a reliable organization that the guilty person shall, for each and every offence, be subject to speedy retribution. Old man, gird up thyself with new hope, and go hence.

The following very explicit intelligence has been received at this office: "The term 'blue-stocking' was originally used in Venezia, about the year 1400, to designate literary classes by colors." Hum!

* * * *

The present devotion to athletics is encouraging; while it has its weak point, like most everything that has a point, it supplies a want that no people can afford. What will America not do for her national game? In this connection the following is notable:

"An interesting lawsuit occurred last week at Amherst. It was a breach of promise case, the plaintiff being a fair Smith College student and the defendant an Amherst Junior. The plaintiff was awarded one dollar damages by the jury. The trial was conducted for the benefit of the baseball association."

* * * *

As in everything else, so in the exchange department of a college journal—the man in it, expected to work and to use his own ideas, has ideas different from those of other men in a similar position. We have no fault to find with this fact; no complaint to make against the man who agrees to differ with us in opinion. Is each expected to pattern after the other, and all after the same? Rather give us variety. If one has work to do, and it is left with him to order and to execute with judgment, why should he not exercise his judgment in preference to that of

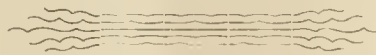
others? There is not too much of originality at best; then let one make an honest effort to acquire for himself as much as possible, and to add to the public fund. Far better this than that every one should step in the track before him, from whose path every treasure has been gleaned. He is to leave the beaten path at times, and with a zealous purpose strive to bring to light at least one jewel that has hitherto been hid. "So mote it be."

* * * *

With this issue the unfortunates sometime ago alluded to as having been convicted of "big-ity" and sentenced to imprisonment in this sanctum, are to be released, formally, or otherwise. They are to be permitted to resume their way, and the even tenor thereof; at least, so they have been led to hope: and an outraged public is expected to resist any further effort of injustice, and to guard these hopeless mortals from further impositions from the dignitaries of authority.

Yes; after much weariness of the flesh; but—What? Are there any waiting, that this mantle should fall on them? Then may a kind fate protect them—and theirs. Antiquity had its Adam, posterity its Cain; but he that sitteth down in this sanctum shall have more than these—and he shall rise again. "And behold, where they rose up in the morning, they were all dead corpses."

Fellow editors, adieu; the places that knew us, occasionally, shall know us no more—forever!



ALUMNI.

T. C. DANIELS, }
 FRED HARPER, } Editors.

THE ARCHIVE is again delighted to hear from its old friend, Mr. D. W. Roberts, of the class of '92. He is now residing in that beautiful "City of Elms"—New Berne, where he is in the mercantile business with his father and uncle. "D." was always a popular fellow among his "fellows," and one of the crack football team the first year of its organization. We are glad to rejoice with you in your success and wish you a continuance of the same. It is rumored that he is seriously contemplating the *inevitable*—to take unto himself a wife.

Mr. D. C. Branson, '90, so familiarly known as "Cub," is, we learn, pursuing a course of study at Johns Hopkins. We predict for you, Clifford, a brilliant success in the political arena, and ever extend our most hearty wishes for your success.

Mr. James H. Ballance, of the class of '92, is now in the drug business in Greensboro. He desires that whenever any of his old friends pass through, they call at Holden's drug store, and there will find his smiling countenance. We learn that Jim has recovered from the "wound" received in his "duel," and is still "devoted." Success to you, Jimmie.

Mr. J. S. Schoonover, late of '92, has, we learn, gone North. We are very sorry to lose him, but it is said he desired spending a few months with his relatives in Mystic, Conn., before taking a trip abroad. Let us hear from you while gone, "Schooney."

Mr. H. E. Ballance, of the class of '92, is now in Danville, Va. He writes that he can be found at "Balance's Bazar." We heard a rumor which ran that "Squib" was dead in love, and something "rash" might be looked for. Be careful, old boy. We expect you with us on Commencement.

Ye editor was delighted, when in Winston, to see Hon. F. M. Simmons, '73. Mr. Simmons has achieved great success since his graduation, in his chosen profession—law; and in Congress.

Never has such a brilliant record been made as he made while a member of the Fiftieth Congress. He has lately moved to Winston from his old home, New Berne, in order to better execute his duties as president of the Winston-Salem Land and Investment Company. THE ARCHIVE and your Alma Mater rejoice with you in your success and would be glad to have you with us Commencement.

Prof. L. Johnston, who graduated in the first class Trinity ever had, 1852, has been for several years a topographer at Trinity. He has just completed an excellent map of Davidson county. This is the third in the series, as he has issued one of Randolph and one of Durham county. Prof. Johnston is still a hearty old man and THE ARCHIVE wishes him many years of continued health and prosperity.

Mr. J. W. Payne, '54, is clerk of the United States Court at Greensboro, N. C.

It is with deep regret that we chronicle the death of one of Trinity's most worthy graduates, Prof. J. L. Wright. He was thrown from a wagon not long since and died shortly afterwards from the injuries received in his fall. THE ARCHIVE tenders its most sincere sympathy to the bereaved family.

Mr. J. W. Ballance, '58, who was formerly a merchant in Bertie county, is now running a successful business in Danville, Va.

Rev. R. P. Troy, '61, has retired from active duty in the Conference on account of his health. He is now living at Trinity, where he is conducting the education of his son.

Dr. H. M. Alford, '62, is one of the most successful physicians in Greensboro. He has an extended practice and THE ARCHIVE wishes him many years of usefulness and happiness.

Mr. J. R. Webster, '69, is conducting most successfully an excellent paper in Reidsville.

Mr. W. L. Terry, '72, has recently been elected to Congress from Arkansas, where he has resided since his graduation.

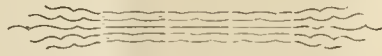
Mr. W. G. Bradshaw, '77, has given up his successful patronage in the drug business and has accepted the position of the cashier of the High Point National Bank.

Mr. J. A. Turner, '72, is a successful lawyer at High Point, N. C.

Mr. W. J. Scroggs, '74, is still conducting a flourishing academy and high school at Lexington, N. C. He is an excellent teacher and deserves the success which he has always won and which we hope he will continue to win.

Mike Bradshaw, '78, paid us a pleasant visit not long since and reports success for himself in his chosen work, law.

Mr. G. W. Bulla, '79, has recently started a paper in Lexington, N. C. THE ARCHIVE wishes it success.



LOCALS.

A. W. PLYLER, - - - Editor.

Why did "Hop" and Finch go into the dining-room through the window? Because there were some young ladies standing near the door.

There was not much attention given to books while the young ladies were visiting in town.

Several young ladies from G. F. C. attended the public debate, and remained in the village several days, much to the delight of some of our boys.

Quite a number of young ladies came from High Point Female College to Trinity, to the public debate. We hope they had a pleasant trip, and enjoyed the exercises so much that a large number may come again.

The college campus is now becoming carpeted with green, which adds much to the appearance of the surroundings.

Mr. Boggs had gone home and left orders with his roommate to put the papers on file in the reading-room. The Sunday's *World* came in that day and Mr. —, supposing that a number of sample copies had been sent here, filed one part on the table in the reading-room and gave the other parts out to the boys as sample copies.

Mr. C— one of our beloved *preps* was surprised, when he received his tickets for Public Debate, to find that he had received twice as many envelopes as tickets, and not having any use for more than one for each ticket gave the others to his friend.

The class in Geology has in it a member who was called on incidently by the Prof. to tell who Pluto was. And he with all the dignity that becomes one who studies Geology said, that he was an ancient philosopher.

The college authorities have purchased the hotel here and with it several acres of land. The object is to have it furnished for the accommodation of girls who may attend the Trinity high school which will open here next fall. The intention is to make this a first class school in every respect, for the education of girls and boys.

The visit of the base-ball nine, and of the other students who went to Winston was much enjoyed. During the two days stay, April 17th and 18th, the clubs played Chapel Hill and Winston, and had two interesting games. Our boys were very highly pleased with the people of Winston from whom they received a very agreeable reception, and they will be pleased to visit Winston again whenever they may have an opportunity. The impartial conduct of the umpires received the applause of those who played and the approval of the spectators.

The University boys were pronounced by Trinity's boys to be a gentlemanly crowd of fellows, and we hope to meet them often on the athletic field in the future. Upon the whole the trip was as much enjoyed as any during the year.

"Commencement will soon be here," is the remark one often hears from those fellows who left a girl somewhere whom they have not quite forgotten.

Prof. Sutton, who was instructor in Phonography and typewriting, has left very unexpectedly, to accept a position in Arkansas. He was employed last Christmas by the college to teach during the year. There was a large class that was studying Phonography and several learning typewriting. They have made sufficient progress to continue these studies if they so wish, and there need be no serious inconvenience caused by the departure of the Professor. Prof. Sutton was skilled in these departments and goes to Arkansas to accept a position which pays \$5,000 annually. THE ARCHIVE regrets that he has gone from here, but wishes him much success in his new field of labor.

A Volapuk club has been organized for the study of that language. The club has a right large membership, among which are two of the Professors. The members have gone into it with the determination to make it a success, and to learn the language. This is a step in the right direction, for this language may come into general use not far in the future, and it is also a moving out beyond the old grooves—a thing which is necessary if we would in the future far excel the past. This is the first Volapuk club organized by any college in the State and doubtless the first one in the South; there is not, however, any pretension made to claim any distinction from this fact, but only to show the spirit of progress.

Some men are born lucky, some achieve luck, and some have luck thrust upon them. Cyrus seems to be one of the first kind, for while some of the boys use burning glasses to light cigarettes, he says that he has often lit cigarettes with the sun.

Mr. W. B. Lee, one of our seniors, has determined to make the Greensboro College Commencement a memorable occasion to him. He and Miss Mamie Fonville who graduates there this year will be married in the college chapel on the evening of commencement day. Drs. Dixon and Crowell, the presidents of the two colleges, will perform the marriage ceremony. The occasion will doubtless be very attractive and unique, for there will be a large number of attendants and the most of these will be from the respective graduating classes. A more appropriate time for a pleasant marriage could not

have been chosen, and we wish them a most joyful occasion. In advance of the marriage THE ARCHIVE extends congratulations to the happy couple.

On the evening of April the 24th, a large crowd assembled in the college chapel to hear the annual public debate between the Columbian and the Hesperian societies. At half past 8 o'clock the President, Mr. D. R. Davis, with a stroke of the gavel called the assembly to order, and in a few well chosen remarks extended in behalf of the two Societies a cordial welcome to all present. The audience was then entertained by a song from the Glee Club, after which followed the orations. Mr. R. L. Durham, Columbian, had for his subject "Hero Worship." "Ruins" was the subject of Mr. J. R. McCrary's oration. Both the young orators acquitted themselves well and entertained the audience with fine orations. These were followed by music, then came the debate on the question: "Resolved, that the Government should own and control the railroads and telegraph lines within her territory." After an able discussion, the representatives of the Columbian presenting ably the affirmative, and the representatives of the Hesperian arrayed on the negative, opposing the proposed movement, the audience decided by vote in favor of the negative. The whole program seemed to be very entertaining to the audience, and after it ended, a large number repaired to the Society halls, where they enjoyed a few hours socially. The occasion, upon the whole, was a grand success.

Two Seniors were discussing the traits and characteristics of human nature, and the conversation turned upon the fact of the existence of so much dogmatism among men. One of these dignified beings, however, explained the whole matter by attributing it all to the dog that is in man.

Can there be any objection made to the training of prize-fighters here? If there is anyone who objects he had better put in his objection soon or the training may be already completed. It is to be desired that no more of those who are in the college classes enter this rough sport. If they are anxious for black eyes and bruised limbs let them wait until next foot-ball season and they shall be amused.

Friday, April 24th. was appointed for field day, but on account of rain it was delayed until the following day, Saturday. The exercises were of considerable interest although no special preparation had been made for the occasion. The various contests resulted as follows: One hundred yards dash won by W. W. Flowers, time $10\frac{1}{2}$ seconds. High jump 5 feet 3 inches, won by T. C. Daniels. T. C. Daniels excelled in broad jump, making $18\frac{1}{2}$ feet. The 150 yards dash resulted in a tie between J. T. Erwin and Will Flowers, time 16 seconds. Bicycle-race won by Thad. Troy. Three-legged race, won by Daniels and Harper. Hop step and jump won by Daniels, distance $39\frac{1}{2}$ feet. High kick won by Harper, height of kick 8 feet. Potato-race was won by W. M. Edwards. T. C. Daniels come out ahead in the hurdle race. The finest work of the day was in the pole vaulting. Harper and Taylor did some fine vaulting, but was excelled by Daniels who vaulted the height of 10 feet. This breaks the record of the South and gives to Daniels and Trinity College the highest record in the South. After the above program was finished, the first and second base ball teams played an interesting game of ball on the base ball grounds.

Mr. H—— has been much incensed of late because he was asked to serve as marshal, and after he had made all necessary preparations, and had gone to the woods and practiced in all the necessary modes of walking, he was surprised to find that the appointment had been made by a practical joker. He says: "If he [the joker] had been a junior or senior, I would not have cared so much, but when he is a prep., as green as I am, it makes me mad." To publish all the gas that was poured forth would fill the Sunday's edition of *The World*. We would advise that no one make very extensive preparations for marshal until he sees the chief; for not every man has the power to appoint marshals, although some are able, others feel their greenness.

President Crowell was married on April 23rd, to a lady of New Jersey. The President's marriage was somewhat of a surprise to the students, but they made no rude demonstration when he

returned, as might be expected from a crowd of students that get on so pleasantly with their president as they do with Dr. Crowell. THE ARCHIVE extends congratulations to Dr. Crowell and his bride.

Professor Crawford has been absent from the college several days in company with Bishop Galloway, who is traveling in North Carolina to raise money for the endowment fund of Trinity College. It is hoped the Bishop will raise a large amount for this fund. An increase of the endowment is what Trinity needs most now, and if this is once secured there will be nothing that will stand in the way of her progress.

The base-ball teams are playing almost every evening now. The second nine expects to play Guilford's second nine on May 2nd, on Guilford's grounds. The first nine expects to play Wake Forest some time in May, the time not yet having been set. If Wake Forest beats Trinity she will hold the championship of the State, for she defeated Chapel Hill a few days ago.

THE ARCHIVE reporter, in his rambles, found the following program, which a Soph. had made out for his guidance :

- Monday—Call on ladies.
- Tuesday—Give taffy to Professor.
- Wednesday—Wash face and hands.
- Thursday—Wear Prince Albert coat.
- Friday—Open stock of goods.
- Saturday—Dude around.
- Sunday—Take a walk to the country.

The Inter-Collegiate Oratorical Contest will take place at Greensboro, May 8th. It will be in the chapel of the Female College, and doubtless will prove quite a treat for the young ladies of the college. Trinity has chosen her men and they are ready to be there to excel in oratory or to be excelled. We hope they may excel and be able to wear the laurels.

Wallace returned from one of his rambles with his clothes wet, and he immediately told how it all occurred. From what could be learned from his stammering story it was ascertained that on account of his feet slipping he went in bathing without any volitional act.

Y. M. C. A. NOTES.

W. B. LEE.

The influence of the State Convention has been very marked upon our Association. The attendance has been larger, and is still on the increase. Not only so, but the men seem to get more out of the meetings. There is a warmth in the service that is expressive of a higher degree of consecration in the hearts of *some* of the men, at least. Our Association has felt all along that it was not able to send a man to any of the summer schools north. The need of such a step has not been denied, but it was simply a matter of dollars and cents that we were not willing to solve. But we have at last taken hold of the subject in earnest, and the ease with which the money was raised was remarkable. Mr. J. R. Moose, the president, was elected to represent us at Northfield this summer. And we need not fear but that those who have contributed have invested their money well. Brother Moose was appointed on the college deputation from Trinity, and spent several days in Asheville at the conference with the college secretaries. We are able to note—and that with pleasure—that he has a much clearer and more comprehensive idea of the work than before. And we are already beginning to feel the benefits of his increased knowledge and zeal.

The Association is taking steps to get out a college directory, or hand-book, for the use of the new men especially. It is hoped to have the book ready by the opening of the college in Durham.

The missionary work is taking a direction which bids fair to make it a prominent feature of the Association work in the future. This part of the work has not been developed in the past as it might have been. The missionary committee is now preparing a program for the third Sabbath in May, that gives promise to be very interesting. The children's missionary band will execute a part of the program. The committee proposes to have something original

and pointed, and the readers of THE ARCHIVE will hear more of the matter later.

In some of our sister institutions the Association has taken charge of the athletics. Here no move has ever been made in that direction. Not because Association men take no interest in that sort of thing, for many of our men are valuable members of the Athletic Association, but because we feel—as we see it now—that this feature of college life can be managed better by the existing machinery. Also that the influence of association men is more salutary under the present arrangement than if we had absolute control of the athletics. However, we are not so presumptuous as to deny that there are many good reasons why these things should be controlled by the association. Yet, for the present, at least, we are satisfied if a healthy Christian influence can be sustained in college sports, whether by individuals or by an organization. We desire to say at this point, that since we have known the institution, it has never stood, from an athletic standpoint, as high as it does at present. Yet there has never been less irregularity in the moral life of the student body. Not only so, but there has never been so positive a spirit for the right. It is not claimed at all that there are no evil influences at work, or even that this influence is not more or less organized; but it is claimed that the prevailing character of college life is such that all these things must be kept very quiet. May God grant that the day is not far hence when the Christian men in colleges shall exercise that influence that they might, and form a sentiment against evil of every kind so strong that every man who respects himself shall see that he cannot afford to stand for any but right principles and practices.

The appointments for the month of May are as follows:

- May 2—A. W. Plyler.
- May 9—A. L. Ormond.
- May 16—Will B. Lee.
- May 23—D. N. Caviness.
- May 30—

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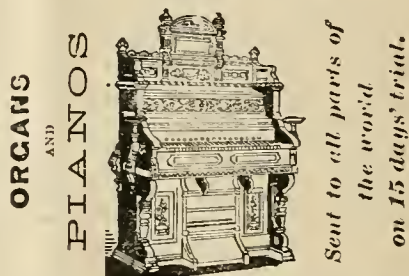
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" Franklinton.....	6 01 p m		12 25 p m
" Kittrell.....	6 19 p m		12 44 p m
" Henderson.....	6 39 p m		1 00 p m
" Warran Plains.....	7 14 p m		1 39 p m
" Macon.....	7 22 p m		1 46 p m
Arr Weldon.....	8 30 a m		2 43 p m

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" Mason.....	1 13 p m		7 06 a m
" Warren Plains.....	1 20 p m		7 15 a m
" Henderson.....	2 22 p m		7 35 a m
" Kittrell.....	2 9 p m		8 11 a m
" Franklinton.....	2 56 p m		8 29 a m
" Wake.....	3 17 p m		8 50 a m
" Milbrook.....	3 40 p m		9 15 a m
Arr Raleigh.....	3 55 p m		9 30 a m

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Lv Goldsboro.....	*12 15 p m	*4,30 p m	
Ar Raleigh.....	204 p m	7,35 p m	
Lv Raleigh.....	*4,15 p m	*1,25 a m	
" Durham.....	5,20 p m	3,27 a m	
Ar Greensboro.....	7,45 p m	7,50 a m	
Lv Winston-Salem	*6,30 p m	*6,50 a m	
" Greensboro.....	*8,30 p m	*10,33 a m	
Ar Salisbury.....	10,37 p m	12,03 p m	
Ar Statesville.....	12,35 a m	*12,57 p m	
" Asheville.....	5,55 a m	5,38 p m	
" Hot Springs.....	8,32 a m	7,20 p m	
Lv Salisbury.....	*10,45 p m	*12,08 p m	
Ar Charlotte.....	*12,20 p m	1,30 p m	
Ar Atlanta.....	10,00 a m	11,00 p m	
Lv Charlotte.....	*12,40 p m	*1,45 p m	
Ar Augusta.....	8,15 a m	9,30 p m	

NORTHBOUND.		DAILY.	
	No. 10.	No. 12.	
Lv Augusta.....	*9,30 p m	*10,45 a m	
Ar Charlotte.....	4,20 a m	6,10 p m	
Lv Atlanta.....	*6,00 p m	*7,10 a m	
Ar Charlotte.....	4,40 a m	6,35 p m	
" Salisbury.....	6,20 a m	8,00 p m	
Lv Hot Springs.....	*11,32 p m	*12,27 p m	
" Asheville.....	1,04 a m	2,19 p m	
" Statesville.....	5,26 a m	6,33 p m	
Ar Salisbury.....	6,10 a m	7,25 p m	
Lv Salisbury.....	*6,27 a m	*8,30 p m	
Ar Greensboro.....	8,11 a m	10,27 p m	
Ar Winston-Salem	*11,45 a m	*12,10 a m	
Lv Greensboro.....	*10,35 a m	*11,15 p m	
Ar Durham.....	12,33 p m	4,30 a m	
" Raleigh.....	1,32 p m	7,35 a m	
Lv Raleigh.....	*1,37 p m	*9,00 a m	
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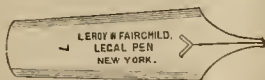
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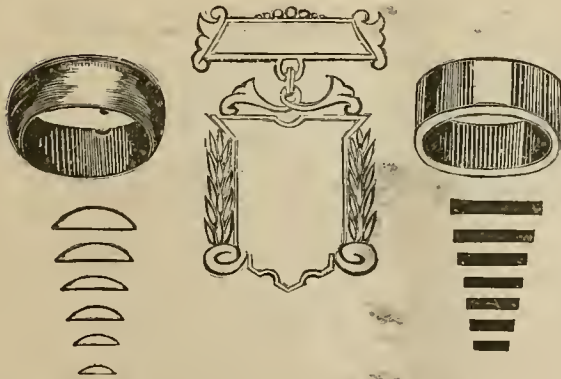
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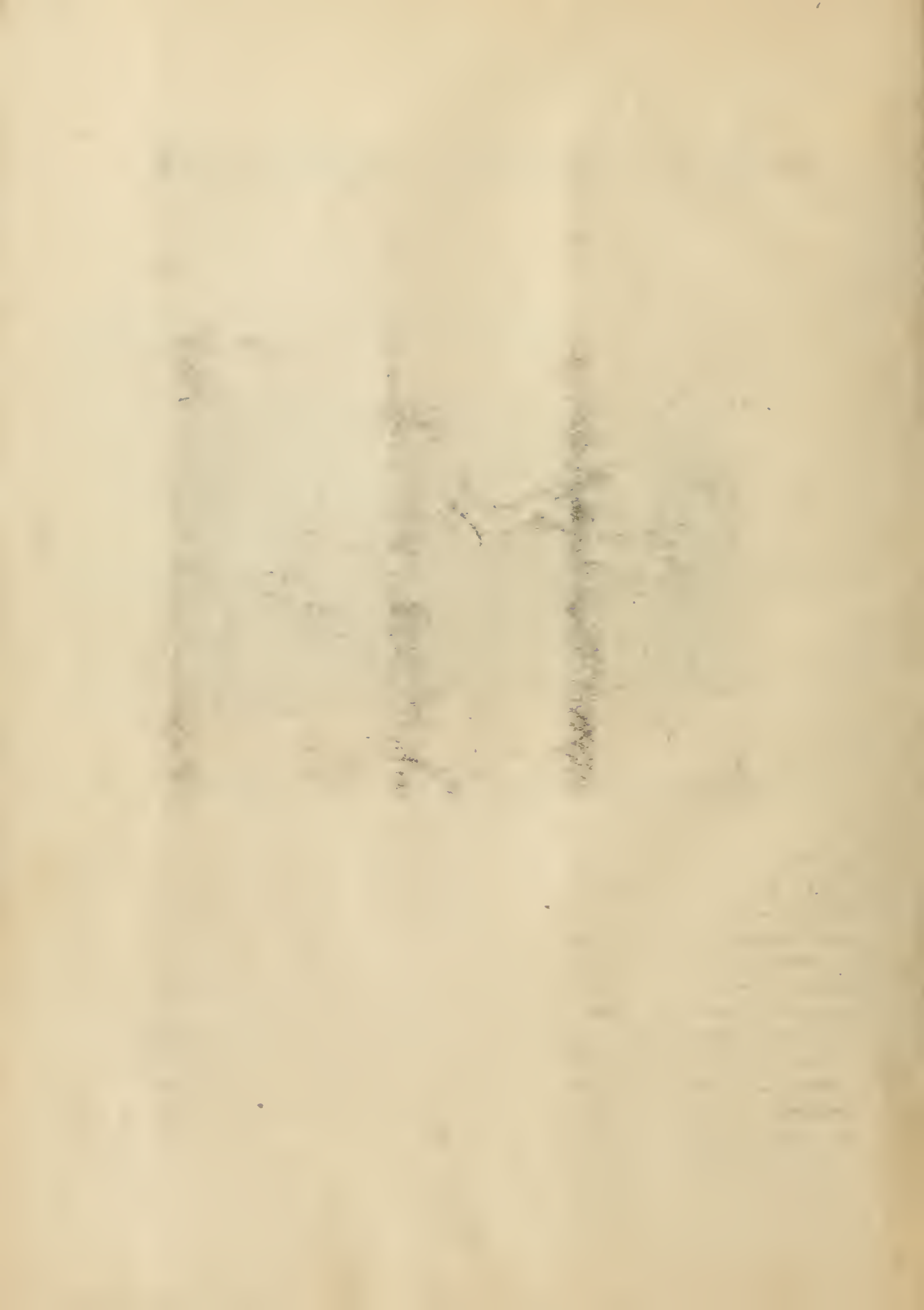
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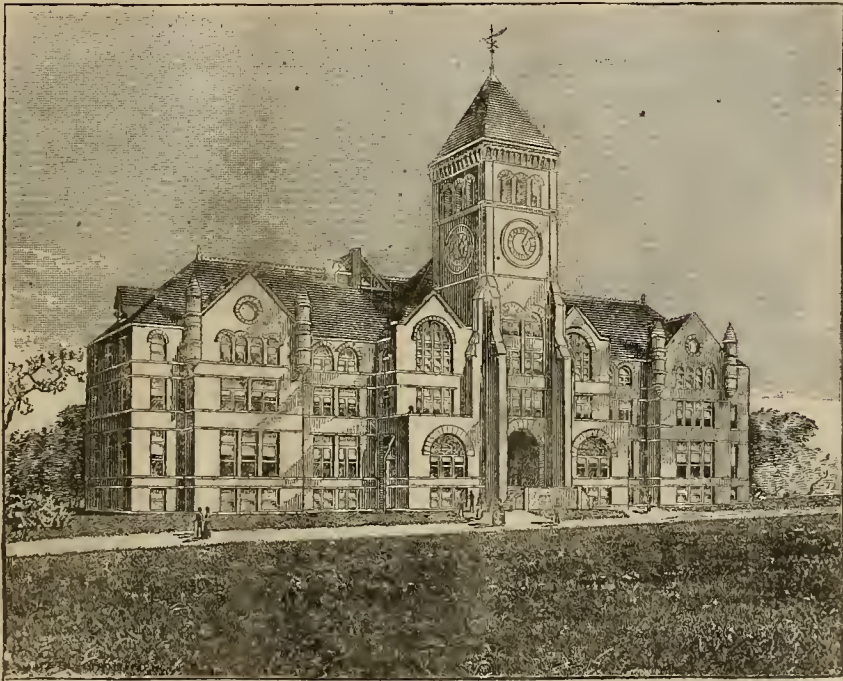
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THE TRINITY ARCHIVE.

TRINITY COLLEGE, JUNE, 1891.



TRINITY COLLEGE.

Of the various buildings now in progress at Trinity College Park, Durham, N. C., to be ready for occupancy in the fall, the above cut represents the principal one. The size of this building is 208 by 70 feet—three stories and basement—containing six class rooms, president's office and private office, treasurer's office, one parlor, and sixty dormitories and studies. The building is heated by steam and lighted by electricity. The heating and ventilating system will supply 3,000 cubic feet of fresh air every

hour to each student in a room, the air being warmed in winter and cooled in summer. As seen in the cut, there is a large clock-tower—three dials, nine feet in diameter—with a bell weighing 2,500 pounds, to be mechanically struck.

The college will open, at Durham, Sept. 1891, all her higher departments, including a law school, school of technology, school of political science, college of the sciences, college of philosophy and arts, and a divinity school.

THE TRINITY ARCHIVE.

MANAGER'S NOTICE.

Direct all matter intended for publication to W. A. B. HEARNE, chief editor, Trinity College, Durham, N. C.

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A LETTER.

U. S. GUNBOAT PALOS, TIENTSIN, CHINA,
March 18th, 1891.

EDITOR OF THE ARCHIVE:—The President of Trinity College has requested me to write a letter for your paper; and while I am conscious of my inability to interest your readers, I appreciate too highly the honor he has paid me, not, at least, to make an attempt to respond.

My attendance at Trinity College, though of only a few months' duration, was long enough to win for her a most lasting place in my memory. And I trust that, inasmuch as my first experience of college life was at Trinity, although I have not the distinction of being one of her graduates, I may in a manner, regard her as my Alma Mater. I now, even while in this heathen land, watch her course with interest and rejoice at her success.

But how to interest you is the object I must have in view, and not devote my time in praising an institution whose work is its highest praise.

The three countries Japan, Cosea, and China, that it has been my good fortune to visit since my arrival in the East are so entirely different from any other part of the world, that it is a difficult task to decide what would be most interesting to your readers. I will, however, try to give you some idea of my first impressions of China.

The first of last November this gunboat passed over the Toker bar and started up the Peiho river, bound for Tientsin, which is about 50

miles inland. At about 8 a. m. when I came on deck and saw for the first time a part of China proper, to say that I was astonished at the panorama spread before me is, indeed, a poor expression of my feelings.

The country is perfectly level, with not even a hill to be seen in the distance, and had it not been for the houses that lined the banks of the river, I might easily have imagined myself in mid ocean. There was hardly a tree, or even a shrub, to break the monotony of this sight.

The first thing that attracted my attention particularly was the dirty and comfortless appearance of the houses. They are built either of reeds covered with mud, or of sundried bricks, have no floor, no windows, and what is most important, no means of warming them. At first I thought that perhaps these wretched abodes, that are more suitable for hogs than for men, were used only by the poor fishermen along the river; but a more extensive knowledge of the country has convinced me that the great mass of the Chinese people live and die in these cheerless hovels.

Soon, however, my attention was drawn from these miserable huts to another peculiarity of Chinese life. I saw on every side countless mounds of earth, ranging from 8 to 20 feet in diameter, looking very much like an enlarged potato hill, scattered, it seemed to me, broadcast over the land. By closer observation I noticed that often they were arranged in groups of from 20 to 40 small mounds surrounding a very large one. Others were scattered here and there, on the very banks of the river, and on the roadside—in fact, every where leaving apparently very little land for cultivation. I asked very eagerly what all these mounds meant, and was not a little surprised to hear that they were graves. During my stay here I have seen Chinese funerals, and am now no longer surprised at their methods. The corpse is placed in a coffin made of wooden planks that vary in thickness from half a foot upwards according to the wealth of the family. This ponderous coffin is then carried out into the field, placed on the ground, and covered with earth, thus forming the innumerable mounds that dot the entire country.

The next thing that attracted my attention was the people, and especially the women. I saw for the first time the women with their little

feet, and my feelings were of mingled pity and wonder to see them hobbling along on mere points. I am not exaggerating when I tell you I have seen women with feet not more than 3 inches long, and that it is necessary for them to balance themselves when walking, almost as if they were on stilts.

I have often heard of women wearing the trousers, but I have seen here for the first time a practical illustration of that saying. The dress of the men and women is very similar, especially with the poorer classes; and were it not for the little feet of the women and the fact that they do not have "pigtales," it would often be difficult to distinguish the sexes.

The first part of February, I obtained a "leave of absence," and devoted sixteen days to visiting Peking and the Great Wall of China. During the winter there are only three modes of traveling in all the Empire (except one railroad about 120 miles long): one is in a chair mounted on two mules; one is in a springless mule cart; and the other is on horseback. I (clothed in sheepskins) traveled on horseback, trusting my bedding, baggage and Chinese servant to the extraordinary motions of the cart. We were two days making the journey of 80 miles, over the worst of roads, to Peking, but were obliged to start at the early hour of 2 a. m. on the second day to reach the city before the gates were closed. At night we stayed at a Chinese hotel, which was for a cold February night about the most uncomfortable place I have ever seen. If you can imagine a tent at a camp meeting, three sides of which are built of brick, the other side a lattice work of wood covered with paper, the bed, instead of being made of wood, made of mud and bricks, and with no furniture, except stool and table, and no fire except a few charcoals in a pan, then you have the miserable place in which I passed the night.

The Chinese are like other people in one respect, at least; they have good as well as bad qualities. One of these good qualities, if followed more closely by the farmers of North Carolina, would undoubtedly increase their yearly income; and that is the energy and perseverance which the Chinese display in enriching their lands. At 3 a. m. I saw men and boys with baskets and forks following a lot of carts, picking up every particle of manure that could be found.

But of all the peculiarities of China, none have seemed so strange to me as the fact that there is no Sunday: and with the exception of a few holidays there are no days of rest.

I am free to confess that I never knew what poverty was, before I came to China; and this poverty was rendered all the more intense during the past winter by the terrible floods that devastated the country last summer. But fortunately food is cheap and the Chinese accustomed to hardship. To give you some idea of the extreme cheapness of Chinese food I will tell you that fifty cents per month is a good allowance for one man's food.

Since I have been in China I have been fortunate enough to come in contact with nearly all classes of people, from the highest to the lowest; and as a result of this short experience, I think they are a sagacious and persevering race, but, according to our ideas, are generally uncleanly in their habits and are devoid of all ideas of modesty.

Wishing for the continued success of Trinity College and THE ARCHIVE.

I am, very respectfully,

ANDREW T. LONG,

Ensign, U. S. Navy.

CREEDS.

It is not proposed in this oration to discuss the points of conflict between the various creeds, nor show their several marks of excellence. Neither is it proposed to burden you with a history of their origin. But dismantling our minds of their traditional prejudices, it is then designed to face this matter honestly and examine the records.

In the heavens we find recorded, in the form of planets and stars and suns and shadowy systems, the ancient thoughts of God. Beneath the green sward of our earth there is written in prints and fossils the earliest facts of life. Many of these are at once unique and beautiful, disproportioned and hideous. These are records that befog the mind with mystery—that peneil here and there a quivering ray of light to kindle the soul with hope—that lead man away from himself and back to the cool of the early morn' when the world was fresh and young—when God's new-made sunlight chased the fogs and damps

of chaotic night away. But these, my friends, while they strengthen and lift, awe and inspire, are of little consequence to us when compared with the keen and personal records of human history. Here we find not alone the thoughts of God, but also the thoughts of men. Here we find not the mysterious processes of an unknown principle, but the living acts of men, and here their motlied creeds. These, like the fossils that have come to us from the ages past, present an outline strangely pleasing and beautiful, deformed and hideous. Creeds, gentlemen, are not an accident, but the natural product—1st, of human reason; and 2nd, of human unreason. And in this latter phase we wish to view them now. All rational creatures *must* believe something. Belief is not a matter of choice, but of necessity; yet it by no means follows that all, or any given number of men must believe the same thing—that because a father held a certain creed that this entails even the semblance of an obligation upon the son to hold the same. When men learn that creeds do not create truth; that no set of men have the authority to say that *this* and *this alone* is true, and must be accepted so; then may we proclaim to men the sacred right of private judgment. Until then, it is solemn mockery and blatant hypocrisy to claim the minds of men are free. If men *must* believe something, and if the creeds of to-day are the necessary results of logical thought, then, I submit, the rational thing to do is not to teach men creeds, but how to think, and your creeds will be the necessary result of their thought. But where, oh where the devotee, who dares to risk his creed on such a test? No; from the time a child can lisp its mother's name it knows its mother's creed. And when the years of manhood come, he shrinks in horror from the glimmering thought that mother's creed must be deserted. The great fact has here first dawned upon his mind that even this cherished creed could not create a single truth. Men of my country! truth is what the human soul is famishing for—truth—truth—less creed and more truth. "Th' eternal years of God are hers." Truth can satisfy the soul, while creeds, though forced on men, can only fill the void. But we claim that the creeds in the nineteenth century coerce no man. 'Tis true, the credal prefix "must believe" has been, in theory, changed to

"do believe," but, in fact, the "must" remains of small coercive force bereft. The proof for this is near at hand. In a neighboring State, not long since, a learned man was asked to leave his chair in a theological seminary, because, forsooth, he could not stigmatize a theory which came in conflict with another theory that called itself a creed, and therefore *must* be true and be believed. Such sad instances are not far to seek by those who want them. Even now, though half unconscious it may be, is there not a silent distrust of him who speaks to you, breathed upon your heart? 'Twere folly to suppose that creeds could be enforced by racks and burning stakes in this enlightened age. But distrust, to modern cultured men, is a weapon far more terrible than hungry flames or caldrons seething white with heat. Distrust a man and he is ostracised and ruined. There is not a man on the face of the earth who deliberately labors to ostracise himself; yet who but must, or perpetrate a crime from which an honest man would shrink; yet who but must, or prostitute his God-given power to think by subscribing to a creed from which his soul revolts. When men by fearful struggles have fought out each tenet of his faith, oh, how humiliating to be haltered to a creed that was constructed in ages gone, when men thought differently, when different circumstances confronted men, when the needs of men were different! how it degrades that princely spirit which makes a man a man! how it steals away that Briarian strength which God intended should be given for humanity! Yet, show me a place in all this land, for an honest man to labor for truth and right who does not hold to creeds. Men *must* accept a creed or be denied a place in the church of God. The man who finds no creed to fit his faith, is left a homeless wanderer among his fellow-men, and is not only without the *sympathy* of those who claim to be humanity's friends, but is distrusted, or stigmatized as skeptical, or called unorthodox—and these are names that no man covets.

Again—the creeds of to-day not only coerce men, or else destroy their influences, which is worse; but in their bigotry they give legitimate birth to narrowness, and so implant within the hearts of their votaries a slavish fear, which clogs the wheels of progress. When has philosophy or science brought to light a single truth which

seemed to set aside existing creeds, that palid fear has not run rife among their devotees? There is an everlasting fear that men will somewhere find a touchstone by which your creeds shall be destroyed. Not only so, but men are afraid to speak aloud their thoughts—yea more, are oft afraid to allow the mind even to pursue a channel of thought which leads away from existing creeds. The record from which I bring my evidence here, is found within your consciousness—is heard from the lips of men as they advise the young not to think along *these* lines.

Another tendency is toward hero worship. Not in its highest and most ennobling form, against which no sane man can speak, but in its most degrading. Not that hero worship which holds great models up and bids all men to equal or even to excel; but that which shows its model and declares to men that not a soul of them can ever equal it, and continually flings into the face of 19th century men the accusation of inferiority. It is that form which degrades the man of the present and deifies the dead man. May God Almighty rid the earth of any system which so forgets itself that it can coolly set in motion a train of forces which so effectually chill the thoughts of men.

Who has not heard men, again and again, dilate upon the virtues of Luther, Calvin, Wesley or Roger Williams, and wish them back again. Wailing that all the great are dead? [Do not misjudge me here. Should this feeble hand be ever raised to pluck a single laurel from their crowns so nobly won, let shame and confusion doubly dealt, make my memory one for all men to scoff at.] These great men have risen above the smoke and confusion of their age, and stood as the mighty exponents of hostility to the bigotry and deadening influence of creeds—this has made them great. The principles of liberty for which they stood, and not their creeds, have given them a hold upon humanity's heart, and still stretch out their arms to centuries yet unborn. Grand men they are, and fit for the age in which they lived, but bring them here and they are out of place. No, our conditions demand the greatest men the world has ever seen, and the 19th century has them. The enemy that must be overcome is the strongest that men have ever met, for, believing itself an angel of light, it does the devil's work. The victory that must

be won means the freedom of the human mind—it means that men no more shall steal away their strength by hiding their thoughts, which, they fear, if spoken, would ruin their influence over men who are fastened with hooks of steel to creeds—it means the supremacy of mind; the reign of reason and righteousness.

Men of this age, I ask you to receive the coming man with a spirit of deeper catholicity than was held out to you. Honored matrons, I beg of you, give rein to the minds you have so strictly held in the old hard-beaten way. Young men, to you I say, fear not; lay hold of truth wherever found, even though the creeds say no; think, think for yourselves, and be not afraid of the results, for the end of thought is always truth, and truth is always right, while creeds are often wrong. Fair daughters, of this my sunny home, to you I turn, and beseech you, urge the men you come in touch with, to take higher ground than our fathers held. Inspire them to independence of thought—to measure things by the standard of worth and not of creed—to push back the horizon farther still, and be not satisfied to only do what has been done. For this—for this I plead, that when the shadows of years long gone, in lengthened form shall fall athwart our way, they may to memory's court bring back no stinging verdicts of trusts betrayed, of duties half performed, that we departing may bequeath to men a goodlier heritage than we received, and win the name of blessed among our fellowmen.

WILL B. LEE.

THE BATTLE OF THE FUTURE.

F. C. R.

There comes a period in the history of every nation during which preparations for a great change are unconsciously being made; during which are formed ideas and opinions which necessitate the change that follows. These ideas generated by howsoever small a movement, gradually become more universal, are more generally received, till it becomes an all sweeping force which is well nigh irresistible. Yet as its popularity grows its tendency is gradually narrowed down to some definite aim. At last the crisis comes, opposing forces become more and more intolerant; war is declared, a decisive bat-

tle is fought, a cause is lost or gained, a system of government, changed either in form or spirit succeeds; and preparations for a new change begins.

And this is no imaginary picture; it has been the history of the whole past. Every country has seen changes inaugurated by this plan; every nation has felt its force.

Such was the period immediately preceding the American Revolution—when wrongs and insults were heaped upon the colonists, their rights disregarded and their every act made subservient to an unsympathetic king; when the spirit of independence animated the hearts of our forefathers with ever increasing vitality, till at last with dauntless courage they defied the most powerful of nations.

The crisis came; for seven long and dreary years they contended with overwhelming odds; but inspired by the justice of their cause, lead on by the bravest of leaders; battling in sight of the dearest of homes, they fought like men and heroes; when at last at Yorktown, by the surrender of Cornwallis, their cause was won, a new government instituted, and the course of all subsequent history naturally changed.

Such was the period during the first banishment of Napoleon, in which the love for the old General, and loyalty to his cause, grew stronger and stronger till at last the harvest was ripe. Escaping from his captors and leaving the island prison he returned to France, and was received with acclamations of joy and gladness.

Once again at the head of his army with the cry, "*Vive le Emperem,*" going down the line, he felt himself to be master of the world. At first every battle tended to confirm this opinion; but at last at Waterloo, one of the graetest and grandest battles the world ever saw was fought and Napoleon was once more a banished exile from his native land.

Such was the period of unrest immediately preceding the civil war, when the policies of States rights and rights of slavery were so bitterly opposed and so bravely upheld, when flash after flash of political lightning, followed in quick succession, illuminating the whole world by their glaring light reflected from the darkening and lowering clouds of dissatisfaction, and the thundering peals of controversy which rent the political sky were drowned out only by the

roar of cannon and the greatest war of modern history was begun; brothers arrayed themselves against brothers to fight and to die in defense of their adopted cause.

Such was the great battle of Gettysburg—the fiercest of the war—when the Confederates charged the Northern breastworks with a courage which knew no fear, but were so bravely repulsed that it was virtually the beginning of the end, and the Southern cause was lost.

Such is the period in which we now live. Preparations are being made all over this broad land of ours for the greatest war the nation has ever experienced. A war compared to which the revolution would be but child's play. A war in which thousands upon thousands will be engaged; in which heroes will perform deeds worthy the poet's song or the praises of history.

At this moment the opposing forces are gathering strength with which to wage the contest. Soldiers are being enlisted; tactics are being practiced and officers appointed. Already the campaigns are being planned, and the mammoth convention now in session at Cincinnati, is but a trumpet peal "to arms!" for the myriad contestants.

The war will soon begin, and as in all wars of the past a decisive battle will be fought. A battle which will determine the victor and the vanquished, a battle which will decide the contest and either sustain or change the present system of government.

And this battle is not to be fought with arms; it is not to be contended on a bloody field of carnage; no roaring artillery or rattling musketry is to be heard resounding from hilltop to hilltop, from valley to plain, no gleaming sea of bayonets shall surge around our peaceful homes; no bugle shall sound its clarion note "to charge," nor sabre to clash against sabre in mortal combat. It is not to decide whether a Cæsar shall rule or a Napoleon shall dictate to us.

But this battle is to be fought with intellect and education; with brain force and common sense. The floors of Congress and the Legislative halls are to be the fields upon which is to be enacted this glorious spectacle. When Right and Justice shall join hands with Liberty and Virtue, and shall array themselves in gleaming cohorts against Wrong and Corruption, Evil and Fraud, and those historic walls shall echo and

re-echo with the burning eloquence of pleading orators fighting valiantly the battle of the poor and oppressed of our land.

It is not to decide who shall rule or who shall dictate to us; but it is to be waged for the equal rights of man, for the purity of our system of legislation and election, for the uplifting of the masses, for the relief of the oppressed, for the education of the ignorant, for the upbuilding of our country and the advancement of our glorious *principles* of government.

Upon the issue of this battle depends to a great extent, the course of all future history. Its influence is not to be confined to our own narrow borders, but stretching out its arms like a mighty octopus, it will cease only when it has embraced the entire world.

Should this cause be lost and the ancient maxim "Nations rise, flourish and decay," be proven true, America will follow in the course of Greece and Rome and become but a bright memory in the history of the world. But on the other hand, should this glorious battle be won; and the glorious principles of equality and justice, now but theoretically true, be carried out, then our beloved America will be the political centre from which shall radiate influences for good and right that will cease only when they have reached from "Greenland's icy mountains to India's coral strands," blessed with success.

HUMAN AUTOMATONS.

It has ever been the boast of man that he acts by his own volition, while the lower orders of creation either move by the semi-volitional power of instinct, or are operated by the application of external force. This superiority must be conceded to lie within the possibilities of every rational creature and, like the plummet, holds man to the line of his responsibility. By it that spark of divinity which God has encased in the delicate mold of every human form manifests its superiority over things tangible and material in the exercise of the powers of a higher and nobler nature. In this superior realm the imagination ever delights to picture, and the artistic eye to behold, the character of ideal manhood robed in the beauty of youth and the innocence of a childlike spirit. But life is prac-

tical and wonderfully real. The forms that move about us do not always shape themselves to fit the ideal molds of thought, nor reflect the images of a lofty imagination. It is not always true that beings who call themselves men rise to the nobility of action characteristic of ideal manhood; but in every department of life the deadly poison of indolence and inactivity are paralyzing the inherent powers of volition by which the individual rises superior to his circumstances and cuts his way through adverse influences to the goal of his most lofty possibilities. With these powers paralyzed, he is like a rudderless vessel launched upon the heaving bosom of the ocean, either carried with the current or driven helpless before the impending storm. Such human automatons, even in this land of boasted activity and freedom of thought, is a gigantic upas tree whose roots strike deep into the soil of Church and State, and whose shadows shut out the light from many a home and deaden the pulsations of many a noble heart.

The peculiarity of this species of automatic action is its faculty of self creation. Man is himself the sun which creates the currents upon the ocean of his life and brings down the storm upon his little barque in which he has launched for the eternal shore. In the spray of life's morn may be seen reflected the rainbow of hope spanning the prow of his little yacht which he guides, like a toy in the hand of a child, whithersoever he wills. The broad expanse of life's ocean, calm, placid and inviting, lies out before him, giving equal promise apparently of a successful voyage in any direction he may choose to sail. The gilded horizon, all radiant with celestial fire, seems to be the reflex mirror in which he beholds the image of his own unburdened soul and the blue-arched sky cloudless and crystalline above him symbolizes his golden dreams of the future. Thoughtless youth! No wonder the humid and fetid odors arising from the din and conflict of manhood's riper years, should be necessary to open his eyes to the sterner realities that lie behind yon gilded horizon! No wonder the voice of hoary age echoed back from those mysterious depths like the kettle drum of war calling to battle, should be heard with listless jest and regarded as the croakings of one upon whom the world had soured! No wonder he should touch the rudder

of his outgoing barque with a light and careless hand as it is bounding o'er the billows at a quick and rapid speed ; for he knows not, neither does he dream, of the rocky ledges and out-lying maelstroms just beyond the surface curve of the present.

But even this, perhaps, is not the most distressing phase of the future. The momentum with which he moves, gathering force with his ever increasing velocity, is fast carrying him into fiercer and fiercer currents which rush on in seething, turbid, lashing, furious billows amid bowlders and shoals and dangerous reefs that threaten to wreck him at every turn. External forces which have been gathering about him as the years fly by, entangling him in their deceptive and unfelt net, have now asserted their strength, and he who once swayed the septre of empire so completely over himself, now finds that he is entangled in the web of his own weaving, and bound by the chains of his own forging. The subtle and mysterious power of habit, the secret of whose growth lies in the magic influence of actions oft repeated, sometimes becomes to him almost what the engine is to the driving train, the secret mainspring to the regular movements of the chronometer. It is the one and only alchemy which can transform a human being whose highest prerogative is to plant the target of his ambition far above the reach of the commonality of men, and then by the normal activity of the inherent power with which nature has endowed him make everything bend to the scouring of the sublime purpose of his life—transform ever this masterpiece of nature's work into something little better than a machine

whose operations continue after the force which started it has been withdrawn.

These human automatons infest every avocation of life and leave their poisonous trail in nearly every home. They are the driftwood upon the stream of humanity and always find the lowest level. Shadows of their former selves, they stand as warnings to those who have eyes to see, and, with a voice more potent than theory, say to us, "Be *men*, or else usurp not the name!"

CEPHAS.

A NEW OLD SONG.

I pray as men have prayed since earth was young,
 In varied voice or speech, a prayer of pain;
 I sing—ah me! the song is ever sung,
 And evermore as now, in vain, in vain.
 'Tis Oh, to be a little child once more—
 A little, lowly child, dear God, I pray.
 I would give all my life has yet in store,
 Could I retrace my childhood's rosy way.

Oh, cruel, questioning eyes, so keen and bright,
 Oh, cruel, all-revealing noonday sun!—
 How can I choose but shudder at the light,
 When I have only wrecks to gaze upon—
 Oh, for the long shadows of the morn
 (The sun shone only on high places then)
 To veil me, or from pity or from scorn;
 Would God I were a sinless child again!

How can I choose but mourn my lost estate
 Of high empires and white untroubled trust—
 The palace of my dreams made desolate,
 My king uncrowned, my treasures turned to dust.
 Oh, tell me not that life has much in store—
 Can it give back what once I cast away?
 But oh, to be a little child once more!
 A little, lowly child, dear God, I pray.

—KATHARINE E. CONWAY.

EDITORIALS.

W. A. B. HEARNE, - Editor-in-Chief.

Other changes will occur as circumstances favor.

* * * *

"There is strength in unity." Corporations effect what individuals strive for in vain. The nation's voice is law; the murmuring of separated factions is confusion.

* * * *

Are you interested in your college magazine? If it is made what it should be, will it reflect any credit on the college it is intended to represent? In that case, would you not conceive an honest pride in contributing to make it a pleasure to its readers and an important factor in the influences of college life?

* * * *

You will have abundant opportunity; opportunity has been abundant for some six thousand years, or such a matter, and it would be remarkable should an underproduction occur at this season. Adam had an opportunity; so did Moses; so did your grandfather. What are you going to do about it? Will it find you asleep? Such a thing has been known to occur even as far back as eighteen hundred years ago.

* * * *

Well? It is the little things that shape destiny, however great the destiny regarded as a possibility and labored for with utmost effort; one stroke more than is required may leave a Moses to die in sight of the goal which he might have won. "Do not strike at all, then." The philosophy of fools. Everything is against that. "An idle mind"—you know the rest. Much that is mischief and harmful in the world comes from a lack of healthful activity.

* * * *

THE ARCHIVE welcomes the prospect of a gymnasium for Trinity next year. The importance that athletics has assumed in our colleges and elsewhere is one of the most favorable indications of our future manhood, in the rounded sense of that term; for certainly a half-bushel of brains on a body too feeble to support them, in-

adequate for every purpose for which mind and body may be used, does not deserve the name of manhood, to say nothing of the reproach of not developing one's self in every particular essential to health, happiness and a useful life.

* * * *

With reference to the monthly grading system, comparatively new feature at Trinity, divers opinions have been expressed, and observations favorable and otherwise are still appropriate. However, there will be a time still more opportune than now for anything like an exhaustive criticism of the system; it being hoped that, should experience favor its continuance, time will suggest agreeable developments. As it now stands, apparently imperfectly defined, and differently understood, it is problematic; and to do justice to its different aspects would require a set of epithets that only one well acquainted with the subject would be likely to imagine.

* * * *

Trinity College, in assuming the foremost positions of her cotemporaries, cannot afford to be backward in any particular of educational facilities; she is rising to meet the demands of the time, and the friends of education welcome the indications of progress. It is no longer a question as to whether the youth of the country shall be educated, while it is of world-wide importance to make suitable provision for the multitudes who are to take up the labors of church and state, and solve the social, religious and political problems of the present and the future. Shall their claims be recognized? Can any labor be mean, or inconsiderable, or unworthy of cooperation—any labor that shall furnish the coming generation with every advantage possible? It is not a question of locality; nor is it a question of party, nor of church alone, nor of a faction: *it is for every individual of a great people.* Universal brotherhood in a grand cause. There can be no discrimination. It is one duty; one interest; one people; independent of Mason and Dixon's Line, or any other line that can be drawn on territory or in society. Do not depreciate your share of the responsibility.

* * * *

It seems to be the conclusion of those experienced in preparing orations for society and

commencement purposes, that one of the greatest difficulties in such work lies in the apparently simple task of choosing a subject; not that they cannot find material in their special lines of work, but that, in even familiar fields of thought, a congenial subject, interesting to the average audience, and appropriate to the occasion, is comparatively rare. There must be some good exercises in studying for a subject, as in studying upon one when it has been selected; yet it might relieve the student of some anxiety, and induce a broader range of thought, to furnish him with a catalogue of the best themes for public use. Such a list, well classified, embracing a sufficient variety of topics, of which "something new" should constitute a considerable portion—for here lies the difficulty—would not only be in demand, but would prove of such service as to render it complimentary to its author. Let some one arrange it, publish it in pamphlet form, revise it as occasion demands, and secure the gratitude of "gentlemen in difficulties."

* * * *

There are two points of view with reference to college life, its fashions, peculiar problems, and modes of procedure: one is within, and is the point of view of faculty and students; the other is without, and is that of the public, especially that part of "the public" who have been to college, and are consequently more or less familiar with college matters and interested in college questions. There needs to be co-operation between those sustaining these different relations to their own college in particular, and to the college world in general. This necessity is not entirely a matter of labor; it is largely a matter of views, and this is primary. There should be a mutual understanding: as any question concerns one, so it concerns all the rest; but each, from a different point of view, will form his own opinion: thus there will have been afforded the authorities the details always requisite to just conclusions and intelligent action. This may be accomplished in different ways; the college paper or magazine would seem to afford the surest, and in many respects the preferable, means of attaining such end. It would appear, indeed, that this is the highest mission of the college paper; that it is only by such use

that it may render the best service to college and public.

* * * *

THE ARCHIVE acknowledges with pleasure an invitation to attend the eighth annual session of the North Carolina Teachers' Assembly at Morehead City, June 16—30, an event of special importance to the teachers of the State and to friends of education. Only those who have experienced the privileges and delights of one of these sessions can rightly appreciate the benefits to be derived from attendance upon them. The teacher and students alike, recently released from the confinement of the school room and grievously in need of recreation and pleasing diversion, will welcome a brief sojourn at our "Educational Capital by the Sea" under such favorable circumstances.

* * * *

A question with many students is, what to do during vacation. While it is very proper and often needful to take time for recuperation after ten months' close attention to duty, many cannot afford, were they so disposed, to waste two or three months out of twelve in pure idleness. But there is more or less difficulty in procuring a congenial and remunerative occupation for this season of the year, and only a few, perhaps, feel justified in laboring hard during the summer for the meagre consideration usually available. In this connection it may be well to note one objection to forced attendance upon the Teachers' Institute. The reader is probably aware of the fact that unless the prospective teacher attend one of these sessions he cannot procure a public school. It matters not at what time of the year the Institute is held, or what may be the teacher's duties at the time, he must attend or lose his chances for a school. Many students wish to teach during vacation; the Institute is held while they are off at college; the result is readily seen. The Institute is doubtless a good thing, and to those who have the opportunity to attend, it affords special advantages; but absolute compulsory attendance is hardly commendable unless the session be held at a season when all may find it convenient, or at least possible, to attend.

* * * *

Commencement! Ah, that word should be in quotation. To the anxious student, who, it may be presumed, has long since demonstrated for himself the truth of a wise saying, that "much study is a weariness of the flesh," there is reason to welcome a near release from duties grown tedious, to greet gladly the last of a forced absence from home—"the garden spot of the world"—and to be pleased with this bright "beginning of the end." This is well; but—there are other considerations. There are the few days of happy anticipation, a day of enjoy-

ment, and then, though we go to friends, we leave friends behind, and the smile struggles with the tear. Yes, commencement; Trinity's last at the old place—a few words; a loving adieu; a last look; and we are gone! But we will carry pleasant memories with us; and these shall be cherished. THE ARCHIVE wishes that the occasion may be a happy one to all; that each visitor may feel required for his coming; and that each student may in future revert with satisfaction to '91.

"God be with you till we meet again."



EXCHANGES.

M. T. PLYLER, - - - - Editor.

"Two distinguishing features of which the students of University of Minnesota are proud are the large number of students who find it possible to work their way without sacrificing their social position, and the confidence reposed in the students by the faculty. The one rule for conduct is, 'Behave like ladies and gentlemen.'" Well may the students of the University be proud of these features. It shows that the students have the ability to appreciate merit wherever found, and also that the faculty has recognized the character of the students, or they would not confide so in the student body. These features should characterize every institution. No student body with a high sense of honor, and with any idea of what life is, will cast off one, socially, who is working his way through college, merely because he has not the money to place him on an equal, financially, with his fellows. Happy for that institution when its students can appreciate merit wherever found, whether with money or without. Often those who work their way through college are more successful than others who do not, for they receive a training there in perseverance and economy that others never get.

The April number of the *Davidson Monthly* has reached us. The literary department contains some good productions. The editor appeals to the students and alumni to contribute to the *Monthly*, that it may be improved. This is very important and necessary to a college journal, for if the students and others do not contribute to their paper it is impossible to make it a success; for five or six editors who are pressed with other duties cannot possibly get up a good college journal themselves; but it seems that the corps of editors on the staff of the *Monthly* could get up more in their respective departments than they did for the April number. The editorial, alumni, exchange and local departments all together filled only five pages of the *Monthly*. This is far below the average. There may have been good reasons for the editors' not writing more. We do not pretend to say.

There must be some country boys at Western Maryland College, or some one who is good at imagining something he has never experienced, judging from the May number of the *Monthly* which contains an article entitled "Country Life." This portrays well life as it exists in the country. The writer's descriptions of the rural scenes, the farmer's life and the joys of the Sabbath are given in an attractive style, and it makes the student feel like he would enjoy get-

ting out of the close and ill ventilated college recitation rooms, into the country, to reap some of its joys during the hot summer days which are so depressing to the student towards the close of the session.

* * * *

Occasionally among our exchanges we find the announcement that another institution of learning has thrown open its doors to women. We consider this as more evidence of the fact that man does no longer consider woman his inferior, but that he recognizes in her his equal, and one who is worthy to share equal advantages with him. Woman has long been left with inferior advantages in education. She has to pay more for a collegiate education than man; then, when she gets it in most of the female colleges, it is not of equal standard compared with that given man; but there is evidence of a reform as manifested in the efforts being made to endow female colleges, and also by letting women enter more of the male institutions where all have equal advantages. An exchange says: "Of the three hundred and forty-five colleges and universities reported to the National Bureau of Education at Washington, two hundred and four are co-educational." This shows that many of our institutions are admitting women. The women should have better educational advantages. If they can get this in no better way, let them enter more of our male institutions, where they can stand side by side with him who has always considered them the "weaker vessels," and let them show whether they are able to take their places with man in the business relations of life. If they cannot, let them return to the domestic sphere, where they have always been successful.

* * * *

The Technologist is an eight page monthly published by the students of the Georgia School of Technology. It is well gotten up, neatly printed, and contains some very good editorials. The April number contains one on "Think for Thyself" which every student would do well to read. Hear what it says: "Man soars above mediocrity or remains an ordinary individual just according as he thinks for himself or lets some one else do his thinking for him. Don't be content with what is in the text books, but

go out and get some ideas of your own. The text book is only a sort of guide book to the traveller along the road to learning. It simply points out the places of interest and most prominent objects along the route. You must do some investigation of your own, strike out into some new direction in order to get any benefit from the trip. If you content yourself with just what is in the text book, thinking you have learned the science treated, you could as well sit down, read a guide book to the Alps, and say you had visited them. In war if a soldier stayed in camp all the time, he would starve; the ones that foraged obtained food. So forage around the camp out side of daily lessons, and learn something not in the book.

"Think for thyself, one good idea,
But known to be thine own,
Is better than a thousand, gleaned
From fields by others sown."

* * * *

One of the first things an editor should supply himself with is a waste basket, with a special department for spring poetry. Ex.

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What differences of opinion exist is past finding out. As commencement approaches the Exchanges come telling of their Seniors, numbers, qualities &c. Some to honor others to dishonor, one puts it thus:

"I wouldn't be a senior,
Because they call them wise;
Which is an absurdity,
Except in their own eyes."

* * * *

Perhaps never before has there been so much attention given to ascertaining the proper education of man. So that every part of his nature may receive the proper culture. *The Buchtelite* contains an interesting article on "The Evolution of Man" in which the writer defines the ideal man to be the one in whom every part is symmetrically developed. Then he shows how this ideal may be evolved. This should be done by the proper physical culture, of the feelings, learning self-control, and by mental culture. These points the writer presents well showing the necessity of a well developed man in his whole nature rather than in one part of his being. This well rounded up development is very neces-

sary to every man. It prepares him better for life's duties, although the student may not be able to make a distinction in some particular line, as well as if he devoted his time more to one line of culture. It may be that a student would make a reputation as an athlete if he devotes a great deal of his time to physical culture; or if he devotes all his time to his text books, neglecting the physical, he can take honors in his studies which he would not do otherwise; but if he goes to either one of these extremes, he will leave school less fitted for the duties of life than if he had pursued a middle course. It is the student who has a sound body, a well developed mind, and who has learned to control himself that is well prepared for life. Let the American student learn that it is not sufficient to make a fine athlete at the sacrifice of mental culture, or to kill the body for the sake of gaining some honor, then we will have men developed sufficiently to fight the battles of life, it matters not in what field they are to be fought. Then there will not be so many who will fail soon after they get out from college.

* * * *

The trustees of the great University of Chicago will soon ask the citizens of Chicago for \$500,000 more for building. Stagg, Yale's famous pitcher, will have charge of the gymnasium. The President and Instructor of the Gymnasium were the first officers elected. Ex.

The *Vidette* contains an interesting article in which the writer is giving an outline of an address delivered in their College Chapel by C. E. Wilde, of New York City. Among other things he says that the young man with an end in view and some push and energy need not fear that he will fail with as many opportunities as are presented to him in the forty-four empires that lie spread out before him. He says the speaker gave us four keys with which we might unlock the door to success, viz: The first he would make of pure gold and set in diamonds these words. "Do Right." The second he would make of the best steel and engrave on it, "Hard Work." The third would be made of brass and embossed with the word "Perseverance." The fourth a silver key with the word "Economy."

* * * *

Professor in Latin to Benard student: "Miss L. you may decline *osculus*." I can't decline it, Professor," she sweetly sputtered.—Ex.

* * * *

The Wake Forest Student has some good articles in every number. We are glad to see the students of Wake Forest sending out such a good journal. THE ARCHIVE notes with pleasure any improvements made in the various college journals. It shows that the students are interested in their college paper.



MISCELLANY.

R. A. MYRICK. - - - - Editor.

With this issue of THE ARCHIVE, there is a change in the editorial management, and the addition of another department. Under this may be found scraps of almost any kind, and any oddity that may attract the editor in charge.

* * *

Man must study himself and not pry into Divine authority.

As the vacation season is approaching, we are reminded of the fact that book agents are in demand. Though there is a tide of public opinion which they have to combat, yet they are by no means a curse to our country. They have carried into many homes rays of light and cheerfulness which might not otherwise have entered. They have sown the seeds of investigation and interest that have sprung up and produced abundant fruit. Many men whom we love and delight to honor have been book agents. Mark Twain sold books and then wrote them to sell.

Ralph Waldo Emerson canvassed books for a Boston House. Bret Harte, Grant, Hayes, Blaine, and many other Americans who have become useful and powerful in word and deed, have been among those who have canvassed for books, and have thus entered the homes of the meek and lowly to leave there a stimulus toward noble and elevating power.

Creeds are a curse if used as anchors to arrest progress; a blessing if used as mile stones to mark progress.

The name of Edgar A. Poe, is to be seen cut in the door casing of the room occupied by him while at the University of Virginia. Ex.

Good advice: Thump your head; if it thumps like a ripe watermelon, keep your mouth shut.

Dryden, in his sixty-eighth year, commenced his translation of the *Æneid*, his most pleasing production. Franklin did not commence his philosophical research until he had reached his fiftieth year. Plutarch, when between seventy and eighty, began to study Latin. "It is never too late to learn."

In the first decade of the century, there were three colleges established. In the second, seven; in the third, twelve; in the fourth, twenty-five; in the fifth, thirty-one; in the sixth, seventy-one; in the seventh, seventy-five; in the eighth, forty.

A NEW PSALM.

The following has been going the rounds: Lives of poor men oft remind us, honest toil don't stand a chance; the more we work we leave behind us bigger patches on our pants. On our pants once new and glossy now are patches of different hue; all because subscribers linger and won't pay us what is due. Then let's all be up and doing; send in your mite be it so small, or when the snow of winter strikes us we shall have no pants at all.

America publishes more newspapers than all the rest of the world combined. Last year its

17,107 periodicals printed the enormous number of 2,959,566,500 copies—enough to supply every soul on earth with two papers.

The strength of a nation, especially of a republican nation, is in the intelligent and well ordered homes of the people.—MRS. SIGOWNEY.

Nearly every person wastes that in twenty or thirty years, which, if properly saved and carefully invested would make him quite independent. The principle of small savings has been lost sight of in the general desire to become wealthy

It is computed that at the opening of the present century there were about 21,000,000 people who spoke the English tongue.

Steel pens were not used before 1820.

There are 3,985 paper mills in the world, producing every year about 959,000 tons of clean paper. About one half is used in printing and the other half for writing paper. Annually the various Government Departments consume about 100,000 tons in official business, the schools 90,000 tons, commerce 120,000 tons, industry 90,000 tons, and private correspondence about 90,000 tons.

The cost of an express train of eight cars is \$83,000.

In 1790, there were only twenty-five post offices in the entire country. Postage stamps were first used in England in 1840.

Five Presidents of the United States have become farmers after leaving office.

Thanatopsis was written when the author was but nineteen years of age.

Russia has the strongest combined naval and land force of the world. It numbers 1,004,965. The United States comes next to the weakest, having 36,860.

In Norway, since the abolition of the tax on alcoholic liquors, idiocy and insanity have increased 50 per cent each.

The largest Freshman class at an American University entered at Cornell—414.

A rifle bullet, at a speed of 1,300 feet per second, has been photographed. The exposure was 000076 of a second.

In 1887 there were 227 suicides in Paris for love's sake.

Banks were first known in Athens, in 385 B. C. The oldest Bill of Exchange reads as follows:
Milan, 9 March 1325.

Pay for this first Bill of Exchange on the 8th. of October to Luco Goro 45 Livres. They are for value received here from Marco Reno. At the time of maturity pay the same to my account. Thanking you, may Christ protect you.

Bouromeo-de-Bouromei of Milan.

9 March, 1325.

In June, the unlucky days are the tenth and the fifteenth. Beware! A word to the wise is sufficient.

ALUMNI.

H. P. BOGGS. - - - - Editor.

Paul Jones, the winner of the Wiley-Gray in '85, is in his old home of Tarboro, N. C., practicing law and acting as Assistant Editor of a Farmer's Alliance paper—Go it Paul. Win your way with the people and, if you keep your voice and devote to your briefs a proportionate part of the talent displayed in your graduating oration, never fear of making a success at law; but overcome that bashfulness of which you were always guilty.

Rev. J. B. Hurley, '83, is preaching in Louisburg and is much beloved as a preacher and as a man.

S. W. Finch, '79, of Lexington, N. C., was lately elected Register of Deeds for Davidson county, on the Democratic ticket. He succeeds N. F. R. Lofton, '80, who held the office as a Republican. They are said to appear to have a monopoly of the place, as one or the other has held it for the last several years.

E. E. Rose, of '92, who left us at Christmas, is in Roxboro. In a letter to "ye ed," he sends his love to the boys. Says he is working hard, preaching seven times a month, and is not yet in love—has gained ten pounds.

Geo. M. Bulla, '79, of Lexington N. C., has a baby.

R. L. Kennerday is succeeding very well as a farmer, near Goldsboro.

W. A. Johnson, '89, has two irons in the fire. He is running a plantation on Roanoke river and merchandising at the same time. He was a very popular boy and Capt. of Trinity's first foot-ball team. "Whit" purposes being here at this the last commencement at the old place.

Many Trinitarians succeed well in high life. In Pittsylvania county Va., Luke Lalmer is raising high tobacco; he has to cut the stalks in two to be able to barn it, and the latest is that it grows so high he has to top it on horseback.

E. C. Exum, '84, congratulations. N. B.—He is a papa.

J. W. Lambeth, '88, has gone the way of flesh and married and now has—a hotel at Thomasville.

Dr. W. H. Nicholson, class of '83, has just returned from taking a post graduate course in New York and, being already a prosperous and popular M. D. in Louisburg, has a bright outlook for the future. Trinity boys, may success attend you always.

O. M. Wade, '89, "Butcher," is making money in the lumber business.

Jno. H. Small Esq., is now in the profession of his choice practicing law at Washington, N. C., and report says is getting half of the docket. Whilo not wishing for an abundance of crime, we hope the docket is a large one.

At the last election Chas. H. Armfield, '81, was elected mayor of Statesville, N. C.

J. C. Montgomery, '88, has recently graduated in medicine and is now a full fledged M. D. Success to you John.

Capt. A. J. Ellington, '71, lately of Reidsville, is now doing a big business as a warehouseman at Rocky Mount.

Stevens, '90, is Assistant Principal in Union Institute, Unionville N. C. "Peggy" was a good student, and a hustler on the foot-ball ground. His heavy bass is much missed in the Glee Club and in the Choir.

The Alumni Orator of last year, Mr. W. K. Gibbs, '69, is occupied in raising fine blooded stock near Reidsville.

G. B. Everett, '73, is practicing law in Beatrice, Neb.

R. F. Turner, of the class of '90, has just closed a flourishing school in Ala., and is now in Fla. If "Rod," puts the energy in his school he did in his debate we feel confident of his success.

J. H. Lindsey is manufacturing fertilizers in Reidsville.

Maj. N. E. Jenkins, of Littleton, is now travelling in the interest of Donnon and Cannon, Richmond Va.

We were pleased to have with us during the past month Prof. G. W. Guilford of Aurora, N. C., who stopped to pay us a visit on his return home from Enfanla, Ala. where he has been teaching school. "George Washington" completed his Soph. year with the class of '91, and then took a course at the Norfolk Business College. He is a good fellow and we hope he will come back and "finish up" with us.

LOCAL.

A. D. BARNES. - - - - Editor.

Hail, festal day! Commencement with its pleasures, honors and sweethearts is upon us.

This year witnesses "Old Trinity's" last commencement, which will be of the best. Next fall she opens in her new home at Durham. Brightest prospects are ahead. May they be fully realized.

Athletics has been about crowded out of the day's program now and examinations, orations, theses and extra work have succeeded. Tennis, however, is still played by several lovers of the game.

The photographic craze has brought the "Owl," *alias* "Devils thirteen," *alias* —, from off his roost and has caused him to have his picture taken in broad daylight.

Brother "Cab" says that he has been making much better grades since he met Miss B. F.

Was it Jesse J—who said that a saurian's tail could not be caught hold of because it was not *prehensible*?

Mr. B—t complains of not being able to keep buttons on his shirts; his friends say that, if he makes the right effort in the right way, he can settle the matter in a house of his own.

At a joint meeting of the Societies in May, Messrs. Davis and Crowell were re-elected business managers of THE ARCHIVE. Mr. Hearne takes the place of the former editor, Mr. L. S. Massey.

The spirit that prompts smart students to continually make (?) "jokes" about some sensitive person is one that is by no means enviable. This is frequently seen in and about the college, and it is a noticeable fact that the participants are all of one set.

Mr. L. O. Hayes has been compelled to leave us on account of sickness. We hope that he will soon recover and that he will be with us again next fall in our new house.

On May, 5th, Messrs. J. W. Jones, R. L. Durham, D. A. Houston, Herman Dowd and Will H. Jones, left for Charlotte to enjoy the excellent music of the Festival. They came back all aglow with enthusiasm over the magnificent music of the Baltimore Orchestra, and the delightful singing of the soloists and chorus of 300; they say that a North Carolina audience never listened to anything so grand and soul stirring, and that, when the Old North State was sung, the large auditorium reverberated again and again with the wild and enthusiastic cheering of the "cherishers and defenders." Would that we all could have been there!

Alderman, the photographer, was here for a few days in May and made groups of all the college classes, of '9019', the foot ball and base ball teams and an Athletic group in which foot ball, base ball, tennis, pole vaulting, high kicking and various other interests were represented; a large number of students had their beauty (?) struck and, ere this, many a fair maid has had her collection enriched by a fresh, rare and precious gem.

In the North Carolina intercollegiate oratorical contest, held at Greensboro on the 8th of May, Mr. Peel of Guilford College took the medal, over two men from Davidson, two from Trinity and one from his own college. His subject was "The Influence of American Journalism"; and those who heard it say that it was a masterly effort and well deserved the high honor bestowed. Trinity was represented by Mr. J. R. McCrary, and Mr. W. B. Lee. The judges were Hon. J. A. Gilmer, Hon. D. Schenck, Prof. Grimsley, Prof. Martin Holt, and Col. J. T. Morehead. The decision given by the judges gave general satisfaction.

Messrs. Nicholson, Daniels, Harper, M. T. Plyler and Rowland have been elected by the Athletic Association to look after Trinity's foot ball interests for the coming season. This looks like business.

The hot weather has caused quite a rush to Uncle Benson's and the lemonades, shakes and sherbets have been taken in after the manner in which only college boys can do it.

Prof. Crawford has just returned from an extended trip over the State, in the interest of Trinity.

Several of the boys fully equipped with fishing tackle were seen, not long since, on their way to a neighboring pond. One boarding house had shad (a very rare thing) for supper that night.

It is reported that the Alliance brethren will have a picnic on the campus at no far distant date. Of course all the students are in sympathy with the farmers' movement and especially with such a one as this.

Several of our athletes who have gained a wide reputation have been receiving flattering offers from various colleges, but they all say that their lot is cast with Trinity for good or bad. With such spirit as this among her sons, Trinity cannot fail to hold the place in athletics which she has gained.

Trinity's second nine played Guilford's a game of base ball during May. The game was very close until the inning when Long, Trinity's pitcher, gave out, after which Guilford succeeded in winning the day. The boys report a pleasant trip.

Rev. C. C. Wood, D. D., of Mo., will deliver the Baccalaureate sermon at Commencement; Rev. W. N. Bayes of Concord, N. C., the sermon to the Theological Society; Rev. D. H. Tuttle of Tarboro, N. C., the sermon to the Y. M. C. A., and Mr. W. B. Dowd of Charlotte, N. C. the Literary address.

The following are the orators from the respective classes: Junior, Hesperian Society—Messrs. Ormond, M. T. Plyler, Willis, Rumley, and Crowell; Columbian Society—Messrs. Raper, Armfield, D. Edwards, Moose and Raper. Soph. Class, Hesperian Society—Messrs. Baldwin, Turner, Caviness, Hearne and Rowland. Columbian Society—Messrs. James, W. C. Merritt, D. Johnston, Boggs and Barnes. Fresh. Class, Hesperian Society—Messrs. Flowers, Brooks, Tuttle, Hartsel and Linney. Columbian Society—Ball, B. F. Stuart, C. Edwards. Prep. Class, Hesperian Society—Messrs. Mercer, Creech, Thompson, Sharpe and Walker. Columbian Society—Messrs. Green, Finch, McMun and Price.

Prof.—(in Evidence of Christianity class)—
"Why is the authenticity and inspiration of the book of Job sometimes questioned?"

Dignified Senior:—"Because it contains the famous whale story!"

Mr. J. W. Jones has been elected Captain of the base ball team since Capt. Sutton's departure.

Many students, especially the class of '91, enjoyed a short visit last month from an old Trinity man—G. W. Guilford. He remained on the campus for several days, renewing his old acquaintances and making many new ones; he left here at the close of his Sophomore year and would have graduated this year, had he remained in school. It is always a pleasant break in the monotonous routine of college life, when an old student comes back for a few days and mingles with the boys as of old; and tho' his visit

be short it is always enjoyed and gratefully remembered.

One of the most enjoyable features of commencement will be a concert, which will be given on the last night. It will be a treat for all lovers of music and promises even greater success than the one given by the Glee Club last Commencement. The management have secured the services of several talented musicians from abroad, among whom are Miss Lessie Southgate and Mr. Vernon Darnall of Durham, Prof. Herndon of Yorkville, S. C., and Mr. Paul Jones of Tarboro. These will be assisted by the orchestra as well as the best local talent.

Y. M. C. A. NOTES.

J. R. MOOSE, - - - - Editor.

The Association has been doing its work in the usual manner since its last report.

As we are drawing near the close of the year, let us take a glance at the work which has been done by the Association during the year. Devotional meetings have been held weekly with the exception of a few conflicts; also the daily noon-day prayer meetings, which speaks well for the spiritual condition of the Association. During the year one of our members, Rev. W. B. Lee, conducted a series of gospel meetings, which resulted in much good. A number of students professed conversion and many more were led to take a higher stand in the Christian life.

The Association now numbers 100 members, 80 of whom are active, the remainder associate. The work of the Association is doing much in the way of developing and training young men for active Christian work.

J. R. Moose has been elected as a delegate to the Northfield Summer School, which is conducted for college men by Mr. Moody for the study of the Bible and the best methods for Christian work. This school commences June

27th and continues until July 8th. Several of the Associations in our State will be represented in this famous Bible school.

It is with very great pleasure that we note the new interest which is being taken in the missionary department of the Association. Let this department of the work be pushed in every college association. All the people need on the subject of foreign missions is more light.

J. R. Moose, who is a member of the Inter-Collegiate deputation, has just returned from a visit with Mr. E. E. Gillespie, of Guilford, to Davis School Association, Winston, N. C. Not long since, these gentlemen visited Horner School, Oxford, and the Agricultural and Mechanical College, Raleigh, N. C. By means of the deputation work the Associations in the schools and colleges throughout the State are being drawn closer together. Thus they are strengthened by better understanding the work.

Let all the members of our Association leave college this year fully determined to return next September to do better and more work for the Association than ever before. Let us remember that the first few weeks of the fall term very largely decides the stand which the new men will take; it must be either for or against the Master.

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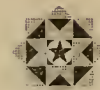
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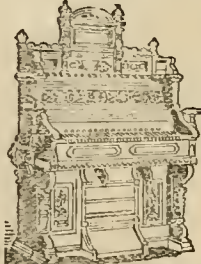
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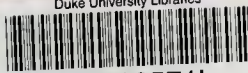


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